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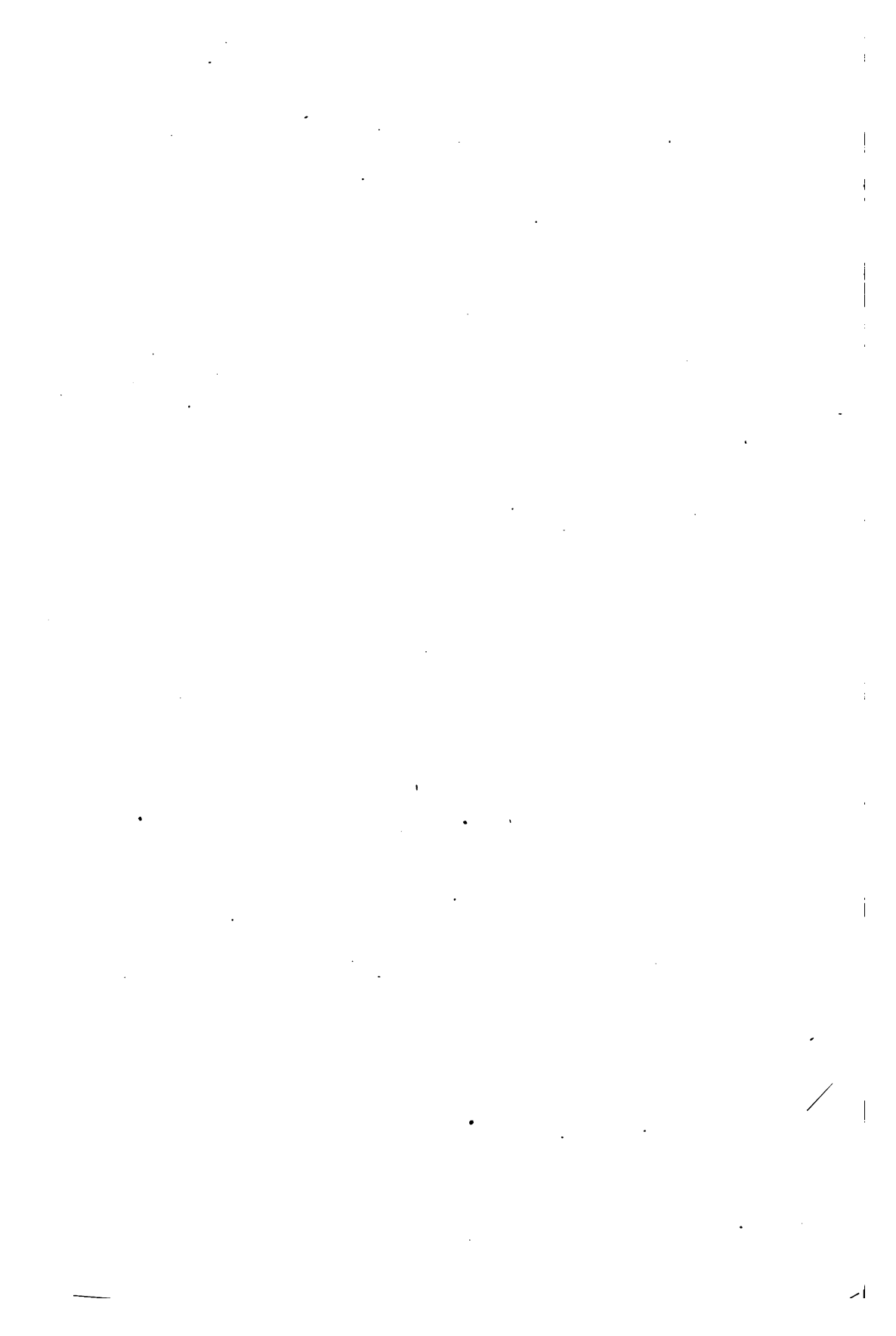
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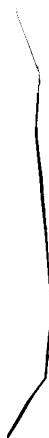


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Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

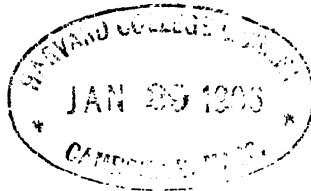
New Jersey

For the Year Ending October 31st

1905.

TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.
1905

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
TRENTON, October 31, 1905.

To His Excellency Edward C. Stokes, Governor:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several amendments thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics.

W. C. GARRISON,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

The present volume is the twenty-eighth of the series of annual reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics since 1878—the year of its establishment.

Except in the part devoted to the Statistics of Manufactures, there has been little or no departure in this report from the plan on which the permanent work of the Bureau has been conducted for several years. The subjects dealt with are substantially the same, the only difference being a change in the form in which the statistics of manufactures are presented. The present compilation is based on returns from the same standard factory establishments that have heretofore furnished the data for these reports, but the figures are presented with more elaboration and detail than in the tables of former years.

The changes in these respects have been made so as to bring the State's system of manufacturing statistics into harmony with that of the Federal Census, so far as matter to be covered and form of presentation are concerned. A similar course has been, or will be, pursued in the other large manufacturing States, the purpose of all being the same; that is, to unify the work of the various statistical offices with that of the Federal Census Bureau at Washington, so as to establish uniformity in reports on manufacturing industry, whether the investigations are made by the States or by the General Government.

The tables in the present year's report have been arranged in conformity with this plan, which it is hoped will ultimately lead to co-operation in statistical work on the general lines indicated above. The new form of presentation is, in fact, only an amplification and extension of the features of the old one, that have long been familiar to those who have followed these reports. Just wherein the difference lies will be seen more clearly by an

examination of the tables themselves than through the medium of any explanation relating to the subject that can be offered here.

While on this subject, it may be well to say here that the census of manufactures which has been made by the United States Census Bureau for 1905 will show for New Jersey a number of establishments engaged in productive industry some thousands greater than those on which the Bureau's presentation is based. Out of this circumstance a question may arise among those not familiar with the subject as to the sufficiency or the representative character of these statistics.

Although due explanation of this difference in numbers has been made in several previous reports, it seems advisable to again briefly refer to the matter, especially as the apparent disparity referred to will be emphasized anew this year by the publication of the United States Census figures for 1905, as noted above; but the purposes of the Federal and the State reports being once understood, it will be seen that instead of one contradicting the other, both are right from their respective points of view, and each fills a place in the statistical field that is distinctively its own. The facts regarding both systems—briefly stated—are as follows:

The Federal Census of manufactures, heretofore taken every ten years, is intended to show the total volume of production during the year for which the count is made; to insure its doing so, absolutely every form of productive industry must find a place in the enumeration, there being nothing too small for inclusion.

The thousands of bake shops, ice cream and confectionery stores, dress making and millinery parlors, jobbing shoe makers, blacksmith shops, etc., are each counted as manufacturing establishments, and go to make up the thousands of such places reported by the decennial census of the United States, equally with the immense mills, factories and workshops in which hundreds and thousands of operatives are steadily employed.

Although this apparently indiscriminating mixture of great and petty business enterprises is very confusing to one accus-

tomed to the popular understanding of what is meant by the term "manufacturing establishments," there is still no other way by which the total quantity and value of production can be ascertained for any particular year.

For these reasons the number of manufacturing establishments reported in New Jersey, as in other States, by the Federal Census, is always greater than that on which the annual statistics of manufactures issued by this Bureau is based. The reason for this is simply that the State reports include only real factory industries, while the census counts in with these the miscellaneous collection of small subsidiary businesses above referred to.

The census of 1900 credited New Jersey with 15,481 manufacturing establishments, having an invested capital of \$502,824,082, employing an average number of 241,582 wage earners, and producing finished goods to the value of \$611,748,933. The manufacturing statistics contained in the present volume are based on returns from only 1,756 establishments, and yet the capital invested in them is \$509,758,252, or \$6,934,170 more than was reported for the 15,481 establishments five years ago; the number of persons employed in these establishments is 211,918, and the aggregate value of their products is \$578,647,032.

The difference in the number of establishments on which the two reports are based is 13,725, but the difference in the number of persons employed is only 29,664; dividing the excess of establishments into the excess of employees, it will be found that an average of only two and one-tenth persons are employed in each of the 13,725 census noted establishments that are not included in the State reports, while in the 1,756 establishments that are included the average number of employees is shown to be one hundred and twenty-one.

Keeping these figures in mind, there would seem to be little necessity for saying anything more in vindication of the Bureau's claim that its annual statistics of manufactures are thoroughly representative of the real factory industries of the State, and answer in every respect the purpose for which they were instituted.

An act of Congress of 1902 directed that a census restricted to manufactures should be taken in 1905, and that thereafter every

ten years, or midway between the regular decennial census periods a similar count, limited to manufacturing industry, should be made. The interval between the general census of manufactures is therefore reduced for the future to five years instead of ten, as has heretofore been the case.

This important change is made because of a fundamental objection that parties interested in economic inquiry have always urged against statistics based on returns collected only at long intervals; viz.: that such data taken at periods ten years apart are valueless for purposes of comparison, because one decade may end when industry is in a flourishing condition, while the next may close in a year of great depression, and that therefore deductions drawn from figures obtained under such conditions could not be otherwise than misleading.

To meet this difficulty, the present annual inquiry was established by the State, the plan being to consider factory industries exclusively, using for the purpose a schedule containing only a comparatively small number of questions which course would enable the Bureau to promptly report the data to the Legislature and the people, and also admit of comparisons being made through good and bad years alike.

The general condition of industry from year to year, together with such tendencies as there may be toward expansion or contraction, is clearly shown under this plan.

The annual statistics of manufactures becomes, as it were, a barometer which displays clearly the slightest changes or fluctuations that may occur, and the work, taken one year with another, becomes an exact historical record of the State's industrial growth.

An essential element in this plan of statistical presentation is that the data should be furnished by the same establishments each year, and, as a matter of course, that these places be of a permanent character and in a position to furnish annual statements drawn from actual records. Comparisons are valueless unless based on returns from identical establishments, and statements not compiled from correctly kept records are as misleading as guess-work usually is.

The Bureau's presentation is, therefore, planned to show the trend of industry by making yearly comparisons of the experience of representative establishments in each of the factory industries carried on within the State. It has never been claimed that this work is a "census" of manufactures in the generally accepted meaning of that term, yet in the totals shown as quoted above, it comes very near being entitled to that designation.

The list of establishments on which these statistics of manufactures are based, will be revised before the next report is issued, and a number of new plants that have come into being during the past few years will be added thereto.

This year's report is, as usual, divided into four parts, in which are included the following subjects:

Part One—The Statistics of Manufactures and Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

Part Two—The Cost of Living in New Jersey, and the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry in New Jersey.

Part Three—Health Conditions in the Pottery Industry; Wages and Production in the Glass Industry; and the Relation of the Shorter Work-day to Production.

Part Four—Labor Legislation (Session of 1905); Decisions of the Courts in Cases Involving the Interests of Labor and Industry, and the Labor Chronology.

All the above named topics, with the exception of "The Diseases and Disease Tendencies of the Pottery Industry," "Wages and Production in the Glass Industry," and the chapter on the "Relation of the Shorter Work-day to Production," are a continuation of subjects that have been presented in the Bureau's reports for several years back. The only one of the permanent features that has been changed in any respect, outside of the statistics of manufactures as already referred to, is the chapter which appears under the title "Labor Chronology."

The custom, heretofore, in the arrangement of this column, has been to group occurrences of every character under the month for which they were reported; the items were separated in tables however, but the text of the descriptive notes were grouped together without reference to the subjects to which they were re-

lated. Beginning with this report, each of the items included in the "Chronology" will appear by months under their own separate headings. In this way, the incorporation of manufacturing industries; accidents to workmen; establishment of new manufacturing plants; strikes and lockouts, and all other of the several classes of occurrences that are regarded as of sufficient importance to be noticed in this way, will hereafter be conveniently accessible to all who are interested in such matters.

Although related more to the general work of the Bureau than to the contents of this volume, it seems not inappropriate to refer here to the exhibit which the Bureau made of its work in the Department of Social Economy at the International Exposition, held in Liege, Belgium, during the current year.

The display consisted in large part of material—illustrations and printed matter—arranged to show the progress made in enlightened and progressive factory organization and management in New Jersey, whereby relations of the most friendly interdependence and good-will between employers and employes have been permanently established in a large number of manufactories carrying on business in our State.

The labor and expense of organizing and placing the exhibit, and translating the printed matter relating to it into the French language, was cheerfully borne by the Bureau as a tribute to the public spirit and broad-minded liberality of those employers whose solicitude for, and kindly interest in, the welfare of their employes has brought about such a promising change in industrial management.

I take pleasure in congratulating these gentlemen on the recognition which their efforts, as interpreted by the Bureau's exhibit, received from the Exposition authorities. This recognition has taken the form of a *Grand Prize*, together with a gold medal and diploma. The degree of interest shown in the display proves how profound is the interest taken in every measure for broadening the industrial and social opportunities of workingmen, and placing the relations of capital and labor on a basis of firm and enduring friendliness.

Another work which, it is hoped, will redound to the material interest of the State at large, and to all its cities, towns and

villages, is the Industrial Directory and Gazetteer of New Jersey, which has been compiled by the Bureau during the current year.

This work contains a list of all places in the State having a population greater than one hundred, with its railroad connections, population, bank, postal and express facilities, tax rate, etc., with other information which will be helpful in seeking locations for either industrial or residential purposes.

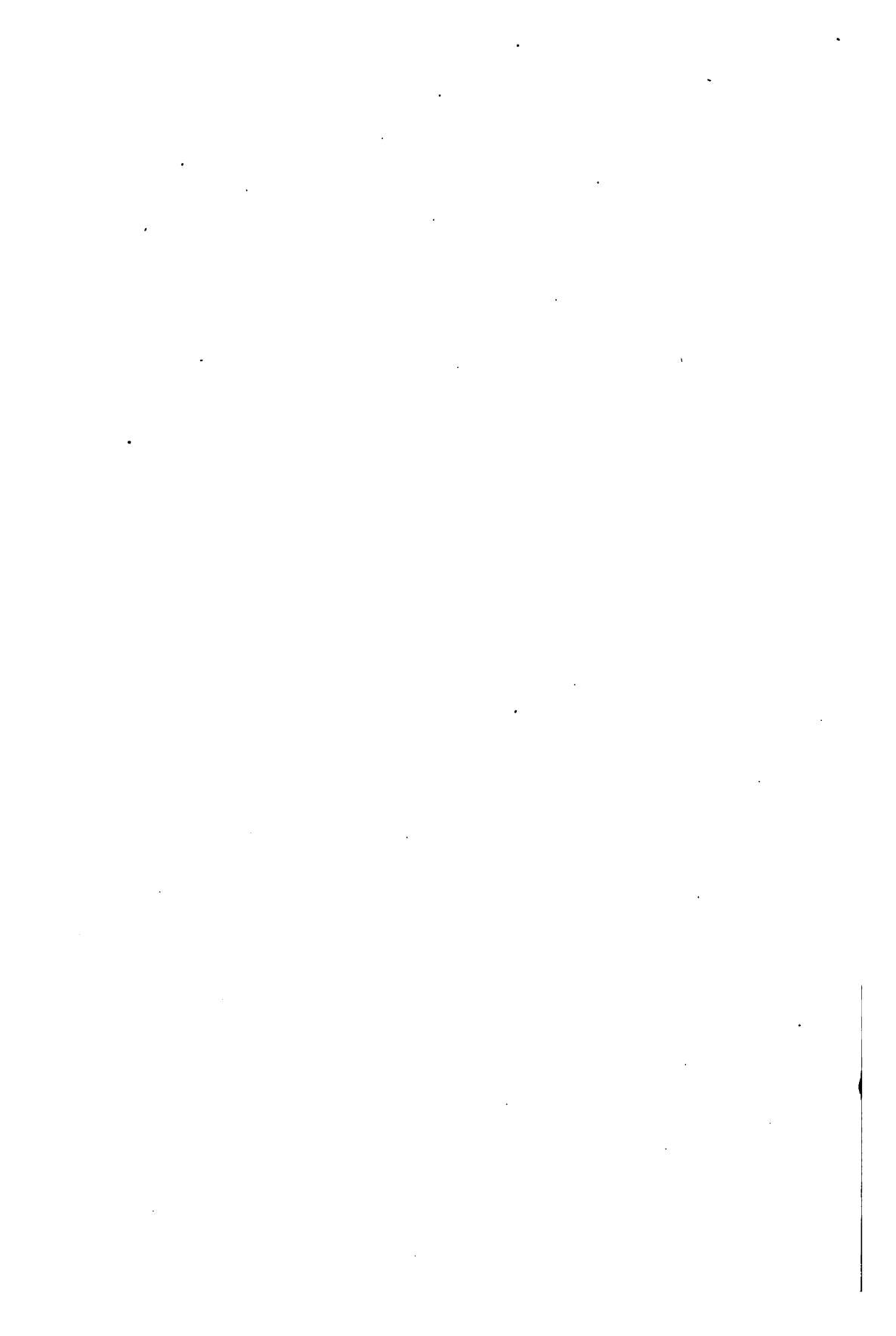
The Directory contains an index in which will be found the name of absolutely every corporation, company, firm, partnership or individual engaged in manufacturing business in New Jersey, with the location and street addresses of offices and factories, and the names of every variety of goods made by each of them.

It is hoped that this work will exert a very favorable influence on the growth of industry, by drawing attention to the advantages and inducements for the settlement of manufacturing industry, that interested persons may find among the hundreds of communities—large and small—situated in different parts of the State.

For valuable assistance in securing material for the compilation of this annual report, and also the Industrial Directory, my thanks are due and hereby sincerely tendered to the manufacturers of the State, the postmasters of all the postal districts, and the clerks of the various counties; the information so kindly and courteously furnished by these gentlemen to the Bureau for its several lines of work, in response to my request, assisted greatly in bringing them all to a successful conclusion.

I take pleasure, also, in acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the office employes, both in the preparation of this report and also the special publications above referred to. Without exception, all have displayed an equal degree of zeal and intelligence in the performance of the particular duties assigned to them.

WINTON C. GARRISON,
Chief.



PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Statistics of Steam Railroads of New Jersey.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1904.

INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of manufactures herewith presented is the seventh in the series of annual reports on the condition of industry in New Jersey that have been issued by the Bureau since their compilation and publication were made a part of its permanent work by the Act of 1899.

The form of presentation this year differs somewhat from that followed in previous reports, and the number of establishments considered is fewer by fifty-five than in the compilations of the past three years. The possibility of these changes taking place was foreshadowed in the introduction to the statistics of manufactures in the report of 1904. It was there stated that should practical results follow the movement inaugurated by the Director of the United States Census for the unification of Federal and State statistical work, future investigations by this Bureau along industrial lines should be made to conform to the forms and standards agreed on as best by all parties concerned.

The Chief of this Bureau, together with officers of other manufacturing States charged with the performance of similar duties, had agreed to bind themselves to this course so far as allowed to do so by the laws of their respective States.

The result has been the adoption of a schedule which differs from the one which had been used by this Bureau for years back, only in that a greater amount of detail is called for under several of the questions, and the addition of one new inquiry relating to the character and quantity of power used.

This schedule was used by the census officials in making the

14 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

count of manufacturing industry for the year 1905, and the statistics of manufactures which appear in this report are based on returns collected from the individual establishments on the Bureau's list by the Federal Census Bureau, and furnished to this office through the courtesy of the Director of the Census, Mr. S. N. D. North.

As stated in the introduction to last year's report, the State canvass of manufacturing establishments was suspended for this year so as to leave the field entirely to the Federal Census enumerators, and at the same time spare the manufacturers the annoyance of having to make out two reports on the same lines, one for the Federal and the other for the State government.

The principal differences between the old and the new schedules will be found in question number three, relating to capital invested. On the old form the manufacturer was asked to report the amount, but was left to his own judgment entirely in determining what were the elements that constituted "capital invested." In general, the term seems to have been interpreted to mean something short of all the factors that should have been included, and the total amount has certainly been reported as much below what it should have been.

The question relating to capital invested is divided in the new schedule into the following items: land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, cash in hand and other sundries. As was to be expected, under this comprehensive list of the items into which capital invested in industry becomes absorbed, the total amounts reported for each and for all industries is much greater than are shown by the statements of any previous year. The difference will be pointed out when the table showing the capital invested is taken up for review.

Other innovations introduced by the new schedule are, in the paragraph relating to employees, salaried officers and employees such as superintendents, managers, foremen and clerks, are all enumerated together with the total amount paid as compensation to each during the year. In the next paragraph relating to wage earners these are divided into three classes, viz.: men, sixteen

years of age and over; women, sixteen years of age and over, and children of both sexes under sixteen years. In the next paragraph, in which the number of employes is given by months, the operatives are again divided into the same three classes—males, sixteen and over; females, sixteen and over, and children of both sexes under sixteen years. These changes are all in the nature of amplification of the same paragraphs on the old schedule. The only marked difference consists of the addition of an entirely new paragraph under which the character of the power used—whether steam, gas or gasoline, water wheels, water motors, electric motors actuated by currents generated by establishment reporting, or by any other kind of power, with a request that the kind be specified. The number of motors in use and the amount of horse-power developed is also required to be reported for each establishment.

As stated before, the canvass of this year was made under a coöperative agreement with the United States Census office, which left the field work entirely in the hands of its officials. Summaries for all establishments embraced in the Bureau's list of industries were furnished by the Director of the Census, and from these abstracts the series of tables embraced in this presentation was constructed.

The number of establishments reporting is 1,756, or fifty-five less than the number considered in reports of the few immediately preceding years. These are divided into eighty-eight general industries, besides one heading called "Unclassified," under which a summary of the reports of fifty-eight establishments, not otherwise classifiable, are grouped.

The fifty-five establishments that have been dropped from this year's presentation were not in operation during the year 1904; some of these had been destroyed by fire, and others had, from one and another cause, ceased operations for more or less indefinite periods. The industry that suffered most in this respect is the manufacture of silk goods, the record showing a falling off of ten weaving and four throwing mills as compared with the previous year. The manufacture of "high explosives" has fallen from eight establishments in 1903 to four in 1904; other decreases

16 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

are limited for the most part to one establishment in each industry affected.

The thorough canvass of the State made by this Bureau, and also by the United States Census office, for the purpose of obtaining a complete list of manufacturing establishments, has brought to light a number of new ones that had started since the last inquiry of that character had been made. This will cause a reconstruction of the list on which these statistics have been based heretofore, and those of them that come within the Bureau's interpretation of factory industries will, as a matter of course, be added thereto.

This presentation consists of eleven tables in which is shown the character of the management of each industry, whether corporate or private; the total amount of capital and the various forms in which it is invested; the value of stock or material used and of goods produced; the number of wage earners employed, classified as males, females and children under sixteen years of age; the average number of persons employed in such establishment—males, females and children; the average number of persons employed by months—males, females and children; the aggregate number of salaried officers and salaried employes, with the aggregate compensations of each class; the aggregate amounts paid in wages for each industry and for all industries, with the average yearly earnings per employe; the classified weekly earnings of employes—males, females and children; the average number of days in operation; average number of days worked per week, and average numbers of hours worked per day, and the character and quantity of power used.

A review of the contents of each table follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 shows the character of the organization of each industry and gives the number controlled by corporations and by private firms. The number of partners, male and female, is given for each industry, as is also the number of establishments under individual ownership. No attempt has been made to ascertain the number of stockholders in corporations, for the very obvious

reason that factory managers and superintendents, who, almost without exception, are the parties who fill out the schedules, very seldom know anything about that phase of the business, the only persons connected with the ownership with whom they come in contact being the directors of the corporation. The stock of large corporations, held as it is by persons in all parts of the country, is constantly changing hands, so that the officers themselves are seldom in a position to report even an approximation of the number. All the corporations can readily report the nominal value of its capital stock, but many of them would find it practically impossible to tell at any given time the number of persons among whom its shares are distributed.

Of the 1,756 establishments reporting, 1,001, or 57 per cent. of the total number, are under the corporate form of ownership and management, and 755, or 43 per cent., are controlled by partnerships and private owners.

In 1903, the proportion of the total number of establishments owned by corporations was 55.7 per cent., and by partnerships and private owners, 44.3 per cent.; the increase in corporate management of industry in 1904, as compared with the previous year, was, therefore, 1.3 per cent.

In 1903, the aggregate number of partners and individual owners was 1,280; in 1904, it was 1,220; the average number of partners per establishment in 1903 was 1.7; in 1904, the average number was 1.6, or a decrease of one partner for every ten establishments under the partnership or individual form of management. In all previous presentations of these statistics, the partners in private firms have been divided into males, females, special partners and estates, and the number in each class was shown in this table. Under the system adopted for this report, partners are divided into classes only—males and females; the number of males is 1,177, or 96.5 per cent., and the females, 43, or 3.5 per cent. of the total number. In 1903, the proportion of female partners was shown to be 3.3 per cent., and all other varieties combined, 96.7 per cent.; a slight increase in female ownership of industry in 1904, as compared with the previous years, is here shown.

18 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Table No. 2 shows the amount of capital invested in each industry and also the aggregate amount for all industries. The capital is divided into three items, viz.: Land and buildings; machinery and tools; and stock in process of manufacture, with bills payable and cash on hand.

The total amount of capital invested in all industries is \$509,758,252; of this, \$112,171,518, or 22 per cent. is invested in lands and buildings; \$120,649,299, or 23.7 per cent., in machinery and tools, and \$273,937,435, or 54.3 per cent., in stock in process of manufacture, bills receivable and cash on hand.

The distribution of capital here given shows the three last named items to exceed by 8.6 per cent. the amounts invested in land, buildings, machinery and tools combined.

That the returns of "capital invested" have been rendered to the United States Census office this year under an interpretation of the term which differs radically from that which governed previous reports on the same subject made to this Bureau, is shown by the wide difference between the figures for 1904 as compared with those of 1903. This difference is so great that the only explanation which can reasonably account for it is that certain large items, such as accruing accounts, or the value of land and buildings where the same were not owned by the firm in occupancy, have been specifically called for by the census schedules and reported accordingly, while in reports made to the Bureau, under the manufacturer's own definition of "capital invested," these large items were in very many instances entirely omitted. The result of the enlargement of the basis on which capital has been reported in this presentation is that the figures for practically every industry are so much greater than those of former years as to render comparisons for the purpose of showing normal changes entirely valueless; the dissimilarity of the basis on which the reports are made is too apparent.

In the table which follows, the capital invested is given for the years 1903 and 1904, for twenty-six of the most heavily capitalized industries appearing in the presentation. The figures are given, as before said, not for the purpose of making ordinary comparisons, but as a striking illustration of the existing necessity

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

19

referred to in the introduction to this volume, for the unification of statistical work, and the adoption of, and agreement on, standard forms and schedules for each line of inquiry.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	
		1903.	1904.
Artisans' tools,	34	\$5,146,254	\$3,188,278
Boilers (steam),	13	2,484,450	7,248,556
Brewery products,	32	20,641,006	30,877,739
Brick and terra cotta,	55	8,526,505	10,058,070
Chemical products,	42	23,280,939	24,115,591
Cigars and tobacco,	34	8,278,792	24,090,089
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	810,937	20,043,243
Electrical appliances,	24	15,580,099	10,757,875
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	5,578,001	6,826,358
Glass (window and bottle),	21	4,954,185	6,368,518
Hats (men's),	43	2,545,462	4,049,498
Jewelry,	77	4,520,792	6,688,282
Leather (tanning and finishing),	59	8,402,398	12,696,072
Lamps (electric and other),	7	2,251,615	11,276,343
Machinery,	93	21,715,418	27,680,765
Metal goods,	59	8,110,077	9,122,164
Oils,	11	17,043,302	38,553,781
Paper,	30	5,155,897	6,396,514
Pottery,	37	7,250,152	8,554,759
Rubber products (hard and soft),	34	10,201,529	13,839,491
Shipbuilding,	9	7,204,334	7,662,619
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	113	20,727,704	30,817,717
Smelting and refining precious metals,	10	4,395,000	9,472,256
Steel and iron (structural),	21	2,800,697	12,208,343
Steel and iron (forging),	13	4,550,058	14,355,652
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	9,297,741	17,972,786
Twenty-six industries,	917	\$231,453,324	\$374,417,350
Other industries,	839	107,892,093	135,340,902
All industries,	1756	\$339,345,417	\$509,758,252

Table No. 3 gives the cost value for each industry and for all industries of the stock or material used in manufacture, together with that of such merchandise as has been consumed in carrying on the business generally, such as fuel, lighting, packing cases, boxes, etc., and also the varieties of material that have been consumed in the various processes through which the stock entering into the finished products has been carried to their final and finished forms. This table also shows the selling value of products for each of the eighty-nine classifications, and also for "all industries."

The same twenty-six industries used in the preceding comparison table to illustrate the changes in capital invested are

again presented to show how the material used in 1904 in these, the principal industries of the State, compares in cost value with the figures for 1903. Passing this over for a time, the general table containing the entire eighty-nine classifications will be taken up for consideration.

In 1903 the total value of all stock or material used was \$326,497,266; in 1904 it was \$341,074,722, an increase of \$14,577,456 or 4.5 per cent. The increase in 1903 as compared with 1902 was 9.2 per cent., or a little more than double the proportion shown by 1904 as compared with 1903; but this apparent falling off is due to the fact—previously stated—that the number of establishments reporting is fifty-five less for 1904 than for 1903, and this difference should be kept in mind all through while reading this analysis of the general tables.

In 1902 the average value of stock or material used per establishment was \$165,053; in 1903 the average per establishment had risen to \$180,286, an increase of \$15,233, or 9.2 per cent.; in 1904 the average per establishment had advanced to \$194,233, an increase as compared with the previous year of \$13,949, or 7.8 per cent.

These figures show that, taken as a whole, there has been a gratifyingly large and fairly uniform increase in the material used in manufactures during the past three years.

Returning to the special table in which comparisons are made of the value of material used in 1903 and 1904 by twenty-six leading industries, it is made apparent that seventeen of the number show decreases, and nine increases in the quantity of material used as indicated by the value of the same. The decreases range in numerical amounts from \$26,030, in the "steel and iron forging" industry, to \$3,432,653, in the making of electrical appliances; by percentages, the decreases vary from 1.0, in the last-named industry, upward to 28.8 in brick and terra cotta. The decreases show for the most part large percentages, there being nine industries in which the figures range between 13.7 and 28.8 per cent. The percentages in the remaining eight of the seventeen industries which show decreases are small, a majority of them being but little over one per cent.

The increases—nine in number—are generally large in both amounts and percentages; the greatest amount, \$12,651,258, occurs in the industry devoted to “smelting and refining” precious metals, but by far the largest percentage of increase, 85.8, appears in the manufacture of “lamps” (electric and others).

The cost value of stock or material used in the 917 industries included in the twenty-six which appear in the comparison table, is \$229,837,225 and \$236,193,188 respectively for the years 1903 and 1904; the increase shown for the latter year is \$6,355,963, or 2.8 per cent. The establishments not included in these selected industries—839 in number—consumed material to the value of \$96,660,041 in 1903, and \$104,881,534 in 1904; the increase in 1904 was \$8,221,493 or 8.5 per cent.

Comparing the value of material used in “all industries” for 1903 and 1904, the table shows the amount for 1903 to have been \$326,497,266, and that for 1904 \$341,074,722; the increase is shown to be \$14,577,456, or 4.2 per cent.

The most conspicuous among the principal industries showing a large decrease in the value of stock or material used is the manufacture of broad silk and ribbon goods; there has also been a considerable falling off in the consumption of material by the three subsidiary industries of “dyeing” “throwing” and “silk-mill supplies.” The changes in the number of establishments engaged in the several branches of the industry are shown in the following table:

	Number of Establishments.		Decrease in Number.
	1903	1904	1904
Broad silk and ribbon weaving,.....	123	113	10
Dye houses,.....	20	19	1
Throwing mills,.....	22	18	4
Silk mill supplies,.....	14	12	2

The above figures show that the number of establishments engaged in all branches of the silk industry was lower by seventeen in 1904 than in 1903. The falling off in the weaving and throwing mills is accounted for in the following manner: One estab-

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lishment has gone into bankruptcy; one has gone into the hands of a receiver, who is winding up its affairs; six establishments have closed up definitely and gone out of business; three establishments have been moved out of the State; one has been consolidated with a larger mill, and two were burned down and not rebuilt.

The total value of stock or material used in all branches of the silk industry in 1903 was \$29,599,926; in 1904 it is shown by this presentation to have been \$22,401,909, a decrease of \$7,198,017, or 24.3 per cent.

The comparison table containing the value of material used for the twenty-six selected industries during 1903 and 1904 follows:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Stock Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904.	
		1903.	1904.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools,	34	\$1,110,142	\$843,045	— \$266,197	— 23.9
Boilers (steam),	13	2,770,488	2,390,285	— 380,203	— 13.7
Brewery products,	32	4,486,656	3,841,005	— 645,651	— 14.4
Brick and terra cotta,	55	2,145,389	1,527,040	— 617,749	— 28.8
Chemical products,	42	10,478,455	10,309,466	— 168,989	— 1.6
Cigars and tobacco,	34	6,084,702	5,801,328	— 283,374	— 4.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	11,843,513	12,190,894	+ 347,381	+ 2.9
Electrical appliances,	24	13,037,764	9,605,111	— 3,432,653	— 26.2
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	2,572,896	2,535,478	— 37,418	— 1.5
Glass (window and bottle),	21	2,444,620	1,854,397	— 590,223	— 24.1
Hats (men's),	43	3,963,003	4,012,908	+ 49,905	+ 1.3
Jewelry,	77	4,248,360	4,363,270	+ 114,910	+ 2.7
Leather (tanning and finishing),	59	10,913,513	14,791,929	+ 3,878,416	+ 35.3
Lamps (electric and others),	7	1,537,396	2,868,114	+ 1,330,718	+ 86.8
Machinery,	93	12,376,158	9,864,266	— 2,511,892	— 20.3
Metal goods,	59	4,556,662	4,215,983	— 340,716	— 7.5
Oils,	11	37,612,862	41,985,175	+ 4,372,313	+ 11.7
Paper,	30	3,840,839	3,476,149	— 364,490	— 9.5
Pottery,	37	1,543,147	1,394,169	— 148,978	— 9.6
Rubber products (hard and soft),	34	10,760,741	10,387,887	— 372,854	— 3.5
Shipbuilding,	9	2,360,977	2,634,208	+ 273,231	+ 11.6
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	113	25,868,180	19,344,370	— 6,523,910	— 25.2
Smelting and refining precious metals,	10	36,307,559	48,958,817	+ 12,651,258	+ 34.8
Steel and iron (structural),	21	4,608,472	3,529,302	— 1,079,170	— 21.8
Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,752,348	2,726,318	— 26,030	— 1.0
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	9,612,346	10,740,674	+ 1,128,328	+ 11.2
Twenty-six industries,	917	\$229,837,225	\$236,193,188	+ \$6,355,963	+ 2.8
Other industries,	839	96,660,041	104,881,534	+ 8,221,493	+ 8.5
All industries,	1,756	\$326,497,266	\$341,074,722	+ \$14,577,456	+ 4.2

Table No. 3 also gives the selling value of goods made, or work done, for each separate industry and for "all industries" included in the presentation.

The aggregate selling value of all classes and kinds of product was \$554,498,080 in 1903; in 1904, as shown by the table, the value had arisen to \$578,647,032, an increase during the later year of \$24,148,952, or 4.3 per cent., which, it will be observed by an examination of the preceding analytical table, is exactly one-tenth of one per cent. greater than the increase shown in the cost value of material used.

As a matter of course, the average value per establishment of goods made shows the same steady advance one year after another, as does the value of material used. The figures are as follows: Value per establishment in 1902, \$277,083; in 1903, \$306,183; in 1904, \$329,526. The increase shown by the figures for 1903, in comparison with those of 1902, is \$29,100, or 10.5 per cent. per establishment, and the increase in 1904, as compared with 1903, is \$23,343, or 7.5 per cent. per establishment.

Of the eighty-nine general industry classifications, forty show decreases, which, however, are, for the most part, small, and increases, in a considerable number of instances large ones, are reported by the remaining forty-nine.

The twenty-six principal industries presented for the purpose of comparison in the two preceding tables are again brought forward to show the changes that have taken place in the value of goods made in 1904, as compared with 1903. The total value of all products for each of the selected industries; the total value for "other industries," and also for "all industries" with the increase or decrease, as the case may be, for each is given both in amounts and percentages.

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INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Made.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904.	
		1903.	1904.	Amount.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools,	34	\$2,954,324	\$2,691,306	— \$263,018	— 8.9
Boilers (steam),	13	4,743,388	5,347,786	+ 604,398	+ 12.7
Brewery products,	32	14,134,184	17,474,076	+ 3,339,892	+ 23.6
Brick and terra cotta,	55	6,330,099	5,809,788	— 520,311	— 8.2
Chemical products,	42	18,928,318	19,590,087	+ 661,769	+ 3.4
Cigars and tobacco,	34	14,982,287	14,988,086	+ 5,799	+ .04
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	15,302,598	16,269,165	+ 966,567	+ 6.3
Electrical appliances,	24	18,230,314	13,185,177	— 5,045,137	— 27.6
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	5,050,187	5,509,046	+ 458,859	+ 9.0
Glass (window and bottle),	21	6,691,082	6,413,672	— 277,390	— 4.1
Hats (men's),	43	9,245,813	8,669,859	— 575,954	— 6.2
Jewelry,	77	8,378,649	8,678,987	+ 300,338	+ 3.5
Leather (tanning and finishing),	59	18,137,212	20,967,069	+ 2,830,457	+ 15.0
Lamps (electric and others),	7	2,991,322	5,379,321	+ 2,387,999	+ 79.8
Machinery,	93	27,278,465	25,540,873	— 1,737,592	— 6.3
Metal goods,	59	8,550,707	8,849,738	+ 299,031	+ 3.4
Oils,	11	45,639,819	49,404,797	+ 3,764,978	+ 8.2
Paper,	30	6,497,756	6,182,435	— 315,321	— 4.8
Pottery,	37	5,510,715	5,521,340	+ 10,625	+ 0.1
Rubber products (hard and soft),	34	16,540,298	17,031,572	+ 491,274	+ 2.9
Shipbuilding,	9	5,278,930	5,062,731	— 216,199	— 4.0
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	113	42,651,332	37,337,842	— 5,313,490	— 12.4
Smelting and refining precious metals,	10	48,648,779	61,621,110	+ 12,972,331	+ 26.6
Steel and iron (structural),	21	7,538,553	6,530,489	— 1,008,064	— 13.3
Steel and iron (forging),	13	5,850,061	5,589,474	— 260,587	— 4.7
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	14,603,410	15,773,436	+ 1,170,026	+ 8.0
Twenty-six industries,	917	\$380,688,652	\$395,401,892	+ \$14,713,240	+ 3.8
Other industries,	839	178,909,428	188,245,140	+ 9,335,712	+ 5.4
All industries,	1,756	\$554,498,080	\$578,647,032	+ \$24,148,952	+ 4.3

Fifteen of the industries presented in the above table show increases in the value of products ranging from 79.8 per cent. in the manufacture of "lamps—electric and other"—down to "pottery," which is so nearly alike for both years that the difference is only one-tenth of one per cent., in favor of 1904. Other industries, besides the manufacture of "lamps," that show large increases in the value of product are: "Boilers," 12.7 per cent.; "brewery products," 23.6 per cent.; "leather," tanning and finishing," 15.0 per cent., and "smelting and refining precious metals," 26.6 per cent.

Decreases are shown by eleven industries, the largest, 27.6 per cent., occurring in the manufacture of "electrical appliances." Other decreases of considerable size will be noticed in "artisans' tools," 8.9 per cent.; "brick and terra cotta," 8.2 per cent.; "silk, broad and ribbon," 12.4 per cent., and "steel and iron, structural," 13.3 per cent.

Outside of those enumerated above, the percentages of increase and decrease shown by the various industries are generally small, there being but few of either variety above 6 per cent.

The 917 establishments comprising the twenty-six selected industries show an increase in the value of goods made in 1904, as compared with 1903, of \$14,713,240, or 3.8 per cent.; the 837 establishments grouped in the table under the title "other industries" show an increase of \$9,435,712, or 5.4 per cent., and for "all industries" the increase is shown to be \$24,148,952, or 4.3 per cent.

The greatest numerical increase in the value of product is shown by the "smelting and refining" industry, the figures being \$12,972,331. The report of manufacturing statistics for 1903 showed an increase in this same industry for that year, as compared with 1902, of \$9,847,311, or 25.4 per cent.

In 1902, the value of "smelting and refining" product was \$38,801,469; in 1903, it was \$48,648,779; and in 1904, the figures are \$61,621,110—a gain in the value of product in 1904, as compared with 1902, of \$22,819,648, or nearly 59 per cent.

The value of goods made annually by each of these selected industries runs into very large figures—the lowest, \$2,691,306, being shown by the manufacture of "artisans' tools," and the highest, as before stated, by the "smelting and refining" industry, the figures for which are given above.

The average value of product per establishment in 1902 was \$277,083; in 1903, it was \$306,183, an increase of \$29,100, or 10.5 per cent.; in 1904, the value has risen to \$329,525 per establishment, which is an increase over 1903 of \$23,342, or 7.6 per cent.

Comparing the average value of product per establishment in 1902 with that of 1904, the increase for the latter year is shown to be \$52,442, or 18.9 per cent. The foregoing figures, quoted from Table No. 3, makes it apparent that there has been a large increase in the business of the establishments included in this presentation, but as only "cost values" and "selling values" for "material used" and "goods made" are given, without the quantities of either, it is impossible to say how much of it is attributable

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to larger quantities, and how much to mere change in the market values of material and products.

Table No. 4 shows the average number of persons employed by industries, divided so as to give the proportion of males, females and children of both sexes under sixteen years of age; the greatest and least number of operatives on the pay-rolls at any one time during the year is also given on this table for each industry and for "all industries," together with the excess of greatest over smallest number, which is entered for each classification in absolute numbers and by percentages.

The average number of persons employed in "all industries" is shown to be 208,526; the greatest number at any one time during the year was 223,643, the least number was 188,724; the excess of greatest over smallest number was 34,919, and the percentage of difference between the two extremes, which accurately portrays the average proportion of idleness experienced by all establishments comprised in the presentation, is 15.6 per cent. The highest percentages of idleness are, as a matter of course, shown by the classification that may be designated as season trades, such, for instance, as the manufacturers of brick and terra-cotta, fertilizers, straw hats, stone quarrying and glass making. In these and also in several other industries, custom, or some peculiar circumstance connected with the trade, necessitates a general suspension of work during either the summer or the winter months. In such cases, the figures showing the excess of greatest over least number employed must not be taken as representing an abnormal amount of idleness.

Outside of these industries, the manufacture of agricultural implements shows the greatest difference (45.9 per cent.) in the number of persons employed during the year. Other lines of manufacture, which show a considerable fluctuation in the labor force, are: Buttons (pearl), 22.2 per cent.; carpets and rugs, 41.9 per cent.; chemical products, 20.3 per cent.; high explosives, 33.9 per cent.; inks and mucilage, 21.6 per cent.; lime and cement, 27.4 per cent.; mattresses and bedding, 25.8 per cent.; pig iron, 24.1 per cent.; pottery, 30.4 per cent.; saddlery and harness, 40.3 per cent.; silk dyeing, 28.9 per cent.; soap and tallow, 30.7 per

cent.; trunks and bags, 29.2 per cent., and trunk and bag hardware, 36.4 per cent.

All the remaining industries show excesses of greatest over least number employed, ranging from 20 per cent. downward to 2.6 per cent.

The industries that come nearest to working throughout the year, with a uniform force of employes, are: Artisans' tools; brewing—lager beer, ale and porter; saddlery hardware; shoes; thread; varnishes; watches and watch cases, and woolen and worsted goods. The percentage of difference between the highest and lowest in none of these industries exceeds 5.7 per cent.

The following table contains the number of males, females, and children of both sexes under sixteen years of age employed in fifty-six industries that have been selected from the eighty-nine contained in the general tables, because of the fact that the working force employed in these occupations is made up to some extent of women and children:

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Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Percentage of		
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
2	Artisans' tools,	34	1,764	18	105	1,887	93.5	5.5	1.0
3	Art tile,	6	233	175	119	527	44.2	33.2	22.6
4	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	508	800	66	1,369	36.7	58.4	4.9
5	Brushes,	10	170	85	5	260	65.4	32.7	1.9
6	Buttons (metal),	10	406	646	11	1,063	38.2	60.8	1.0
7	Buttons (pearl),	17	627	186	36	749	70.4	24.8	4.8
10	Carpets and rugs,	8	625	898	23	1,241	66.5	31.7	1.8
11	Chemical products,	42	4,165	1,230	28	5,423	72.9	22.7	0.5
12	Cigars and tobacco,	34	1,492	4,924	332	6,748	22.1	73.0	4.9
13	Clothing,	16	574	563	4	1,141	50.3	49.3	0.4
16	Confectionery,	6	100	118	.....	218	45.9	54.1	.....
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	110	1,497	15	1,622	6.8	92.8	0.9
19	Cutlery,	9	735	80	49	864	85.1	9.3	5.6
20	Cotton goods,	30	1,225	3,286	406	4,917	24.9	66.9	8.2
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing), ..	14	2,581	456	84	3,121	82.7	14.6	2.7
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	3,778	440	11	4,227	89.4	10.4	0.2
23	Electrical appliances,	24	2,193	511	83	2,787	78.7	18.4	2.9
25	Food products,	23	1,844	333	93	1,770	75.9	18.8	5.3
30	Glass (window and bottle),*	21	4,829	187	548	5,514	87.6	2.4	10.0
32	Graphite products,	5	682	771	.....	1,453	47.0	53.0	.....
33	Hats (felt),	43	3,399	1,235	20	4,707	72.2	27.4	0.4
34	Hats (straw),	3	138	279	3	410	31.2	68.0	0.8
37	Jewelry,	77	1,975	899	44	2,718	72.7	25.7	1.6
38	Knit goods,	12	552	1,014	79	1,645	33.6	61.6	4.8
39	Laundry,	10	234	539	20	793	29.6	67.9	2.5
41	Leather goods,	14	592	563	120	1,275	46.4	44.2	9.4
42	Lamps,	7	767	1,945	151	2,863	26.8	68.2	5.0
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	162	44	13	219	74.0	20.1	5.9
46	Metal goods,	59	3,738	1,269	193	5,200	71.8	24.5	3.7
47	Metal novelties,	12	574	159	25	758	75.7	21.0	3.3
49	Musical instruments,	15	1,005	139	51	1,195	84.1	11.7	4.2
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	1,130	.....	60	1,190	95.0	.....	5.0
51	Oils,	11	3,897	2	134	3,833	96.5	.....	3.5
52	Paints,	8	621	53	5	679	81.5	7.8	0.7
53	Paper,	30	1,488	218	61	1,767	84.2	12.3	3.5
55	Pottery,	37	3,007	650	120	3,777	79.4	17.2	3.4
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	778	430	25	1,233	63.1	34.9	2.0
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	3,777	689	50	4,516	83.6	15.8	1.1
62	Scientific instruments,	12	1,701	183	34	1,918	88.7	9.5	1.8
64	Shoes,	32	2,445	1,315	212	3,972	61.6	33.1	5.3
65	Shirts,	17	844	1,574	46	1,964	17.5	80.1	2.4
66	Shirtwaists (women's),	4	85	162	6	253	33.6	64.0	2.3
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	9,548	11,116	990	21,654	44.1	51.8	4.6
69	Silk dyeing,	19	2,566	321	35	2,922	87.8	11.0	1.2
70	Silk throwing,	18	543	740	108	1,391	39.0	53.2	7.8
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	423	120	36	579	73.1	20.7	6.2
72	Silver goods,	15	994	294	54	1,342	74.1	21.9	4.0
74	Soap and tallow,	12	575	133	52	760	75.7	17.5	6.8
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	894	59	.....	943	93.7	.....	6.3
78	Textile products,	6	410	226	100	736	55.7	30.7	13.6
79	Thread,	6	1,522	2,984	698	5,204	29.3	57.3	13.4
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	571	236	89	896	63.7	26.3	10.0
83	Underwear (women's and children's), ..	17	83	1,624	74	2,081	4.0	92.4	8.6
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,655	682	50	2,387	69.3	28.6	2.1
86	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	3,587	3,975	710	8,272	43.3	48.1	8.6
89	Unclassified,	58	3,828	643	64	4,535	84.4	14.2	1.4
Fifty-six industries,		1155	87,622	53,316	6,550	147,488	59.4	36.2	4.4
Other industries,		601	60,078	644	316	61,038	98.4	1.1	0.5
All industries,		1756	147,700	53,960	6,866	208,526	70.8	25.9	3.2

* Closing down for the months of July and August is an established custom in all glass factories.

This table shows 147,488 to be the total number of persons employed in these fifty-six industries, of which 87,622, or 59.4 per cent. are males; 53,316, or 36.2 per cent., females, and 6,550, or 4.4 per cent., are children of both sexes below the age of sixteen.

Included in these selected industries are 1,155 out of the total number—1,756 establishments—included in the general tables.

The thirty-three industries containing 601 establishments, grouped under the heading "other industries," shows the average number of persons employed to be 61,038, of which number 60,078, or 98.4 per cent., are males; 644, or 1.1 per cent., females, and 316 or 0.5 per cent., children under sixteen. For all industries, the figures showing the number of men, women and children comprised in the working force are as follows: Males, 147,700, or 70.8 per cent.; females, 53,960, or 25.9 per cent., and children under sixteen, 6,866, or 3.2 per cent.

It will be noticed that only in the fifty-six selected classifications are the labor of women or youths utilized to any practical extent; this is shown by the fact that in the 601 establishments not included among them, there are but 644 females employed, which number averages only a fraction more than one per establishment. Even more positively may it be said that the children under sixteen are all found in the same industries in which women are employed in numbers, as outside of these there are only 316, or 0.5 per cent., in the other 601 establishments.

The table gives the average number and the percentage of males, females and children employed in each of the fifty-five selected industries, and the proportion of each class of employes to the total can be seen at a glance. An attempt to further analyze the table could therefore be nothing more than a repetition of the figures which it contains. Interested inquirers into the subject of female labor and child labor will find here an accurate presentation of both so far as the factory industries of New Jersey are concerned.

Table No. 5 gives, by establishments, the average number of persons employed—males, females, and children of both sexes, and also the number employed at periods of employment of the greatest number and the least number.

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This table contains precisely the same data as that presented on the next preceding table, the only difference being that the figures are reduced to establishments from industries. The average number of males, females and children employed per establishment during the year may be seen here, together with the largest and the smallest number employed at any time during the year, with the excess of greatest over smallest in numbers and by percentages.

The following table shows, in comparison, the average number employed per establishment for the years 1903 and 1904, in the twenty-six leading industries previously used for comparing the data of both years:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Establishments.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904.	
		1903.	1904.	Number.	Percentage.
Artisans' tools,	34	56	52	— 4	— 7.2
Boilers (steam),	13	135	155	+ 20	+ 14.8
Brewery products,	32	62	61	— 1	— 1.6
Brick and terra cotta,	55	91	101	+ 10	+ 11.1
Chemical products,	42	131	128	— 3	— 2.3
Cigars and tobacco,	34	224	189	— 35	— 15.6
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	787	604	— 183	— 23.2
Electrical appliances,	24	221	115	— 6	— 2.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	107	124	+ 17	+ 15.9
Glass (window and bottle),	21	280	263	— 17	— 6.1
Hats (men's),	43	146	109	— 37	— 26.0
Jewelry,	77	37	35	— 2	— 5.4
Leather (tanning and finishing),	59	89	88	— 6	— 6.7
Lamps (electric and others),	7	340	410	+ 70	+ 20.6
Machinery,	93	177	157	— 20	— 11.3
Metal goods,	59	93	88	— 5	— 5.3
Oils,	11	280	348	+ 68	+ 24.3
Paper,	30	60	59	— 1	— 1.6
Pottery,	37	116	102	— 14	— 12.1
Rubber products (hard and soft),	34	157	132	— 25	— 15.9
Shipbuilding,	9	381	328	— 53	— 13.9
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	113	183	191	+ 8	+ 4.3
Smelting and refining precious metals,	10	234	276	+ 42	+ 17.9
Steel and iron (structural),	21	176	144	— 32	— 18.4
Steel and iron (forging),	13	245	198	— 47	— 19.2
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	323	318	— 5	— 1.5
Twenty-six industries,	917	197	181	— 16	— 8.1
Other industries,	839	113	108	— 5	— 4.4
All industries,	1756	126	119	— 7	— 5.5

An examination of the above table will show that in 1904 as compared with 1903 a falling off has taken place in the average

number of persons employed per establishment in the selected twenty-six industries, and also in "other industries," and in "all industries"; these reductions are respectively 16, or 8.1 per cent.; 5, or 4.4 per cent., and 7, or 5.5 per cent.

Of the twenty-six selected industries nineteen show a decrease ranging from 26.0 per cent. in the hatting industry downward to 1.5 per cent. in the manufacture of "worsted and woollen goods." Seven industries show an increase, which in almost all instances are large; the highest, 24.3 per cent., occurs in the "oil refining" industry, and the lowest, 4.3 per cent., in the manufacture of "broad and ribbon silk goods."

The average number of persons employed at the period of employment of the greatest number is precisely the same for both years—that is to say, 127; but the average number at the period of employment of the least number is only 108 in 1904 as against 123 in 1903; the difference—15 persons—bears out the statement previously made that the average percentage of idleness or unemployment in 1904 was somewhat larger than that of the immediately preceding years.

Table No. 6 contains the average number of persons employed, male, female and children in each industry, by months, and also a summary showing the same for all industries.

The periods of greatest and least activity may be determined for each industry by noting the months during which respectively the greatest and the least number of persons were employed. For "all industries" the month of July, during which time 201,678 persons of both sexes were employed, seems to be the period of least activity; the month of April, which shows 211,918 persons at work, is the period which, gauged by that standard, may be regarded as the most active during the year.

Table No. 7 deals with salaried officers and salaried employes of each of the eighty-nine (89) industries, and also for "all industries" combined. As the data contained in this table is made a feature of these statistics for the first time in this report, there can be no comparisons of the various items with others of former years. The total number of "salaried officers," as shown in the table, is 1,841, and the total amount paid in salaries to these officials is \$6,315,139. The total number of "salaried employes,"

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such as managers, superintendents, foremen and bookkeepers, is 13,673, and the aggregate amount paid them reaches the large total of \$15,110,970. The number of salaried officers averages a little more than one for each establishment, and the compensation which they receive averages \$3,430 each per year. The average number of salaried employes per establishment is a little less than eight, and their compensation averages \$1,105 per man.

Table No. 8 gives the total amount paid in wages to wage earners by each of the eighty-nine industries, and also by "all industries" combined. The aggregate sum paid out in wages by "all industries" is \$98,104,992; the combined payments on account of wages and salaries made during the year was \$119,531,101, or an average of \$68,070 for each of the 1,756 establishments included in this presentation.

The largest amounts disbursed by single industries on account of wages occurs in "machinery," with its 93 establishments, and the manufacture of "broad silk and ribbon," with its 113 establishments; the amounts paid in wages by these two industries are, in the order named, \$8,909,820 and \$8,497,458. In respect to wages paid, these two great industries are pre-eminent, there being none other that come anywhere near equalling them.

Of the eighty-nine general industries 42 are shown to have pay-rolls amounting to less than \$500,000; 14 have pay-rolls ranging between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 17 are between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 and 16 show wage payments of \$2,000,000 and over.

On this table will also be found the average yearly earnings for each of the eighty-nine industries and for "all industries." The data presented in the general table are limited to the year 1904, and, consequently, comparisons are made only in the case of the twenty-six selected industries which appear in the special table further down; the average earnings for the year 1904 are there compared with those for 1903, and the increase or decrease in each instance, as the case may be, is entered in absolute numbers and by percentages.

An examination of this table shows only three industries in which yearly earnings are less than \$300.00; these are occupa-

tions in which female labor is employed almost exclusively; twenty industries give average earnings between \$300 and \$400; twenty-nine industries paid average wages ranging between \$400 and \$500; twenty-three industries paid between \$500 and \$600, and fourteen industries paid \$600 and over. The industry showing the highest average earnings of workmen, \$861.09, is the "brewing of lager beer, ale and porter;" the next highest, \$683.10, is paid by the "cornice and skylight" industry. In the matter of average earnings, therefore, the brewery workmen received 26 per cent. more money than those employed in any other of the eighty-nine general industries. The average earnings for all industries is shown by this table to be \$470.47. The averages given on Table No. 8 are, it should be remembered, for males, females and children collectively; the average earning of each class will be taken up separately while reviewing Table No. 9.

The following table shows the average yearly earnings in the twenty-six selected industries, the figures for 1904 being compared with those of 1903, and the difference, whether an increase or decrease, is noted in absolute numbers and also by percentages. The same items are given for "other industries" and for "all industries."

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INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904.	
		1903.	1904.	Amount.	Percentage
Artisans' tools,	34	\$563 92	\$555 46	— \$8 46	— 1.5
Boilers (steam),	13	565 66	611 53	+ 45 87	+ 8.1
Brewery products,	32	872 12	861 09	— 11 03	— 1.3
Brick and terra cotta,	55	446 08	411 54	— 34 49	— 7.7
Chemical products,	42	487 51	487 47	— 04	— . . .
Cigars and tobacco,	34	319 47	300 44	— 19 03	— 5.9
Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	571 98	454 45	— 117 53	— 20.5
Electrical appliances,	24	497 61	472 03	— 25 58	— 5.1
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	617 63	691 32	+ 73 69	+ 11.9
Glass (window and bottle),	21	501 05	528 23	+ 27 18	+ 5.4
Hats (men's),	43	461 62	529 73	+ 68 11	+ 7.7
Jewelry,	77	598 91	621 75	+ 22 84	+ 3.8
Leather (tanning and finishing),	59	499 54	571 80	+ 72 26	+ 14.5
Lamps (electric and others),	7	405 88	348 16	— 57 72	— 14.2
Machinery,	93	603 98	610 18	+ 6 20	+ 1.0
Metal goods,	59	434 81	426 43	— 8 38	— 1.9
Oils,	11	598 84	672 13	+ 73 79	+ 12.3
Paper,	30	484 78	505 16	+ 20 38	+ 4.2
Pottery,	37	611 41	602 32	— 9 09	— 1.5
Rubber products (hard and soft),	34	468 12	491 45	+ 23 33	+ 4.9
Shipbuilding,	9	638 11	617 59	— 20 52	— 3.2
Silk (broad and ribbon goods),	113	395 69	392 42	— 3 27	— 0.8
Smelting and refining precious metals,	10	525 79	545 25	+ 19 46	+ 3.7
Steel and iron (structural),	21	530 71	537 96	+ 7 25	+ 1.4
Steel and iron (forging),	13	591 11	533 06	— 58 05	— 1.3
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	349 26	332 55	— 16 71	— 4.7
Twenty-six industries,	917	\$494 41	\$492 46	— \$1 95	— 0.4
Other industries,	839	436 25	436 20	— 05	— . . .
All industries,	1756	\$471 81	\$470 47	— \$1 34	— 0.3

The above table shows that for the "twenty-six selected industries," including 917 establishments, the average yearly earnings per employe in 1903 was \$494.41, while in 1904 they are \$492.46, a decrease in the later year of \$1.95, or 0.4 per cent. "Other industries"—839 establishments, show almost identical annual earnings for both years; the figures for 1903 are \$436.25 and for 1904 are \$436.20, the difference being only five cents, is too small to permit a percentage computation.

For "all industries,"—1,756 establishments—the average annual earnings in 1903 were \$471.81; for 1904, the average is \$470.47, a falling off of \$1.34, or 0.3 per cent.

Fourteen of the selected industries presented in this table show decreases in annual earnings of operatives, which range in amount from \$117.53, in the manufacture of wire cloth, downward to \$0.4 in chemical products. The remaining twelve industries show

increases ranging in amount from \$73.79, in oils, downward to \$6.20, in machinery.

Table No. 9 contains the classified weekly average earnings of operatives by industries. This table shows the actual number of workers in each of the eighty-nine general occupations—males, females and children, who earned the various sums per week shown in the classification beginning with "Under \$3.00 per week" and ending with "\$25.00 per week and over." As the figures are given separately for each industry, there remains but little to say in explanation of the table further than that there are thirteen wage rates specified in the classification, the difference between each of which, until the ten-dollar rate is reached, is one dollar; from ten dollars to the highest weekly rate of twenty-five dollars and over the increases in rates are two, three and five dollars per week. The actual number of persons receiving these various amounts as earnings can be found on the table at a glance.

The final sub-division of Table No. 9 is a condensed classification of earnings for "all industries," in which the total number of operatives employed in the 1,756 establishments are brought together under their respective wage-rate headings.

The number of operatives for which wage-rates are quoted in this classification is 165,282 males, 56,547 females and 7,389 young people of both sexes under 16 years of age.

The total number of operatives covered in this general classification of weekly earnings is 229,218. In the following table the percentages for each of the three classes of operatives who received the various wage-rates are given for "all industries."

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CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS.	Percentages of Operatives Receiving Specified Rates.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Under \$3,	1.2	6.2	23.0	3.2
\$3 but under \$4,	2.0	9.8	47.2	5.4
4 " " 5,	3.4	17.8	20.8	7.5
5 " " 6,	3.6	19.1	6.1	7.5
6 " " 7,	5.2	16.0	2.4	7.8
7 " " 8,	7.5	11.1	0.3	8.1
8 " " 9,	8.6	7.6	....	8.1
9 " " 10,	13.9	5.3	0.2	11.4
10 " " 12,	15.4	4.1	....	12.1
12 " " 15,	16.0	2.4	....	12.0
15 " " 20,	16.3	0.6	....	11.9
20 " " 25,	4.4	....	....	3.1
25 and over,	2.5	....	....	1.9
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

An examination of the above table will show that 10.2 per cent. of the males, 52.9 per cent. of the females and 97.1 per cent. of the young persons under sixteen years of age are found in the wage rates under \$6.00 per week; 50.6 per cent. of the males, 44.1 per cent. of the females and the remaining children—2.9 per cent. of the total number—are found in the rates between \$6.00 and \$12.00 per week. The remaining male and female operatives are included in the wage rates that range between \$12.00 and \$25.00 and over in the case of males, and \$12.00, but under \$20.00, in the case of females, there being none of the latter found receiving either of the two highest grades.

Taking the total number of operatives—male, female and children together—the table shows that 16.1 per cent. are in the rate under \$5.00 per week; 42.9 per cent. in those between \$5.00 and \$10.00 per week, and the remainder, 41.0 per cent., are paid between \$10.00 and \$25.00 and over per week.

Taking the wage classifications for males, females and children separately, an examination of the figures for each shows average weekly wages of \$11.64 for males, \$6.25 for females and \$3.69 for children. These weekly earnings, if maintained throughout the year, would produce a yearly income of \$558.72 for males, \$299.52 for females and \$175.68 for children. Reduced finally to daily earnings on the basis of the average number of days em-

ployed during the year, which is 288, the wages of males will be found to average \$1.94; females, \$1.04, and children, \$0.61 per day.

Table No. 10 shows the average number of days in operation, the average number of hours worked per day and the average number of hours worked per week for each of the eighty-nine industries, together with the averages of these items for all industries.

The average number of days for "all industries" is shown in this presentation to have been 287.99; in 1903 the average number of days was 288.78; there has, therefore, been a slight decrease in the number of days worked in 1904 as compared with 1903, the exact figures representing it it being .79, or a little more than three-fourths of a day.

Twenty-three industries were operated more than 300 days during the year, the highest, 315.83 days, being reported by the "smelting and refining" industry; the lowest number of working days is shown in "brick and terra cotta," 240.17; "glass, window and bottle," 234.52; "hats, straw," 236, and "pig-iron," 231.33; these, however, with the exception of the one last named, are of the kind referred to before as "season industries," or occupations in which closing down for a certain time during the year (generally for a period of two months or more) is an established custom.

Turning to the column on this table containing the average working time per day for each industry, the lowest is found to be in the manufacture of women's shirtwaists, 7.13 hours, and the highest, 14.17 hours, occurs in smelting and refining. Six industries show working hours ranging between eight and nine per day; 51 industries have a work day of more than nine and less than ten hours; 16 industries report a working day of exactly ten hours, and 16 industries are operated for more than ten hours per day, the excess, however, being, in a large majority of cases, limited to a small fraction. Only three industries show working hours that are markedly above the ten-hour limit; these are the manufacture of "chemical products," 11.86; "smelting and refining precious metals," 14.17, and "bar steel and iron," 12.50.

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The record of working hours contained in this table shows that the average per day is less than ten in at least 64 per cent. of the factory industries of the State, there being 57 of the total of 89 industries in which the work day is under that figure.

There is no doubt but that many of the industries, in fact a very large majority of them, have increased the working time for five days of the week in order to make up for the Saturday half-holiday, which apparently almost all of them enjoy, the average working hours per week, as reported on this table being only 55.58; the weekly working hours as here reported would average 9.26 hours per day, or just the slightest fraction more than nine and a quarter hours per day.

Table No. 10 also contains a record of the number of hours extra time worked by such industries as had that experience; the figures as given for the entire year, and the time thus indicated, has not been counted in with the averages of days in operation. This extra time averages 27.69 hours for all industries, which, had they been reduced to days of nine hours, and added to the average number of days worked by "all industries," would have increased that total to 291 days.

Table No. 10 is one of the most interesting and instructive in the entire series included in the presentation of the "statistics of manufactures"; the working time, daily, weekly and by the year which is given thereon for each, and for all industries, affords a perfect means of studying these important phases of labor and industry.

Table No. 11 shows the character and measure by horse-power of the various kinds of power used by the 1,756 establishments included in this presentation. This record appears in connection with the statistics of manufactures for the first time in this presentation. There are, therefore, no data on the same subject with which comparisons can be made, and little opportunity remains for review beyond calling attention to the varieties of propulsive agencies in use, and to refer to the figures representing the totals of each.

The forms of power given on the table are: Steam engines; gas and gasoline engines; water-wheels; water motors; electric

motors; air compressors, and hydraulic pressure pumps. The motors in use and the horse-power developed by each are as follows: Steam engines—3,192, aggregate horse-power, 285,909; gas and gasoline engines—146, aggregate horse-power, 3,945; water-wheels—120, aggregate horse-power, 7,833; water motors—50, aggregate horse-power, 655; electric motors—3,095, aggregate horse-power, 42,676; air compressors—13, aggregate horse-power, 979; hydraulic pressure pumps—4, aggregate horse-power, 135.

The total number of engines of all kinds is 6,620, and the horse-power developed and used in running all industries is 342,142. The number and variety of motors with the horse-power used by each of the eighty-nine industries will be found on this table, with the figures at the bottom line giving the same data for "all industries."

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TABLE No. 1.—Character of Organization.—Incorporated Company, Partnership, Individual.—By Industries, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number that are Owned by		Number of Partners.		Aggregate Number of Partners and Owners.
			Corporations.	Partnerships and Individuals.	Men.	Women.	
1	Agricultural implements,	8	4	4	6	.....	6
2	Artisans' tools,	34	19	15	32	.....	32
3	Art tile,	6	5	1	1	.....	1
4	Boilers,	13	7	6	7	.....	7
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	5	26	35	.....	35
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter), ..	32	28	4	5	.....	5
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	28	27	41	6	47
8	Brushes,	10	1	9	9	1	10
9	Buttons (metal),	10	5	5	8	.....	8
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	5	12	17	.....	17
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	6	2	2	.....	2
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	7	25	28	.....	28
13	Chemical products,	42	39	3	6	.....	5
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	16	18	21	.....	21
15	Clothing,	16	1	15	20	1	21
16	Confectionery,	6	3	3	6	.....	7
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	6	8	11	1	12
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	5	4	10	1	11
19	Cutlery,	9	5	4	8	.....	8
20	Cotton goods,	30	16	14	21	.....	21
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	14	11	3	4	.....	4
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Electrical appliances,	24	20	4	4	.....	4
24	Fertilizers,	12	10	2	6	.....	6
25	Food products,	23	6	17	10	2	12
26	Foundry (brass),	11	5	6	9	.....	9
27	Foundry (iron),	39	23	16	32	1	33
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	10	3	6	.....	6
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	3	4	5	.....	5
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	18	3	5	.....	5
31	Glass mirrors,	3	1	2	6	.....	6
32	Graphite products,	5	4	1	2	.....	2
33	Hats (felt),	43	15	28	57	1	58
34	Hats (straw),	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
35	High explosives,	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	5	1	2	.....	2
37	Jewelry,	77	23	54	114	1	115
38	Knit goods,	12	4	8	10	.....	10
39	Laundry,	10	7	3	6	.....	6
40	Leather,	59	32	27	42	5	47
41	Leather goods,	14	5	9	20	.....	20
42	Lamps,	7	3	4	4	.....	4
43	Lime and cement,	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Machinery,	93	65	28	37	1	38
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	5	2	4	.....	4
46	Metal goods,	59	46	13	17	1	18
47	Metal novelties,	12	7	5	6	1	7
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Musical instruments,	15	9	6	7	.....	7
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	5	3	3	.....	3
51	Oils,	11	9	2	2	.....	2
52	Paints,	8	5	3	5	.....	5
53	Paper,	30	23	7	13	2	15
54	Pig iron,	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Pottery,	37	29	8	15	.....	15
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	11	10	16	1	17
57	Quarrying stone,	14	8	6	13	.....	13
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	33	1	1	.....	1
60	Saddles and harness,	9	3	6	6	.....	6
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	1	11	14	1	15
62	Scientific instruments,	12	9	3	4	1	5

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TABLE No. 1.—Character of Organization.—Incorporated Company, Partnership, Individual.—By Industries, 1904—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number that are Owned by		Number of Partners.		Aggregate Number of Partners and Owners.
			Corporations.	Partnerships and Individuals.	Men.	Women.	
63	Sash, blinds and doors,.....	25	10	15	25	1	26
64	Shoes,	32	19	13	21	1	22
65	Shirts,	17	5	12	28	1	29
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	.....	4	1	1	2
67	Shipbuilding,	9	5	4	6	.....	6
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),.....	113	59	54	90	1	91
69	Silk dyeing,	19	12	7	6	1	7
70	Silk throwing,	18	3	15	19	.....	19
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	2	10	14	1	15
72	Silver goods,	15	7	8	11	.....	11
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.,	10	9	1	2	.....	2
74	Soap and tallow,	12	7	5	11	.....	11
75	Steel and iron (bar),.....	5	4	1	.....	1	1
76	Steel and iron (structural),.....	21	16	5	9	.....	9
77	Steel and iron (forging),.....	18	10	8	4	.....	4
78	Textile products,	6	5	1	1	.....	1
79	Thread,	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags,.....	9	3	6	11	.....	11
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	5	4	9	1	10
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	2	1	2	.....	2
83	Underwear (women's & children's),	17	3	14	16	2	18
84	Varnishes,	15	14	1	1	.....	1
85	Watches, cases and material,.....	10	7	3	3	.....	3
86	Window shades,	5	1	4	5	2	7
87	Wooden goods,	31	16	15	16	.....	16
88	Woolen and worsted goods,.....	26	15	11	28	28
89	Unclassified,	58	37	21	34	1	35
	All industries,	1756	1001	755	1177	43	1220

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TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash in Hand.	
1	Agricultural implements,	8	\$229,133	\$251,325	\$919,937	\$1,400,395
2	Artisans' tools,	34	824,539	1,035,246	1,330,491	3,188,276
3	Art tile,	6	184,500	112,521	166,464	443,485
4	Boilers,	13	1,165,280	1,020,465	5,059,811	7,245,556
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	278,517	238,442	431,797	948,756
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter), ..	32	10,290,196	4,863,615	15,223,928	30,377,739
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	4,875,816	1,949,763	3,232,991	10,058,070
8	Brushes,	10	18,400	46,724	137,249	200,373
9	Buttons (metal),	10	174,134	247,822	529,849	951,805
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	62,850	104,399	316,715	483,964
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	499,066	466,557	1,265,758	2,231,381
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	440,365	170,677	821,138	1,432,180
13	Chemical products,	42	5,961,932	5,761,946	12,391,713	24,115,591
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	3,121,799	2,634,094	18,334,196	24,090,089
15	Clothing,	16	110,100	51,973	212,941	375,014
16	Confectionery,	6	105,180	71,200	133,050	299,430
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	123,554	89,308	247,406	460,268
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	151,544	104,358	938,204	1,194,106
19	Cutlery,	9	187,968	176,485	541,788	906,241
20	Cotton goods,	20	2,021,550	2,253,103	3,520,620	7,795,273
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing) ..	14	2,225,674	3,113,394	2,280,523	7,619,591
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	1,199,995	1,142,276	17,700,972	20,043,243
23	Electrical appliances,	24	1,854,785	1,565,865	7,337,225	10,757,875
24	Fertilizers,	12	1,524,244	1,110,737	3,508,894	6,143,875
25	Food products,	23	1,414,772	1,151,623	1,916,559	4,482,954
26	Foundry (brass),	11	420,048	431,189	734,681	1,585,918
27	Foundry (iron),	39	2,008,021	1,597,647	4,392,863	7,998,531
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	2,434,658	1,730,743	2,690,957	6,826,358
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	22,238	51,814	150,324	224,376
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	1,703,728	657,734	4,067,054	6,368,516
31	Glass mirrors,	3	46,321	47,136	224,781	318,228
32	Graphite products,	5	966,000	437,922	1,220,061	2,624,583
33	Hats (felt),	43	859,306	578,529	2,611,658	4,049,493
34	Hats (straw),	3	197,209	90,664	106,705	394,578
35	High explosives,	4	122,500	227,830	882,175	1,232,505
36	Hops and mucklage,	6	175,371	99,813	176,809	451,993
37	Jewelry,	77	201,500	569,810	5,916,972	6,688,282
38	Knit goods,	12	387,553	607,862	818,232	1,813,647
39	Laundry,	10	276,483	183,752	114,340	574,575
40	Leather,	59	2,769,150	1,730,598	8,196,324	12,696,072
41	Leather goods,	14	255,697	138,884	963,518	1,358,099
42	Lamps,	7	516,500	404,592	10,354,251	11,275,343
43	Lime and cement,	7	1,626,887	2,299,922	1,490,129	5,416,938
44	Machinery,	93	5,053,598	7,698,263	14,928,964	27,680,765
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	88,400	54,770	229,096	372,266
46	Metal goods,	59	1,872,027	2,752,296	4,492,241	9,122,164
47	Metal novelties,	12	192,444	274,489	555,084	1,022,017
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	253,576	1,276,950	324,786	1,855,312
49	Musical instruments,	15	602,735	489,440	1,375,655	2,467,830
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	1,463,713	1,054,223	1,517,179	4,035,115
51	Oils,	11	6,812,711	13,393,539	18,347,531	38,553,781
52	Paints,	8	654,778	502,237	1,710,698	2,867,713
53	Paper,	30	2,034,956	1,898,588	2,462,972	6,396,514
54	Pig iron,	4	997,263	397,785	819,003	2,214,051
55	Pottery,	37	3,561,294	1,261,306	3,732,159	8,554,759
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	276,077	935,216	794,090	2,005,383
57	Quarrying stone,	14	28,800	113,720	411,912	549,880
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	509,421	508,867	151,503	1,389,491
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	2,421,296	2,376,982	1,873,771	3,214,544
60	Saddlery and harness hardware,	9	46,800	86,397	339,681	615,312
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	189,254	86,397	339,681	615,312
62	Scientific instruments,	12	665,546	715,247	1,873,771	3,214,544
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	289,218	250,349	1,085,996	1,624,563
64	Shoes,	32	353,816	1,031,388	2,095,281	3,480,485

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested.—By Industries, 1904—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Capital Invested in			Total Amount of Capital Invested.
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.	Bills Receivable, Stock in Process of Manufacture, Cash in Hand.	
65	Shirts,	17	118,750	105,183	797,881	1,018,814
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	3,800	24,500	33,000	61,300
67	Shipbuilding,	9	3,741,100	2,332,428	1,589,091	7,662,619
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	3,777,878	7,579,849	19,459,990	30,817,717
69	Silk dyeing,	19	699,282	1,367,682	948,968	3,015,932
70	Silk throwing,	18	222,707	453,468	147,273	823,448
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	185,000	140,890	253,828	579,218
72	Silver goods,	15	428,929	400,181	1,129,823	1,958,933
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.,	10	2,607,013	2,484,098	4,381,145	9,472,256
74	Soap and tallow,	12	633,633	332,162	1,294,511	2,260,306
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	553,831	544,295	892,992	1,991,118
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	2,458,171	6,762,968	2,987,204	12,208,343
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	5,300,909	5,417,087	3,637,658	14,355,652
78	Textile products,	6	158,838	112,179	683,029	954,046
79	Thread,	6	1,806,344	4,167,017	4,387,758	10,361,114
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	108,600	142,575	564,343	815,518
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	78,839	186,429	485,787	751,055
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	70,000	82,000	166,290	318,290
83	Underwear (women's & children's),	17	193,950	111,925	824,550	1,130,425
84	Varnishes,	15	764,415	304,754	2,166,345	3,225,514
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	713,386	1,135,045	3,330,486	5,178,917
86	Window shades,	5	62,000	39,428	147,097	248,525
87	Wooden goods,	31	457,612	543,656	1,015,339	2,016,607
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	3,446,088	4,930,041	9,596,637	17,972,766
89	Unclassified,	53	1,184,537	2,232,930	5,836,179	9,253,646
	All Industries,	1756	\$112,171,518	\$120,649,299	\$276,937,435	\$509,758,252

44 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	\$296,631	\$1,424,050
2	Artisans' tools,	34	843,945	2,681,306
3	Art tile,	6	150,232	661,847
4	Boilers,	13	2,390,285	5,847,786
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	797,896	1,531,735
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	3,841,005	17,474,076
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	1,527,640	5,806,788
8	Brushes,	10	108,007	319,538
9	Buttons (metal),	10	475,069	1,523,802
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	396,353	961,134
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	1,117,958	1,857,332
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	646,341	1,656,844
13	Chemical products,	42	10,309,466	19,590,687
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	5,801,328	14,988,666
15	Clothing,	16	681,696	1,295,914
16	Confectionery,	6	458,224	700,318
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	427,289	902,538
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	792,635	2,315,999
19	Cutlery,	9	287,414	871,442
20	Cotton goods,	30	4,827,468	7,323,040
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	1,897,060	4,411,727
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	24	12,190,894	16,298,995
23	Electrical appliances,	24	9,605,111	13,185,177
24	Fertilizers,	12	3,694,713	6,350,246
25	Food products,	23	11,574,834	14,939,067
26	Foundry (brass),	11	977,485	1,957,347
27	Foundry (iron),	39	5,291,360	10,193,591
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	2,535,478	5,506,046
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	155,408	365,377
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	1,854,397	6,413,672
31	Glass mirrors,	3	196,001	348,084
32	Graphite products,	5	944,359	2,225,963
33	Hats (felt),	48	4,012,908	8,689,859
34	Hats (straw),	3	340,309	868,376
35	High explosives,	4	859,588	2,019,784
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	138,895	363,427
37	Jewelry,	77	4,363,270	8,678,987
38	Knit goods,	12	1,855,656	2,441,237
39	Laundry,	10	273,600	837,140
40	Leather,	59	14,791,929	20,987,669
41	Leather goods,	14	1,136,809	2,100,792
42	Lamps,	7	2,868,114	5,379,321
43	Lime and cement,	7	1,822,207	2,957,282
44	Machinery,	93	9,864,266	25,540,873
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	348,038	552,052
46	Metal goods,	59	4,215,983	8,849,738
47	Metal novelties,	12	522,984	1,244,449
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	359,427	1,267,580
49	Musical instruments,	15	753,542	1,967,907
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	2,694,443	3,945,966
51	Oils,	11	41,985,175	49,404,797
52	Paints,	8	2,804,174	4,304,944
53	Paper,	30	3,476,349	6,182,485
54	Pig iron,	4	2,701,128	8,001,225
55	Pottery,	37	1,394,169	5,521,340
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	732,802	2,252,773
57	Quarrying stone,	14	410,786	1,216,714
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	924,855	1,329,106
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	10,387,887	17,081,572
60	Saddles and harness,	9	126,067	304,303
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	222,618	677,917
62	Scientific instruments,	12	1,257,906	3,953,916
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	1,333,220	2,201,324
64	Shoes,	32	3,668,753	6,631,159
65	Shirts,	17	1,434,279	2,893,589
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	81,775	199,550
67	Shipbuilding,	9	2,634,208	5,062,731

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 3.—Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done.—By Industries, 1904—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock Used.	Selling Value, at Manufactory, of Goods Made.
69	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	19,344,270	37,337,842
69	Silk dyeing,	19	2,087,259	5,009,073
70	Silk throwing,	18	761,754	1,378,459
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	208,626	578,393
72	Silver goods,	15	990,285	2,892,456
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.), ..	10	48,958,817	61,621,110
74	Soap and tallow,	12	2,490,097	4,686,853
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	946,829	1,686,919
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	3,529,302	6,530,489
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,726,318	5,569,474
78	Textile products,	6	543,687	1,079,980
79	Thread,	6	4,455,979	7,465,949
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	603,371	1,331,894
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	540,690	1,309,063
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	124,516	314,500
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	17	1,384,504	2,548,701
84	Varnishes,	15	1,497,415	3,107,983
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,575,491	3,889,824
86	Window shades,	5	404,558	578,500
87	Wooden goods,	31	990,715	2,610,866
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	10,740,674	15,773,436
89	Unclassified,	58	23,281,456	30,115,290
	All industries,	1,756	\$341,074,722	\$578,647,032

46 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1904.—Aggregate.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	497	.....	.....	497	688	372	316	45.9
2	Artisans' tools,	34	1,764	18	105	1,887	1,924	1,846	78	4.1
3	Art tile,	6	233	175	119	527	565	462	73	12.9
4	Boilers,	13	2,011	.....	1	2,012	2,186	1,884	302	13.8
5	Boxes (wood and paper), ..	51	503	800	66	1,369	1,430	1,340	90	6.3
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter,	32	1,953	1	4	1,958	2,017	1,925	92	4.6
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	5,509	9	51	5,569	6,824	3,597	3,227	47.3
8	Brushes,	10	170	85	5	260	279	245	34	12.2
9	Buttons (metal),	10	406	646	11	1,063	1,156	942	214	18.5
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	527	186	36	749	851	662	189	22.2
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	825	393	23	1,241	1,458	846	612	41.0
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	966	.....	1	967	1,025	905	120	11.7
13	Chemical products,	42	4,165	1,230	28	5,423	5,672	4,518	1,154	20.3
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	1,492	4,924	332	6,748	7,184	5,961	1,223	17.0
15	Clothing,	16	574	563	4	1,141	1,174	1,055	119	10.1
16	Confectionery,	6	100	118	.....	218	247	199	48	19.4
17	Corsets and corset waists, ..	14	340	7	11	358	394	310	84	21.3
18	Cutlery,	9	110	1,497	15	1,622	1,690	1,563	127	7.5
19	Cutlery,	9	735	80	49	864	887	834	53	5.9
20	Cotton goods,	30	1,225	3,286	406	4,917	5,014	4,815	199	4.0
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	2,581	456	84	3,121	3,289	2,970	319	9.7
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	3,776	440	11	4,227	4,385	4,143	242	5.5
23	Electrical appliances,	24	2,193	511	83	2,787	3,060	2,584	476	15.5
24	Fertilizers,	12	1,129	11	6	1,146	1,402	1,008	394	28.1
25	Food products,	23	1,344	533	93	1,770	1,926	1,454	472	24.5
26	Foundry (brass),	11	811	42	21	874	934	803	131	14.0
27	Foundry (iron),	39	5,021	.....	47	5,068	5,209	4,761	448	8.6
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,597	11	5	1,613	1,793	1,444	349	19.5
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	227	16	3	246	283	218	65	23.0
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	4,829	137	548	5,514	6,984	2,611	4,373	62.6
31	Glass mirrors,	3	123	18	.....	141	168	83	85	50.5
32	Graphite products,	5	682	771	.....	1,453	1,518	1,396	122	8.0
33	Hats (felt),	43	3,399	1,288	20	4,707	4,905	4,422	483	9.8
34	Hats (straw),	3	128	279	3	410	594	130	464	78.1
35	High explosives,	4	724	.....	.....	724	791	523	268	33.9
36	Inks and muilage,	6	69	13	.....	82	93	73	20	21.6
37	Jewelry,	77	1,975	699	44	2,718	2,950	2,504	446	13.4
38	Knit goods,	12	532	1,014	79	1,645	1,725	1,572	153	8.9
39	Laundry,	10	294	539	20	793	857	728	129	15.0
40	Leather,	59	4,697	50	104	4,851	5,061	4,723	338	6.7
41	Leather goods,	14	592	563	120	1,275	1,395	1,179	216	15.5
42	Lamps,	7	767	1,945	151	2,863	3,242	2,655	587	18.1
43	Lime and cement,	7	1,494	2	.....	1,496	1,672	1,213	459	27.4
44	Machinery,	93	14,224	354	24	14,602	15,446	13,890	1,556	10.1
45	Mattresses and bedding, ..	7	162	44	13	219	240	178	62	25.8
46	Metal goods,	59	3,738	1,269	193	5,200	5,367	4,956	411	7.6
47	Metal novelties,	12	574	159	25	758	825	720	105	12.7
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,637	.....	.....	1,637	1,740	1,462	278	16.0
49	Musical instruments,	15	1,005	139	51	1,195	1,298	1,052	246	19.0
50	Oilcloth (floor and table), ..	8	1,130	.....	89	1,190	1,273	1,126	147	11.5
51	Oils,	11	3,697	2	134	3,833	4,034	3,649	385	9.5
52	Paints,	8	621	53	5	679	748	624	124	16.6

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 4.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employees.—By Industries, 1904.—Aggregate.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
53	Paper,	30	1,488	218	61	1,767	1,888	1,586	302	18.0
54	Pig iron,	4	814	.....	.....	814	884	671	213	24.1
55	Pottery,	37	3,007	650	120	3,777	4,109	2,860	1,249	30.4
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	778	480	25	1,233	1,416	1,055	361	25.5
57	Quarrying stone,	14	1,064	.....	.....	1,064	1,868	740	628	45.7
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	346	18	.....	359	400	297	103	25.7
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	84	3,777	689	50	4,516	4,739	4,182	557	11.7
60	Saddles and harness,	9	161	2	.....	168	191	114	77	40.3
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	426	13	6	445	457	434	23	5.0
62	Scientific instruments,	12	1,701	183	34	1,918	2,069	1,769	300	14.5
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	793	.....	18	811	890	767	93	10.8
64	Shoes,	82	2,445	1,315	212	3,972	4,054	3,828	226	5.6
65	Shirts,	17	344	1,574	46	1,964	2,084	1,759	325	15.6
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	85	162	6	253	276	232	44	16.0
67	Shipbuilding,	9	2,955	.....	.....	2,955	3,196	2,840	356	11.1
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	9,548	11,116	990	21,654	22,660	20,887	1,773	7.8
69	Silk dyeing,	19	2,566	321	35	2,922	3,299	2,343	956	28.9
70	Silk throwing,	18	543	740	108	1,391	1,486	1,302	184	12.4
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	423	120	38	579	601	539	62	10.3
72	Silver goods,	15	994	294	54	1,342	1,484	1,241	243	16.4
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	2,759	6	.....	2,765	2,968	2,524	439	14.8
74	Soap and tallow,	12	575	133	52	760	899	623	276	30.7
75	Steel and iron (bar),	6	884	59	.....	943	1,038	867	166	16.1
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	3,015	.....	.....	3,015	3,134	2,819	315	10.1
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	2,574	.....	.....	2,574	2,801	2,261	540	19.8
78	Textile products,	6	410	226	100	736	778	701	77	9.8
79	Thread,	6	1,522	2,984	698	5,204	5,278	5,142	136	2.6
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	478	23	3	504	544	385	159	29.2
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	571	236	89	896	1,056	671	385	36.4
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	125	7	.....	132	148	119	29	19.6
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	17	83	1,924	74	2,061	2,204	1,833	371	16.8
84	Varnishes,	15	248	5	.....	253	257	247	10	3.9
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,655	682	50	2,387	2,451	2,314	137	5.6
86	Window shades,	5	117	14	4	135	144	117	27	18.7
87	Wooden goods,	31	1,124	28	1	1,151	1,246	1,065	191	15.3
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	3,587	3,975	710	8,272	8,496	8,006	487	5.7
89	Unclassified,	58	3,828	643	64	4,535	4,843	4,336	507	10.5
	All industries,	1756	147,700	53,960	6,866	208,526	223,643	188,724	34,919	15.6

* Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

48 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 5.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1904.—Averages by Establishments.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	62	.....	.....	86	47	39	45.3
2	Artisans' tools,	34	52	.....	3	57	54	3	5.3
3	Art tile,	6	39	29	20	94	82	12	12.6
4	Bollers,	13	155	.....	.....	168	145	23	13.7
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	16	26	2	46	43	3	6.5
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	61	.....	.....	63	60	3	4.7
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	100	.....	1	124	65	59	47.6
8	Brushes,	10	17	9	.....	28	25	3	12.0
9	Buttons (metal),	10	41	65	1	116	94	22	18.9
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	31	11	2	50	39	11	22.0
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	103	49	.....	132	106	26	41.7
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	30	.....	.....	32	28	4	12.5
13	Chemical products,	42	69	29	.....	135	108	27	20.0
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	44	145	10	211	175	36	17.0
15	Clothing,	16	36	35	.....	73	66	7	9.6
16	Confectionery,	6	18	20	.....	41	33	8	19.5
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	24	.....	1	28	22	6	21.5
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	12	166	2	188	174	14	7.4
19	Cutlery,	9	82	9	5	99	93	6	6.0
20	Cotton goods,	30	41	110	13	167	161	6	3.5
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	184	33	6	235	212	23	9.8
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	539	63	2	626	562	64	5.4
23	Electrical appliances,	24	81	21	3	127	108	19	15.0
24	Fertilizers,	12	94	1	.....	117	84	33	28.2
25	Food products,	23	58	14	4	84	63	21	25.0
26	Foundry (brass),	11	74	4	2	85	73	12	14.1
27	Foundry (iron),	39	129	.....	1	133	122	11	8.3
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	123	1	.....	138	111	27	19.6
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	32	2	.....	40	31	9	22.5
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	230	7	26	333	124	209	62.7
31	Glass mirrors,	3	41	6	.....	56	28	28	50.0
32	Graphite products,	5	136	154	.....	308	279	29	7.9
33	Hats (felt),	43	79	30	.....	114	103	11	9.7
34	Hats (straw),	3	43	93	1	198	43	155	78.2
35	High explosives,	4	181	.....	.....	198	131	67	33.8
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	12	2	.....	16	12	4	25.0
37	Jewelry,	77	26	9	.....	38	33	5	13.2
38	Knit goods,	12	46	85	7	144	131	13	9.0
39	Laundry,	10	23	54	2	86	73	13	15.1
40	Leather,	59	80	1	2	86	80	6	6.9
41	Leather goods,	14	42	40	9	100	84	16	16.0
42	Lamps,	7	110	278	22	463	379	84	18.1
43	Lime and cement,	7	213	.....	.....	239	173	66	27.6
44	Machinery,	98	153	4	.....	166	149	17	10.2
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	23	6	2	34	25	9	26.4
46	Metal goods,	59	63	22	3	81	84	7	7.7
47	Metal novelties,	12	48	13	2	69	60	9	13.0
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	234	.....	.....	249	209	40	16.0
49	Musical instruments,	15	67	9	3	87	70	17	19.5
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	6	141	.....	.....	159	141	18	11.3
51	Olla,	11	336	.....	12	367	332	35	9.5
52	Paints,	8	78	7	.....	94	78	16	17.0
53	Paints,	30	50	7	2	63	53	10	16.0
54	Pig iron,	4	203	.....	.....	221	168	53	24.0
55	Pottery,	37	81	18	3	111	77	34	30.6
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	37	20	1	67	50	17	25.4

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 5.—Average, Greatest and Least Number of Wage Earners Employed.—By Industries, 1904.—Averages by Establishments.—
Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Persons Employed at Period of Employment of the		Excess of Greatest over Least Number.	
			Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
57	Quarrying stone,	14	76	.....	.....	97	53	44	45.4
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	58	.....	.....	67	50	17	25.4
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft), ..	34	111	20	1	139	123	16	11.5
60	Saddles and harness,	9	13	.....	.....	21	13	8	38.1
61	Saddlery and harness hardware	12	38	1	.....	38	38	2	5.2
62	Scientific instruments,	12	142	15	3	172	147	25	14.5
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	32	.....	.....	34	30	4	11.8
64	Shoes,	32	76	41	7	127	120	7	5.5
65	Shirts,	17	20	93	3	123	103	20	16.2
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	21	40	1	69	58	11	15.9
67	Shipbuilding,	9	328	.....	.....	355	316	39	11.0
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	84	98	9	201	185	16	7.9
69	Silk dyeing,	19	135	17	2	172	123	49	28.5
70	Silk throwing,	18	30	41	6	88	72	11	13.2
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	35	10	3	50	45	5	10.0
72	Silver goods,	15	68	59	4	99	83	16	16.2
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	276	.....	.....	298	252	44	14.8
74	Soap and tallow,	12	48	11	4	75	52	23	30.7
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	177	12	.....	206	173	33	16.0
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	144	.....	.....	149	134	15	10.0
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	198	.....	.....	215	174	41	19.1
78	Textile products,	6	68	38	17	130	117	13	10.0
79	Thread,	6	254	497	116	880	857	23	2.6
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	53	3	.....	60	43	17	28.3
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	63	26	10	117	75	42	35.9
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	42	2	.....	49	40	9	18.4
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	17	5	113	4	130	108	22	16.9
84	Varnishes,	15	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....
85	Watches, cases and material, ..	10	165	68	5	245	231	14	5.7
86	Window shades,	5	23	3	1	29	23	6	20.7
87	Wooden goods,	31	36	1	.....	40	34	6	15.0
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	138	153	27	327	308	19	5.8
89	Unclassified,	58	66	11	1	84	75	9	10.7
All industries,		1756	84	31	4	127	108	19	14.9

* Less than one per establishment.

† Closing down for the months of July and August is an established custom in all glass factories.

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	487	....	....	487
February,	628	....	....	628
March,	661	....	....	661
April,	688	....	....	688
May,	602	....	....	602
June,	529	....	....	529
July,	384	....	....	384
August,	372	....	....	372
September,	379	....	....	379
October,	389	....	....	389
November,	403	....	....	403
December,	442	....	....	442

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,771	17	101	1,889
February,	1,784	19	107	1,910
March,	1,803	19	102	1,924
April,	1,743	18	100	1,870
May,	1,740	19	103	1,862
June,	1,782	18	103	1,903
July,	1,727	19	100	1,846
August,	1,745	18	113	1,876
September,	1,758	17	103	1,878
October,	1,785	17	104	1,906
November,	1,754	15	106	1,875
December,	1,775	15	112	1,902

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	212	167	117	496
February,	206	169	117	492
March,	227	177	117	521
April,	221	166	119	506
May,	229	160	121	510
June,	231	165	119	515
July,	232	175	119	526
August,	234	175	119	528
September,	249	183	121	553
October,	256	178	121	555
November,	250	194	121	565
December,	247	192	119	558

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,010	....	....	2,010
February,	1,884	....	....	1,884
March,	1,960	....	1	1,961
April,	1,929	....	1	1,930
May,	1,913	....	1	1,914
June,	1,967	....	1	1,968
July,	2,035	....	1	2,036
August,	2,030	....	1	2,031
September,	2,146	....	1	2,147
October,	2,185	....	1	2,186
November,	2,078	....	1	2,079
December,	1,992	....	1	1,993

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	490	788	65	1,343
February,	485	793	65	1,343
March,	480	794	66	1,340
April,	491	795	67	1,353
May,	496	799	66	1,361
June,	505	800	66	1,371
July,	501	796	65	1,362
August,	507	800	65	1,372
September,	492	791	65	1,348
October,	539	822	66	1,427
November,	543	818	69	1,430
December,	511	807	67	1,385

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,946	1	5	1,952
February,	1,945	1	4	1,950
March,	1,943	1	4	1,948
April,	1,940	1	4	1,945
May,	1,979	1	4	1,984
June,	1,975	1	4	1,980
July,	2,012	1	4	2,017
August,	1,983	1	4	1,988
September,	1,945	1	4	1,950
October,	1,932	1	4	1,937
November,	1,921	1	4	1,926
December,	1,920	1	4	1,925

52 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,577	1	19	3,597
February,	5,628	1	19	5,648
March,	4,078	1	19	4,098
April,	4,979	15	65	5,059
May,	5,681	15	79	5,775
June,	6,087	15	80	6,182
July,	6,453	12	79	6,544
August,	6,663	12	80	6,755
September,	6,748	12	64	6,824
October,	6,256	12	63	6,331
November,	5,337	12	29	5,378
December,	4,620	1	18	4,639

BRUSHES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	169	86	5	260
February,	162	87	5	254
March,	152	88	5	245
April,	167	85	5	257
May,	171	86	5	262
June,	166	79	5	250
July,	160	84	5	249
August,	172	81	5	258
September,	180	85	5	270
October,	178	86	5	269
November,	182	92	5	279
December,	183	83	5	271

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	397	536	9	942
February,	407	567	14	988
March,	416	559	12	987
April,	408	593	11	1,012
May,	416	635	11	1,062
June,	420	660	9	1,089
July,	408	737	11	1,156
August,	415	688	12	1,115
September,	411	720	11	1,142
October,	401	725	12	1,138
November,	389	695	13	1,097
December,	380	639	12	1,031

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	581	204	37	822
February,	602	211	38	851
March,	590	206	40	836
April,	552	197	37	786
May,	509	177	31	717
June,	478	166	34	678
July,	466	169	32	667
August,	457	171	34	662
September,	493	179	37	709
October,	522	182	35	739
November,	524	180	38	742
December,	556	186	40	782

CARPETS AND RUGS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	975	455	28	1,458
February,	966	449	27	1,442
March,	930	421	28	1,379
April,	916	424	32	1,372
May,	935	451	26	1,412
June,	909	453	28	1,390
July,	761	366	17	1,144
August,	758	368	17	1,133
September,	794	385	19	1,198
October,	742	377	21	1,140
November,	565	267	14	846
December,	634	313	16	963

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	925	....	1	926
February,	931	....	1	932
March,	974	....	1	975
April,	1,009	....	1	1,010
May,	1,018	....	1	1,019
June,	1,024	....	1	1,025
July,	1,018	....	1	1,019
August,	978	....	1	979
September,	956	1	957
October,	939	1	940
November,	914	1	915
December,	904	1	905

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,293	1,199	26	4,518
February,	4,330	1,273	26	5,629
March,	4,372	1,253	28	5,653
April,	4,339	1,304	29	5,672
May,	4,170	1,274	30	5,474
June,	4,193	1,253	29	5,475
July,	4,135	1,194	28	5,357
August,	4,135	1,220	27	5,382
September,	4,246	1,240	28	5,514
October,	4,240	1,206	28	5,474
November,	4,278	1,218	29	5,525
December,	4,246	1,120	30	5,396

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,490	5,342	352	7,184
February,	1,516	5,217	349	7,082
March,	1,520	5,162	353	7,035
April,	1,503	4,369	288	6,160
May,	1,488	4,200	273	5,961
June,	1,491	4,721	304	6,516
July,	1,455	5,037	329	6,821
August,	1,444	4,974	337	6,755
September,	1,489	4,984	340	6,813
October,	1,490	4,993	332	6,815
November,	1,529	5,038	362	6,929
December,	1,490	5,056	360	6,906

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	552	560	2	1,114
February,	568	581	4	1,153
March,	574	584	5	1,163
April,	582	586	6	1,174
May,	584	581	6	1,171
June,	549	565	6	1,120
July,	619	558	6	1,183
August,	608	550	7	1,165
September,	599	552	4	1,155
October,	575	577	3	1,155
November,	551	582	3	1,086
December,	525	530	....	1,055

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	95	107	1	203
February,	94	105	....	199
March,	103	110	....	213
April,	104	114	....	218
May,	101	119	....	220
June,	97	119	....	216
July,	97	116	....	213
August,	90	118	....	208
September,	95	115	....	210
October,	102	131	....	233
November,	114	133	....	247
December,	109	126	....	235

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	319	5	8	332
February,	306	4	8	318
March,	330	3	12	345
April,	324	9	12	345
May,	323	9	12	344
June,	340	9	12	361
July,	369	9	12	390
August,	373	9	12	394
September,	371	9	12	392
October,	372	9	12	393
November,	359	6	12	377
December,	298	5	7	310

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	112	1,473	14	1,599
February,	115	1,534	15	1,664
March,	111	1,525	15	1,651
April,	112	1,529	15	1,656
May,	113	1,526	15	1,654
June,	107	1,485	15	1,607
July,	106	1,468	15	1,589
August,	106	1,462	15	1,583
September,	114	1,517	15	1,646
October,	112	1,563	15	1,690
November,	107	1,448	14	1,569
December,	110	1,440	13	1,563

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	711	79	44	834
February,	727	80	46	853
March,	728	81	48	857
April,	727	80	48	855
May,	745	81	47	873
June,	732	83	43	858
July,	725	77	42	844
August,	734	77	55	866
September,	745	80	54	879
October,	751	79	56	886
November,	751	84	52	887
December,	745	84	47	876

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,253	3,221	403	4,877
February,	1,291	3,249	406	4,946
March,	1,284	3,312	418	5,014
April,	1,248	3,156	414	4,818
May,	1,216	3,263	407	4,886
June,	1,191	3,303	408	4,902
July,	1,175	3,237	403	4,815
August,	1,180	3,261	383	4,824
September,	1,163	3,350	401	4,914
October,	1,210	3,379	409	4,998
November,	1,232	3,366	415	5,013
December,	1,253	3,333	409	4,995

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,702	499	88	3,289
February,	2,629	502	88	3,219
March,	2,630	496	85	3,201
April,	2,631	479	95	3,205
May,	2,580	459	86	3,125
June,	2,481	436	82	2,999
July,	2,504	416	83	3,003
August,	2,485	416	83	2,984
September,	2,500	395	75	2,970
October,	2,556	428	77	3,061
November,	2,637	400	80	3,177
December,	2,643	491	90	3,224

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,731	433	11	4,175
February,	3,665	467	11	4,143
March,	3,719	445	11	4,175
April,	3,718	434	11	4,163
May,	3,795	432	11	4,238
June,	3,700	449	11	4,160
July,	3,807	448	11	4,266
August,	3,783	442	11	4,236
September,	3,820	430	11	4,261
October,	3,772	428	11	4,211
November,	3,875	431	11	4,317
December,	3,980	444	11	4,385

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,176	561	72	2,809
February,	2,219	552	78	2,849
March,	2,235	562	71	2,868
April,	2,117	523	75	2,715
May,	2,125	474	91	2,690
June,	2,232	483	87	2,802
July,	2,182	474	93	2,749
August,	2,069	428	97	2,594
September,	2,128	450	91	2,669
October,	2,180	493	78	2,751
November,	2,278	542	81	2,901
December,	2,386	592	82	3,060

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	998	13	6	1,017
February,	1,132	13	6	1,151
March,	1,328	17	6	1,351
April,	1,380	16	6	1,402
May,	1,196	11	6	1,213
June,	1,065	10	6	1,081
July,	1,034	5	6	1,045
August,	1,030	6	6	1,042
September,	1,157	6	6	1,169
October,	1,147	11	6	1,164
November,	991	11	6	1,008
December,	1,079	12	6	1,097

58 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,319	276	98	1,691
February,	1,305	272	97	1,674
March,	1,341	349	190	1,880
April,	1,329	353	98	1,780
May,	1,304	321	95	1,720
June,	1,311	339	90	1,740
July,	1,218	158	80	1,454
August,	1,357	326	84	1,767
September,	1,414	400	95	1,918
October,	1,409	421	98	1,928
November,	1,420	401	99	1,920
December,	1,398	358	98	1,854

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	817	43	22	882
February,	840	42	23	905
March,	855	51	26	932
April,	832	46	23	901
May,	763	43	18	824
June,	756	38	17	811
July,	754	35	14	803
August,	789	40	17	846
September,	797	38	20	855
October,	817	41	23	881
November,	830	43	24	897
December,	863	44	27	934

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	4,717	....	44	4,761
February,	4,911	....	46	4,957
March,	5,085	....	48	5,133
April,	5,141	....	48	5,189
May,	5,163	....	46	5,209
June,	5,129	....	46	5,175
July,	5,100	....	48	5,148
August,	5,083	....	46	5,129
September,	5,130	....	47	5,177
October,	5,146	....	48	5,194
November,	5,043	....	49	5,092
December,	5,002	....	49	5,051

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,455	....	5	1,460
February,	1,553	....	5	1,558
March,	1,582	13	6	1,601
April,	1,476	12	6	1,494
May,	1,561	12	6	1,579
June,	1,542	13	5	1,560
July,	1,428	11	5	1,444
August,	1,686	11	5	1,692
September,	1,678	10	5	1,693
October,	1,778	10	5	1,793
November,	1,743	10	5	1,758
December,	1,707	10	5	1,722

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	234	17	2	253
February,	224	12	2	238
March,	222	11	2	235
April,	217	17	2	236
May,	215	17	3	235
June,	199	17	2	218
July,	206	17	3	226
August,	206	17	3	226
September,	225	17	3	245
October,	249	18	3	270
November,	262	18	3	283
December,	261	18	3	282

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	4,696	184	558	5,388
February,	4,675	87	555	5,317
March,	4,987	145	589	5,701
April,	5,835	148	652	6,635
May,	5,762	155	664	6,581
June,	4,797	155	652	5,604
July,	2,535	94	145	2,774
August,	2,373	96	142	2,611
September,	4,692	146	554	5,392
October,	5,570	158	668	6,396
November,	5,921	164	706	6,793
December,	6,107	164	713	6,984

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

GLASS (MIRRORS)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	138	20	....	158
February,	138	16	....	154
March,	142	18	....	160
April,	149	19	....	168
May,	144	20	....	164
June,	145	18	....	163
July,	147	17	....	164
August,	141	20	....	161
September,	137	12	....	149
October,	70	16	....	86
November,	64	19	....	83
December,	62	21	....	83

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	656	743	....	1,399
February,	665	748	....	1,413
March,	664	749	....	1,413
April,	664	743	....	1,407
May,	659	737	....	1,396
June,	684	762	....	1,446
July,	700	789	....	1,489
August,	698	801	....	1,499
September,	696	789	....	1,485
October,	711	807	....	1,518
November,	695	798	....	1,493
December,	687	780	....	1,477

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,500	1,310	20	4,830
February,	3,463	1,351	22	4,836
March,	3,478	1,396	22	4,896
April,	3,328	1,322	17	4,667
May,	3,181	1,257	17	4,455
June,	3,209	1,204	17	4,430
July,	3,244	1,156	22	4,422
August,	3,379	1,167	22	4,568
September,	3,495	1,250	22	4,767
October,	3,512	1,313	20	4,845
November,	3,513	1,372	20	4,905
December,	3,483	1,363	20	4,866

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	172	419	3	594
February,	170	420	3	593
March,	168	418	3	589
April,	153	364	3	520
May,	107	215	3	325
June,	86	154	2	242
July,	42	86	2	130
August,	54	60	2	116
September,	107	208	3	313
October,	144	328	3	475
November,	172	320	3	495
December,	162	364	3	529

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	765	....	....	765
February,	766	....	....	766
March,	791	....	....	791
April,	773	....	....	773
May,	742	....	....	742
June,	731	....	....	731
July,	523	....	....	523
August,	728	....	....	728
September,	727	....	....	727
October,	729	....	....	729
November,	706	....	....	706
December,	712	....	....	712

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	69	11	....	80
February,	67	12	....	79
March,	68	13	....	81
April,	70	15	....	85
May,	71	11	....	82
June,	70	9	....	79
July,	69	11	....	80
August,	69	14	83
September,	70	23	93
October,	69	15	84
November,	68	12	80
December,	64	9	73

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

JEWELRY—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,969	693	37	2,699
February,	1,970	697	37	2,704
March,	1,942	698	36	2,676
April,	1,921	685	37	2,643
May,	1,886	671	38	2,595
June,	1,892	663	39	2,594
July,	1,895	664	39	2,598
August,	1,942	689	47	2,678
September,	2,023	712	51	2,786
October,	2,060	730	54	2,844
November,	2,132	744	54	2,930
December,	2,072	740	54	2,866

KNIT GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	554	1,046	82	1,682
February,	552	1,072	85	1,709
March,	545	1,032	71	1,648
April,	544	1,027	68	1,639
May,	548	960	78	1,586
June,	554	942	83	1,579
July,	560	933	79	1,572
August,	555	955	81	1,591
September,	557	1,027	81	1,665
October,	538	1,053	76	1,667
November,	553	1,048	82	1,683
December,	569	1,074	82	1,725

LAUNDRY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	203	508	17	728
February,	210	517	16	743
March,	206	512	16	734
April,	212	520	17	749
May,	220	526	18	764
June,	230	540	20	790
July,	236	543	20	799
August,	245	554	24	823
September,	260	560	23	843
October,	257	559	23	839
November,	260	564	22	846
December,	267	570	20	857

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LEATHER—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	4,608	49	94	4,751
February,	4,622	49	96	4,767
March,	4,727	46	95	4,868
April,	4,759	46	101	4,906
May,	4,905	48	108	5,061
June,	4,766	49	112	4,927
July,	4,680	48	111	4,839
August,	4,672	48	112	4,832
September,	4,623	53	109	4,785
October,	4,577	54	92	4,723
November,	4,753	53	108	4,914
December,	4,675	55	111	4,841

LEATHER GOODS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	578	552	109	1,239
February,	599	559	115	1,273
March,	611	565	117	1,293
April,	619	571	116	1,306
May,	596	584	113	1,243
June,	558	549	105	1,212
July,	553	518	108	1,179
August,	570	527	109	1,206
September,	581	540	114	1,235
October,	602	592	135	1,329
November,	617	627	151	1,395
December,	626	624	143	1,393

LAMPS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	672	1,832	151	2,655
February,	878	2,192	130	3,200
March,	890	2,224	128	3,242
April,	902	2,189	137	3,228
May,	868	2,068	139	3,075
June,	789	1,882	162	2,833
July,	749	1,804	122	2,675
August,	731	1,821	151	2,703
September,	708	1,796	172	2,666
October,	665	1,830	183	2,678
November,	679	1,884	175	2,738
December,	676	1,830	163	2,669

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,331	2	....	1,333
February,	1,211	2	....	1,213
March,	1,382	2	....	1,384
April,	1,521	2	....	1,523
May,	1,509	2	....	1,501
June,	1,651	2	....	1,653
July,	1,670	2	....	1,672
August,	1,501	2	....	1,503
September,	1,556	2	....	1,558
October,	1,593	2	....	1,595
November,	1,456	2	....	1,458
December,	1,461	2	....	1,463

MACHINERY—NINETY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	14,976	347	25	15,348
February,	15,073	348	25	15,446
March,	14,942	349	24	15,315
April,	14,616	352	24	14,992
May,	14,163	353	24	14,540
June,	13,833	352	24	14,209
July,	14,456	355	24	14,835
August,	14,111	359	23	14,493
September,	13,507	359	24	13,890
October,	13,569	348	25	13,942
November,	13,682	359	25	14,066
December,	13,766	360	26	14,152

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	138	29	11	178
February,	138	29	13	180
March,	159	44	12	215
April,	171	47	11	229
May,	171	48	12	231
June,	172	49	12	233
July,	164	49	9	222
August,	162	48	11	221
September,	170	50	11	231
October,	176	51	14	241
November,	174	51	15	240
December,	152	36	15	203

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,695	1,276	213	5,184
February,	3,712	1,268	206	5,186
March,	3,654	1,314	221	5,189
April,	3,818	1,297	225	5,340
May,	3,769	1,298	207	5,274
June,	3,720	1,264	212	5,196
July,	3,578	1,241	197	5,016
August,	3,691	1,212	203	5,106
September,	3,800	1,238	201	5,239
October,	3,864	1,277	208	5,349
November,	3,855	1,321	191	5,367
December,	3,704	1,223	20	4,956

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	554	143	23	720
February,	580	145	23	748
March,	587	146	23	756
April,	588	159	22	769
May,	589	164	22	775
June,	598	160	22	775
July,	552	153	21	726
August,	560	161	21	742
September,	565	161	25	751
October,	608	185	32	825
November,	572	177	30	779
December,	548	156	30	734

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,650	....	....	1,650
February,	1,664	....	....	1,664
March,	1,680	....	....	1,680
April,	1,710	....	....	1,710
May,	1,722	....	....	1,722
June,	1,730	....	....	1,730
July,	1,710	....	....	1,710
August,	1,740	....	....	1,740
September,	1,640	1,640
October,	1,467	1,467
November,	1,470	1,470
December,	1,462	1,462

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,002	148	47	1,192
February,	991	148	54	1,188
March,	958	189	53	1,150
April,	988	141	52	1,181
May,	996	141	49	1,186
June,	946	145	48	1,139
July,	874	138	47	1,054
August,	1,004	136	49	1,189
September,	1,033	136	52	1,223
October,	1,060	139	51	1,250
November,	1,106	138	54	1,298
December,	1,108	137	55	1,296

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,068	....	60	1,128
February,	1,066	....	60	1,126
March,	1,110	....	60	1,170
April,	1,111	....	60	1,171
May,	1,106	....	60	1,166
June,	1,138	....	60	1,198
July,	1,157	....	60	1,217
August,	1,218	....	60	1,278
September,	1,199	....	60	1,259
October,	1,183	....	60	1,243
November,	1,084	....	60	1,144
December,	1,125	....	60	1,185

OILS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,526	2	121	3,649
February,	3,569	2	133	3,704
March,	3,569	2	122	3,693
April,	3,678	2	127	3,807
May,	3,671	2	123	3,796
June,	3,796	2	145	3,943
July,	3,726	2	145	3,873
August,	3,866	2	166	4,034
September,	3,806	2	158	3,961
October,	3,779	2	150	3,931
November,	3,698	2	115	3,815
December,	3,677	2	112	3,791

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	572	47	5	624
February,	597	51	3	651
March,	636	56	3	695
April,	681	59	3	743
May,	688	57	3	748
June,	637	57	4	698
July,	621	58	5	679
August,	615	58	6	674
September,	646	51	6	703
October,	662	50	6	718
November,	662	51	5	718
December,	639	50	7	696

PAPER—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,497	223	64	1,784
February,	1,556	237	64	1,857
March,	1,531	232	65	1,828
April,	1,501	224	56	1,781
May,	1,477	218	56	1,751
June,	1,464	195	46	1,705
July,	1,402	188	42	1,632
August,	1,332	191	63	1,586
September,	1,466	216	66	1,748
October,	1,506	223	68	1,797
November,	1,547	227	69	1,843
December,	1,531	238	69	1,838

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	880	....	....	880
February,	845	....	....	845
March,	835	....	....	835
April,	860	....	....	860
May,	835	....	....	835
June,	837	....	....	837
July,	834	....	....	834
August,	851	851
September,	828	828
October,	680	680
November,	708	708
December,	671	671

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

POTTERY—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,066	687	112	3,865
February,	3,153	697	114	3,964
March,	3,264	718	127	4,109
April,	3,275	674	126	4,075
May,	3,126	661	125	3,912
June,	2,997	642	121	2,890
July,	2,995	618	110	3,723
August,	2,997	614	112	3,723
September,	3,056	612	121	3,789
October,	3,046	618	126	3,790
November,	3,060	637	129	3,826
December,	2,942	632	120	3,694

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	746	342	25	1,113
February,	773	390	27	1,190
March,	747	353	22	1,122
April,	718	318	19	1,055
May,	737	451	29	1,217
June,	758	395	24	1,177
July,	765	421	19	1,205
August,	787	476	19	1,282
September,	822	518	31	1,371
October,	820	515	30	1,365
November,	841	545	30	1,416
December,	817	458	29	1,299

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	798	....	....	798
February,	740	....	....	740
March,	842	....	....	842
April,	1,060	....	....	1,060
May,	1,030	....	....	1,030
June,	1,060	....	....	1,060
July,	1,160	....	....	1,160
August,	1,363	....	....	1,363
September,	1,320	....	....	1,320
October,	1,292	....	....	1,292
November,	1,160	....	....	1,160
December,	940	....	....	940

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	295	14	....	309
February,	284	18	....	297
March,	313	13	....	326
April,	325	13	....	338
May,	326	15	....	341
June,	335	15	....	350
July,	368	14	....	382
August,	373	14	....	387
September,	388	12	....	400
October,	380	12	....	392
November,	388	12	....	400
December,	378	11	....	389

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,855	635	59	4,549
February,	3,699	641	56	4,396
March,	3,890	674	55	4,619
April,	3,989	699	51	4,739
May,	3,911	697	56	4,664
June,	3,838	706	54	4,598
July,	3,635	711	53	4,399
August,	3,599	709	48	4,356
September,	3,699	705	34	4,438
October,	3,437	704	41	4,182
November,	3,817	682	43	4,542
December,	3,958	710	45	4,713

SADDLES AND HARNESS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed
January,	169	2	....	171
February,	172	2	....	174
March,	120	2	....	122
April,	112	2	....	114
May,	124	2	....	126
June,	189	2	....	191
July,	176	2	....	178
August,	175	2	....	177
September,	171	1	172
October,	179	1	180
November,	171	1	172
December,	172	1	173

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	418	12	5	435
February,	421	12	5	438
March,	429	13	6	448
April,	437	13	7	457
May,	437	13	7	457
June,	431	13	7	451
July,	428	13	7	448
August,	424	13	7	444
September,	421	13	7	441
October,	432	13	7	452
November,	421	13	6	440
December,	417	12	5	434

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,850	188	31	2,069
February,	1,805	189	30	2,024
March,	1,778	186	31	1,995
April,	1,776	190	36	2,002
May,	1,568	207	34	1,809
June,	1,569	187	35	1,791
July,	1,566	169	34	1,769
August,	1,627	177	35	1,839
September,	1,708	185	37	1,930
October,	1,748	177	36	1,961
November,	1,725	175	36	1,936
December,	1,693	169	36	1,898

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	772	....	17	789
February,	760	....	13	773
March,	753	....	14	767
April,	779	....	12	791
May,	770	....	15	785
June,	789	....	17	806
July,	795	....	19	814
August,	803	....	25	828
September,	810	....	25	835
October,	839	21	860
November,	822	20	842
December,	822	20	842

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SHOES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,448	1,271	214	3,933
February,	2,458	1,828	221	3,997
March,	2,442	1,847	209	3,998
April,	2,445	1,805	212	3,962
May,	2,460	1,831	218	4,004
June,	2,445	1,851	218	4,009
July,	2,451	1,828	215	3,994
August,	2,441	1,828	214	3,978
September,	2,891	1,285	202	3,828
October,	2,419	1,290	204	3,913
November,	2,459	1,824	212	3,995
December,	2,494	1,854	216	4,054

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	363	1,624	46	2,033
February,	372	1,615	49	2,036
March,	369	1,641	51	2,061
April,	363	1,670	51	2,084
May,	360	1,651	48	2,059
June,	363	1,608	50	2,016
July,	355	1,584	46	1,985
August,	362	1,475	45	1,882
September,	365	1,487	43	1,895
October,	361	1,508	46	1,915
November,	202	1,526	31	1,759
December,	291	1,554	41	1,886

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	79	171	6	256
February,	79	171	6	256
March,	79	170	6	255
April,	79	171	6	256
May,	79	185	6	250
June,	79	185	6	250
July,	79	157	6	242
August,	79	148	6	233
September,	79	147	6	232
October,	105	154	6	265
November,	105	160	6	271
December,	105	165	6	276

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SHIPBUILDING—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,915	....	....	2,915
February,	2,840	....	....	2,840
March,	2,855	....	....	2,855
April,	2,911	....	....	2,911
May,	3,040	....	....	3,040
June,	2,947	....	....	2,947
July,	2,908	....	....	2,908
August,	2,857	....	....	2,857
September,	3,196	....	....	3,196
October,	3,089	....	....	3,089
November,	2,952	....	....	2,952
December,	2,949	....	....	2,949

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	9,287	10,688	962	20,887
February,	9,361	10,792	944	21,097
March,	9,748	11,106	991	21,845
April,	9,861	11,364	994	22,219
May,	9,771	11,343	982	22,096
June,	9,411	10,999	994	21,404
July,	9,162	10,795	975	20,932
August,	9,280	10,952	982	21,214
September,	9,307	11,060	981	21,318
October,	9,568	11,835	985	21,888
November,	9,828	11,428	1,040	22,296
December,	9,997	11,618	1,050	22,665

SILK DYEING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,339	324	34	2,697
February,	2,536	328	34	2,948
March,	2,667	379	34	3,080
April,	2,626	361	35	3,022
May,	2,578	334	36	2,948
June,	2,059	250	34	2,343
July,	2,241	249	32	2,522
August,	2,483	307	36	2,826
September,	2,684	318	35	3,037
October,	2,878	366	38	3,282
November,	2,901	461	37	3,399
December,	2,749	271	37	3,057

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SILK THROWING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	512	734	99	1,345
February,	498	763	99	1,360
March,	559	647	96	1,302
April,	535	786	115	1,436
May,	585	792	106	1,483
June,	530	710	103	1,343
July,	541	680	106	1,327
August,	526	704	117	1,347
September,	551	735	118	1,399
October,	555	766	114	1,435
November,	545	774	112	1,431
December,	580	795	111	1,486

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	414	98	27	539
February,	420	101	31	552
March,	417	107	35	559
April,	429	108	37	574
May,	425	105	37	567
June,	413	128	39	580
July,	417	128	39	584
August,	424	129	39	592
September,	427	132	38	597
October,	428	132	41	601
November,	432	133	35	600
December,	431	133	34	598

SILVER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	921	301	52	1,274
February,	952	296	43	1,291
March,	976	285	52	1,313
April,	958	286	52	1,296
May,	960	285	51	1,296
June,	947	287	47	1,281
July,	921	273	47	1,241
August,	968	281	52	1,301
September,	1,026	296	61	3,883
October,	1,062	310	65	1,457
November,	1,101	317	64	1,482
December,	1,116	305	63	1,484

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,640	12	....	2,652
February,	2,744	7	....	2,751
March,	2,852	8	....	2,860
April,	2,752	2	....	2,754
May,	2,703	2	....	2,705
June,	2,886	2	....	2,888
July,	2,522	2	....	2,524
August,	2,717	2	....	2,719
September,	2,723	7	....	2,730
October,	2,744	9	....	2,753
November,	2,875	11	....	2,886
December,	2,950	13	....	2,963

SOAP AND TALLOW—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	574	126	51	751
February,	545	139	51	735
March,	651	155	50	856
April,	542	143	54	739
May,	520	129	54	703
June,	611	126	54	791
July,	465	108	50	623
August,	497	103	50	650
September,	710	138	51	899
October,	585	137	52	774
November,	589	139	50	778
December,	613	148	54	815

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	813	57	....	870
February,	840	59	....	899
March,	872	64	....	936
April,	969	64	....	1,033
May,	935	55	....	990
June,	924	56	....	980
July,	812	55	....	867
August,	884	65	....	949
September,	858	59	....	917
October,	862	59	....	921
November,	915	57	....	972
December,	928	56	....	984

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,975	....	....	2,975
February,	2,819	....	....	2,819
March,	2,852	....	....	2,852
April,	3,002	....	....	3,002
May,	3,097	....	....	3,097
June,	3,099	....	....	3,099
July,	3,134	....	....	3,134
August,	3,123	....	....	3,123
September,	3,096	....	....	3,096
October,	3,023	....	....	3,023
November,	3,050	....	....	3,050
December,	2,905	....	....	2,905

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	2,801	....	....	2,801
February,	2,791	....	....	2,791
March,	2,762	....	....	2,762
April,	2,704	....	....	2,704
May,	2,737	....	....	2,737
June,	2,649	....	....	2,649
July,	2,490	....	....	2,490
August,	2,465	....	....	2,465
September,	2,371	....	....	2,371
October,	2,371	....	....	2,371
November,	2,261	....	....	2,261
December,	2,486	....	....	2,486

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	440	221	109	770
February,	482	235	105	772
March,	434	234	110	778
April,	430	235	104	769
May,	414	231	97	742
June,	408	223	93	719
July,	391	225	96	712
August,	385	223	93	701
September,	392	226	92	710
October,	394	229	94	717
November,	402	211	101	714
December,	406	224	103	733

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,530	3,024	724	5,278
February,	1,527	3,023	728	5,278
March,	1,514	2,981	714	5,209
April,	1,526	2,996	709	5,231
May,	1,517	2,979	699	5,195
June,	1,494	2,948	700	5,142
July,	1,509	2,964	714	5,187
August,	1,519	2,980	708	5,205
September,	1,533	2,990	676	5,199
October,	1,537	2,991	679	5,207
November,	1,529	2,969	659	5,157
December,	1,530	2,961	664	5,155

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	371	22	8	396
February,	479	22	3	504
March,	491	23	3	517
April,	504	23	3	530
May,	501	23	3	527
June,	499	23	3	525
July,	508	23	3	534
August,	501	23	3	527
September,	498	23	3	524
October,	518	23	3	544
November,	509	23	3	535
December,	359	23	3	385

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	567	289	94	950
February,	609	243	101	953
March,	591	247	101	939
April,	536	208	70	814
May,	535	197	79	811
June,	463	193	69	725
July,	438	171	62	671
August,	513	213	92	818
September,	649	262	102	1,013
October,	668	276	96	1,040
November,	653	299	104	1,056
December,	635	284	91	1,010

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	112	7	....	119
February,	112	7	....	119
March,	116	7	....	123
April,	116	7	....	123
May,	122	7	....	129
June,	124	7	....	131
July,	124	7	....	131
August,	126	7	....	133
September,	134	7	....	141
October,	141	7	....	148
November,	134	7	....	141
December,	134	7	....	141

UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	82	1,948	72	2,102
February,	83	1,978	72	2,133
March,	83	2,010	75	2,168
April,	83	2,046	75	2,204
May,	83	2,002	76	2,161
June,	83	1,788	76	1,947
July,	83	1,675	75	1,833
August,	83	1,806	76	1,967
September,	85	1,960	76	2,121
October,	85	1,984	68	2,087
November,	84	1,953	71	2,106
December,	84	1,983	71	2,138

VARNISHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	251	5	....	256
February,	251	5	....	256
March,	252	5	....	257
April,	252	5	....	257
May,	251	5	....	256
June,	248	5	....	253
July,	246	5	....	251
August,	242	5	....	247
September,	243	5	248
October,	246	5	251
November,	246	5	251
December,	244	5	249

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TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,625	677	50	2,352
February,	1,593	671	50	2,314
March,	1,608	675	50	2,328
April,	1,664	687	50	2,401
May,	1,667	688	50	2,405
June,	1,669	689	50	2,408
July,	1,648	682	50	2,375
August,	1,641	680	50	2,371
September,	1,645	674	50	2,369
October,	1,704	677	50	2,431
November,	1,705	685	51	2,441
December,	1,705	696	50	2,451

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	121	15	4	140
February,	123	15	4	142
March,	126	14	4	144
April,	121	14	4	139
May,	113	16	4	133
June,	111	14	4	129
July,	106	14	4	124
August,	101	12	4	117
September,	112	13	4	129
October,	124	14	4	142
November,	122	14	4	140
December,	122	14	4	140

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	1,123	16	2	1,141
February,	1,164	21	2	1,187
March,	1,154	23	2	1,179
April,	1,158	19	1	1,178
May,	1,117	18	1	1,136
June,	1,086	18	1	1,055
July,	1,043	16	1	1,060
August,	1,069	25	....	1,094
September,	1,066	33	....	1,129
October,	1,176	39	....	1,215
November,	1,206	39	1	1,246
December,	1,145	39	1	1,185

TABLE No. 6.—Number of Wage-Earners, Including Piece-Workers Employed by Industries, 1904. Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,705	4,028	665	8,398
February,	3,742	4,064	690	8,496
March,	3,702	4,060	685	8,447
April,	3,626	4,087	707	8,370
May,	3,564	3,955	715	8,234
June,	3,475	3,873	687	8,035
July,	3,470	3,818	721	8,009
August,	3,526	3,881	737	8,064
September,	3,550	3,980	753	8,233
October,	3,568	3,982	719	8,269
November,	3,566	4,109	719	8,394
December,	3,552	4,012	718	8,282

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	3,855	643	64	4,562
February,	3,954	648	62	4,664
March,	3,864	653	63	4,580
April,	3,941	669	62	4,672
May,	4,124	656	63	4,843
June,	4,047	640	65	4,752
July,	3,668	603	65	4,336
August,	3,697	607	64	4,368
September,	3,728	649	67	4,444
October,	3,689	664	64	4,417
November,	3,692	634	66	4,392
December,	3,674	647	67	4,388

ALL INDUSTRIES—1,756 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total Number Employed.
January,	143,825	53,692	6,750	204,267
February,	143,006	54,805	6,786	204,597
March,	143,692	55,155	6,945	210,792
April,	150,599	54,372	6,947	211,918
May,	150,043	53,855	6,919	210,817
June,	146,295	52,891	6,924	206,110
July,	143,406	51,913	6,359	201,678
August,	144,941	52,489	6,553	203,983
September,	143,758	53,695	6,973	204,426
October,	149,774	54,866	7,094	211,734
November,	149,475	55,191	7,163	211,829
December,	148,590	54,998	6,983	210,571

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TABLE No. 7.—Salaried Employees.—By Industries, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Salaried Officers.		Salaried Employees, Superintendents, Managers, Foremen, Clerks, etc.	
			Number.	Total Amount Paid in Salaries During the Year.	Number.	Total Amount Paid in Salaries During the Year.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	10	\$34,900	77	\$87,871
2	Artisans' tools,	84	32	61,215	98	96,473
3	Art tile,	6	6	9,820	21	20,846
4	Boilers,	13	17	86,650	210	214,857
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	8	16,960	52	42,902
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	68	354,598	408	681,975
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	54	137,092	263	232,720
8	Brushes,	10	.....	.....	15	11,478
9	Buttons (metal),	10	11	48,256	166	181,377
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	11	23,051	24	20,081
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	16	61,010	36	84,898
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	15	27,828	51	49,639
13	Chemical products,	42	84	372,436	491	602,940
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	45	96,796	339	296,885
15	Clothing,	16	1	8,500	45	28,010
16	Confectionery,	6	8	16,700	27	30,372
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	12	14,232	44	87,320
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	11	25,490	76	54,063
19	Cutlery,	9	4	14,600	43	43,110
20	Cotton goods,	30	20	59,580	185	215,428
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	23	119,223	225	206,711
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	19	60,150	148	198,019
23	Electrical appliances,	24	25	111,880	239	273,008
24	Fertilizers,	12	7	35,400	81	120,535
25	Food products,	23	25	96,855	277	279,702
26	Foundry (brass),	11	5	41,000	105	83,235
27	Foundry (iron),	39	32	84,611	270	282,497
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	38	171,950	149	164,763
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	3	2,855	20	17,253
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	37	103,990	329	247,973
31	Glass mirrors,	3	3	8,500	14	17,168
32	Graphite products,	5	7	52,500	154	206,563
33	Hats (felt),	43	35	71,395	269	247,319
34	Hats (straw),	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	High explosives,	4	5	36,780	6	11,785
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	7	13,343	32	34,077
37	Jewelry,	77	45	124,497	299	361,891
38	Knit goods,	12	7	14,800	41	47,928
39	Laundry,	10	3	8,750	10	16,450
40	Leather,	59	62	207,030	279	288,909
41	Leather goods,	14	3	25,040	121	158,554
42	Lamps,	7	7	12,600	174	198,149
43	Lime and cement,	7	9	32,300	152	167,411
44	Machinery,	93	121	343,465	840	943,949
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	7	18,353	36	35,097
46	Metal goods,	59	64	220,602	343	374,294
47	Metal novelties,	12	14	47,511	106	103,749
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	1	2,375	14	16,420
49	Musical instruments,	15	19	41,090	101	88,689
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	18	35,970	42	43,527
51	Oils,	11	22	167,718	400	500,543
52	Paints,	8	10	51,204	188	181,268
53	Paper,	30	29	130,139	112	148,268
54	Pig iron,	4	3	7,360	24	88,708
55	Pottery,	37	59	156,570	232	246,205
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	18	56,043	146	124,162
57	Quarrying stone,	14	9	29,300	20	37,624
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	3	27,500	51	62,880
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	77	342,171	364	470,887
60	Saddles and harness,	9	6	9,704	21	19,745
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	2	4,500	35	27,437

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TABLE No. 7.—Salaried Employees.—By Industries, 1904.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Salaried Officers.		Salaried Employees, Superintendents, Managers, Foremen, Clerks, etc.	
			Number.	Total Amount Paid in Salaries During the Year.	Number.	Total Amount Paid in Salaries During the Year.
62	Scientific instruments,	12	17	\$99,613	233	\$189,804
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	21	44,702	83	74,238
64	Shoes,	32	34	84,596	186	171,221
65	Shirts,	17	7	15,500	188	82,855
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	.....	.....	9	1,617
67	Shipbuilding,	9	15	32,892	198	293,829
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	85	341,863	1,004	1,048,533
69	Silk dyeing,	19	26	143,446	177	244,660
70	Silk throwing,	18	5	13,657	23	20,424
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	1	1,900	21	26,854
72	Silver goods,	15	15	47,097	137	135,105
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	18	59,850	190	256,934
74	Soap and tallow,	12	11	21,300	155	124,982
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	8	16,400	54	62,751
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	38	111,022	323	341,072
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	19	66,657	207	234,535
78	Textile products,	6	6	18,400	21	22,730
79	Thread,	6	4	7,860	91	138,032
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	4	17,060	72	79,216
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	6	34,500	44	54,580
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	24	19,878	11	6,624
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	17	8	34,840	76	70,989
84	Varnishes,	15	19	88,000	269	364,928
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	15	85,600	116	112,896
86	Window shades,	5	2	4,000	31	22,788
87	Wooden goods,	31	17	42,291	95	107,576
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	27	97,700	242	350,091
89	Unclassified,	58	57	122,489	323	382,156
	All industries,	1,756	1,841	\$8,315,139	13,673	\$15,110,970

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TABLE No. 8.—Amount Paid in Wages—by Industries—Average Yearly Earnings per Employee, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	\$309,430	\$622 29
2	Artisans' tools,	34	1,048,158	555 46
3	Art tile,	6	225,038	428 15
4	Boilers,	13	1,230,407	611 53
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	448,583	326 21
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,686,027	861 09
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	2,291,852	411 54
8	Brushes,	10	108,275	416 44
9	Buttons (metal),	10	437,509	411 58
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	331,875	443 09
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	452,581	364 69
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	524,450	542 35
13	Chemical products,	42	2,643,558	487 47
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	2,027,362	300 44
15	Clothing,	16	427,986	375 09
16	Confectionery,	6	62,123	376 71
17	Cornices and skylights,	14	244,550	683 10
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	484,956	298 99
19	Cutlery,	9	373,065	431 79
20	Cotton goods,	30	1,493,110	303 66
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	1,289,096	413 04
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	1,920,979	454 45
23	Electrical appliances,	24	1,315,551	472 03
24	Fertilizers,	12	635,000	554 10
25	Food products,	23	878,484	496 32
26	Foundry (brass),	11	430,035	492 03
27	Foundry (iron),	39	2,813,678	555 18
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,115,110	691 32
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	111,496	453 23
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	2,912,059	528 23
31	Glass mirrors,	3	62,072	440 22
32	Graphite products,	5	467,623	321 83
33	Hats (felt),	43	2,493,463	529 73
34	Hats (straw),	3	217,863	531 37
35	High explosives,	4	390,047	538 77
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	45,131	550 37
37	Jewelry,	77	1,689,932	621 75
38	Knit goods,	12	499,653	303 74
39	Laundry,	10	269,400	339 72
40	Leather,	59	2,773,818	571 80
41	Leather goods,	14	458,412	359 53
42	Lamps,	7	996,799	348 16
43	Lime and cement,	7	694,416	464 18
44	Machinery,	93	8,906,820	610 18
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	76,815	350 75
46	Metal goods,	59	2,217,472	426 43
47	Metal novelties,	12	300,713	396 72
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	793,427	484 68
49	Musical instruments,	15	586,213	490 55
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	552,237	464 06
51	Oils,	11	2,576,283	672 13
52	Paints,	8	364,596	536 94
53	Paper,	30	892,626	505 16
54	Pig iron,	4	375,379	461 14
55	Pottery,	37	2,274,947	602 32
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	638,197	517 60
57	Quarrying stone,	14	472,748	444 31
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	152,114	423 71
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	2,219,398	491 45
60	Saddles and harness,	9	89,261	547 61
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	223,784	502 88
62	Scientific instruments,	12	952,323	496 52
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	430,286	530 56
64	Shoes,	32	1,671,979	420 94
65	Shirts,	17	690,265	351 46
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	79,880	315 73
67	Shipbuilding,	9	1,824,982	617 59

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TABLE No. 8.—Amount Paid in Wages—by Industries—Average Yearly Earnings per Employee, 1904.—Continued.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Total Amount Paid in Wages or Earnings.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),.....	113	\$8,497,458	\$392 42
69	Silk dyeing,	19	1,353,672	463 27
70	Silk throwing,	18	384,398	276 34
71	Silk mill supplies,.....	12	210,575	363 68
72	Silver goods,	15	791,561	589 83
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	1,507,618	545 25
74	Soap and tallow,	12	342,137	450 18
75	Steel and iron (bar),.....	5	444,562	471 43
76	Steel and iron (structural),.....	21	1,621,975	537 96
77	Steel and iron (forging),.....	13	1,500,811	583 06
78	Textile products,	6	240,833	327 22
79	Thread,	6	1,931,618	371 18
80	Trunks and traveling bags,.....	9	302,325	599 87
81	Trunk and bag hardware,.....	9	391,228	436 64
82	Typewriters and supplies,.....	3	79,976	605 88
83	Underwear (women's and children's),.....	17	577,941	277 72
84	Varnishes,	15	163,227	645 17
85	Watches, cases and material,.....	10	1,317,387	551 90
86	Window shades,	5	79,358	587 84
87	Wooden goods,	31	602,211	524 07
88	Woolen and worsted goods,.....	26	2,750,871	332 55
89	Unclassified,	58	2,297,293	506 57
	All industries,	1,756	\$98,104,992	\$470 47

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	10	....	....	10
\$3, but under \$4,	9	....	....	9
4, " " 5,	13	....	....	13
5, " " 6,	14	....	....	14
6, " " 7,	11	....	....	11
7, " " 8,	40	....	....	40
8, " " 9,	77	....	....	77
9, " " 10,	92	....	....	92
10, " " 12,	51	....	....	51
12, " " 15,	40	....	....	40
15, " " 20,	52	....	....	52
20, " " 25,	7	....	....	7
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	416	....	....	416

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	....	8	9
\$3, but under \$4,	34	....	63	97
4, " " 5,	44	6	32	82
5, " " 6,	72	4	14	90
6, " " 7,	127	2	....	129
7, " " 8,	131	4	....	135
8, " " 9,	191	....	....	191
9, " " 10,	224	....	....	224
10, " " 12,	224	2	....	226
12, " " 15,	382	....	....	382
15, " " 20,	320	....	....	320
20, " " 25,	66	....	....	66
25, and over,	27	....	....	27
Total,	1,848	18	112	1,978

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

ART TILE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	9	....	14
\$3, but under \$4,	1	11	2	14
4, " " 5,	4	23	113	140
5, " " 6,	6	9	2	17
6, " " 7,	15	131	4	150
7, " " 8,	15	....	....	15
8, " " 9,	28	1	....	29
9, " " 10,	18	....	....	18
10, " " 12,	42	....	....	42
12, " " 15,	13	....	....	13
15, " " 20,	80	....	....	80
20, " " 25,	1	....	....	1
25, and over,	4	....	....	4
Total,	232	184	121	537

BOILERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	18	....	....	16
\$3, but under \$4,	22	....	1	23
4, " " 5,	41	....	....	41
5, " " 6,	29	....	....	29
6, " " 7,	42	....	....	42
7, " " 8,	68	....	....	68
8, " " 9,	95	....	....	95
9, " " 10,	432	....	....	432
10, " " 12,	507	507
12, " " 15,	446	446
15, " " 20,	486	486
20, " " 25,	77	77
25, and over,	19	19
Total,	2,280	1	2,281

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	48	19	68
\$3, but under \$4,	37	179	15	231
4, " " 5,	26	203	10	239
5, " " 6,	27	147	24	198
6, " " 7,	32	117	....	149
7, " " 8,	34	61	....	95
8, " " 9,	37	48	....	85
9, " " 10,	132	19	....	151
10, " " 12,	64	10	....	74
12, " " 15,	96	....	....	96
15, " " 20,	57	....	....	57
20, " " 25,	13	....	....	13
25, and over,	1	....	....	1
Total,	557	832	68	1,457

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	16	....	....	16
\$3, but under \$4,	5	1	....	6
4, " " 5,	7	....	2	9
5, " " 6,	23	....	....	23
6, " " 7,	8	....	2	10
7, " " 8,	17	....	....	17
8, " " 9,	14	....	....	14
9, " " 10,	46	....	....	46
10, " " 12,	69	....	....	69
12, " " 15,	187	....	....	187
15, " " 20,	1,449	....	....	1,449
20, " " 25,	206	....	....	206
25, and over,	59	....	....	59
Total,	2,106	1	4	2,111

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	30	....	6	36
\$3, but under \$4,	20	....	16	45
4, " " 5,	127	11	34	172
5, " " 6,	120	1	12	133
6, " " 7,	262	....	2	264
7, " " 8,	882	....	....	882
8, " " 9,	1,237	....	6	1,243
9, " " 10,	1,998	....	....	1,998
10, " " 12,	1,034	....	....	1,034
12, " " 15,	659	....	....	659
15, " " 20,	349	....	....	349
20, " " 25,	131	....	....	131
25, and over,	40	....	....	40
Total,	6,898	12	76	6,986

BRUSHES—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	12	....	20
\$3, but under \$4,	7	9	5	21
4, " " 5,	9	22	....	31
5, " " 6,	8	19	....	27
6, " " 7,	9	23	....	32
7, " " 8,	11	20	....	31
8, " " 9,	25	1	....	26
9, " " 10,	20	2	22
10, " " 12,	27	5	32
12, " " 15,	17	1	18
15, " " 20,	25	1	26
20, " " 25,	11	11
25, and over,
Total,	177	115	5	297

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	66	6	78
\$3, but under \$4,	15	103	14	132
4, " " 5,	23	129	5	157
5, " " 6,	19	148	....	167
6, " " 7,	22	142	....	164
7, " " 8,	21	80	....	101
8, " " 9,	15	40	....	55
9, " " 10,	13	28	....	41
10, " " 12,	31	17	....	48
12, " " 15,	57	18	....	75
15, " " 20,	92	4	....	96
20, " " 25,	35	....	....	35
25, and over,	31	....	....	31
Total,	380	775	25	1,180

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	26	7	38
\$3, but under \$4,	33	24	26	83
4, " " 5,	30	38	13	81
5, " " 6,	36	34	2	72
6, " " 7,	47	54	....	101
7, " " 8,	61	29	....	90
8, " " 9,	83	7	....	90
9, " " 10,	69	1	....	70
10, " " 12,	94	5	....	99
12, " " 15,	122	....	....	122
15, " " 20,	119	....	....	119
20, " " 25,	17	....	....	17
25, and over,	3	....	....	3
Total,	719	218	48	985

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

CARPETS AND RUGS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	19	15	3	37
\$3. but under \$4,	20	27	13	60
4, " " 5,	52	69	6	127
5, " " 6,	67	92	....	159
6, " " 7,	81	54	....	135
7, " " 8,	69	27	....	96
8, " " 9,	93	18	....	111
9, " " 10,	89	3	....	92
10, " " 12,	103	5	....	108
12, " " 15,	83	....	....	83
15, " " 20,	42	....	....	42
20, " " 25,	2	....	....	2
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	722	310	22	1,054

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	....	1	4
\$3. but under \$4,	1	....	....	1
4, " " 5,	17	....	....	17
5, " " 6,	14	....	....	14
6, " " 7,	29	....	....	29
7, " " 8,	39	....	....	39
8, " " 9,	88	....	....	88
9, " " 10,	115	....	....	115
10, " " 12,	164	164
12, " " 15,	315	315
15, " " 20,	209	209
20, " " 25,	40	40
25, and over,	8	8
Total,	1,042	1	1,043

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	45	64	7	116
\$3. but under \$4,	59	142	15	216
4, " " 5,	94	315	4	413
5, " " 6,	138	269	4	411
6, " " 7,	155	199	....	354
7, " " 8,	232	147	....	379
8, " " 9,	323	103	....	426
9, " " 10,	929	55	....	984
10, " " 12,	822	26	....	848
12, " " 15,	801	7	....	808
15, " " 20,	362	1	....	363
20, " " 25,	69	....	....	69
25, and over,	34	....	....	34
Total,	4,063	1,328	30	5,421

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	41	805	243	1,089
\$3. but under \$4,	53	741	127	921
4, " " 5,	82	1,243	40	1,365
5, " " 6,	108	679	16	803
6, " " 7,	148	668	....	816
7, " " 8,	273	446	....	719
8, " " 9,	119	473	....	592
9, " " 10,	128	377	....	505
10, " " 12,	185	171	....	356
12, " " 15,	185	43	228
15, " " 20,	172	3	175
20, " " 25,	49	49
25, and over,	20	20
Total,	1,563	5,649	426	7,638

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	15	4	19
\$3, but under \$4,	5	62	....	67
4, " " 5,	5	73	2	80
5, " " 6,	11	93	....	104
6, " " 7,	8	158	....	166
7, " " 8,	88	115	....	203
8, " " 9,	110	22	....	132
9, " " 10,	128	16	....	144
10, " " 12,	37	19	....	76
12, " " 15,	178	....	....	178
15, " " 20,	39	....	....	39
20, " " 25,	9	....	....	9
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	638	573	6	1,217

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	3	....	3
\$3, but under \$4,	2	23	1	26
4, " " 5,	6	40	....	46
5, " " 6,	8	22	....	30
6, " " 7,	6	8	....	14
7, " " 8,	16	10	....	26
8, " " 9,	8	16	....	24
9, " " 10,	14	14	28
10, " " 12,	14	4	18
12, " " 15,	19	19
15, " " 20,	12	12
20, " " 25,	13	13
25, and over,
Total,	118	140	1	259

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

CORNICES AND SKYLIGHTS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4,	11	....	....	11
4, " " 5,	12	4	....	16
5, " " 6,	21	2	10	33
6, " " 7,	9	2	....	11
7, " " 8,	11	....	1	12
8, " " 9,	18	....	....	18
9, " " 10,	51	1	1	53
10, " " 12,	56	....	....	56
12, " " 15,	43	....	....	43
15, " " 20,	84	....	....	84
20, " " 25,	90	....	....	90
25, and over,	1	....	....	1
Total,	407	9	12	428

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	4	140	12	156
\$3, but under \$4,	7	172	3	182
4, " " 5,	4	223	....	227
5, " " 6,	6	238	....	244
6, " " 7,	9	241	....	250
7, " " 8,	9	224	....	234
8, " " 9,	12	150	....	162
9, " " 10,	11	81	....	102
10, " " 12,	11	54	....	65
12, " " 15,	12	9	....	21
15, " " 20,	23	1	....	24
20, " " 25,	6	....	....	6
25, and over, .....	....	1	....	1
Total,	115	1,544	15	1,574

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

OUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	19	3	12	34
\$3, but under \$4,	21	18	19	58
4, " " 5,	34	12	15	61
5, " " 6,	49	20	9	78
6, " " 7,	48	9	....	57
7, " " 8,	62	12	....	74
8, " " 9,	49	3	....	52
9, " " 10,	76	9	....	85
10, " " 12,	105	2	....	107
12, " " 15,	182	1	....	183
15, " " 20,	95	....	....	95
20, " " 25,	26	....	....	26
25, and over,	3	....	....	3
Total,	769	89	55	913

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	9	311	173	493
\$3, but under \$4,	29	417	138	584
4, " " 5,	68	851	69	988
5, " " 6,	120	880	16	1,016
6, " " 7,	203	531	10	744
7, " " 8,	194	242	3	439
8, " " 9,	134	132	....	266
9, " " 10,	307	81	....	388
10, " " 12,	156	57	....	213
12, " " 15,	111	24	....	135
15, " " 20,	88	1	....	89
20, " " 25,	24	....	....	24
25, and over,	13	....	....	13
Total,	1,456	3,527	409	5,392

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	9	1	10	20
\$3, but under \$4,	52	48	60	160
4, " " 5,	111	100	29	240
5, " " 6,	142	146	....	288
6, " " 7,	147	141	1	289
7, " " 8,	606	17	....	623
8, " " 9,	515	7	....	522
9, " " 10,	374	3	....	377
10, " " 12,	324	3	....	327
12, " " 15,	260	7	....	267
15, " " 20,	148	4	....	152
20, " " 25,	44	1	....	45
25, and over,	54	....	....	54
Total,	2,786	478	100	3,364

DRAWN WIRE AND WIRE CLOTH—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	45	7	....	52
\$3, but under \$4,	83	23	....	106
4, " " 5,	64	17	4	85
5, " " 6,	124	88	7	219
6, " " 7,	191	157	....	348
7, " " 8,	400	139	....	539
8, " " 9,	640	19	....	668
9, " " 10,	588	6	....	594
10, " " 12,	960	10	....	970
12, " " 15,	798	1	....	799
15, " " 20,	561	....	....	561
20, " " 25,	256	....	....	256
25, and over,	57	....	....	57
Total,	4,776	467	11	5,254

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	82	48	34	162
\$3, but under \$4,	66	57	44	167
4, " " 5,	92	89	15	196
5, " " 6,	115	175	6	296
6, " " 7,	114	87	1	202
7, " " 8,	195	80	....	275
8, " " 9,	170	59	....	229
9, " " 10,	463	13	....	476
10, " " 12,	398	6	....	404
12, " " 15,	413	....	....	413
15, " " 20,	365	....	....	365
20, " " 25,	94	....	....	94
25, and over,	26	....	....	26
Total,	2,593	612	100	3,305

FERTILIZERS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	23	....	1	24
\$3, but under \$4,	28	....	2	30
4, " " 5,	12	....	3	15
5, " " 6,	43	....	....	43
6, " " 7,	25	3	....	28
7, " " 8,	51	2	....	53
8, " " 9,	79	8	....	87
9, " " 10,	192	....	....	192
10, " " 12,	615	1	616
12, " " 15,	221	3	224
15, " " 20,	98	98
20, " " 25,	15	15
25, and over,	1	1
Total,	1,403	17	6	1,426

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	18	1	33
\$3, but under \$4,	14	33	28	75
4, " " 5,	45	92	41	178
5, " " 6,	47	151	28	226
6, " " 7,	76	86	2	164
7, " " 8,	122	28	....	150
8, " " 9,	67	8	....	75
9, " " 10,	218	1	....	219
10, " " 12,	288	4	....	292
12, " " 15,	300	2	....	302
15, " " 20,	234	....	....	234
20, " " 25,	29	....	....	29
25, and over,	21	....	....	21
Total,	1,475	423	100	1,998

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	10	1	3	14
\$3, but under \$4,	35	9	10	54
4, " " 5,	39	9	8	56
5, " " 6,	35	9	7	51
6, " " 7,	37	9	2	48
7, " " 8,	96	10	....	106
8, " " 9,	66	5	....	71
9, " " 10,	87	....	....	87
10, " " 12,	107	....	....	107
12, " " 15,	191	....	....	191
15, " " 20,	177	....	....	177
20, " " 25,	16	....	....	16
25, and over,	4	....	....	4
Total,	900	52	30	982

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	31	....	....	31
\$3, but under \$4,	31	....	36	117
4, " " 5,	76	....	3	79
5, " " 6,	85	....	....	85
6, " " 7,	166	....	9	175
7, " " 8,	398	....	....	398
8, " " 9,	953	....	....	953
9, " " 10,	1,173	....	....	1,173
10, " " 12,	726	....	....	726
12, " " 15,	823	....	....	823
15, " " 20,	968	....	....	968
20, " " 25,	123	....	....	123
25, and over,	47	....	....	47
Total,	5,650	....	48	5,698

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	18	....	2	20
\$3, but under \$4,	27	2	4	33
4, " " 5,	46	2	....	48
5, " " 6,	57	2	....	59
6, " " 7,	59	3	....	62
7, " " 8,	118	1	....	119
8, " " 9,	86	2	....	88
9, " " 10,	179	1	....	180
10, " " 12,	288	....	....	288
12, " " 15,	261	261
15, " " 20,	422	1	423
20, " " 25,	191	191
25, and over,	155	155
Total,	1,907	14	6	1,927

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	....	....	3
\$3, but under \$4,	14	2	3	19
4, " " 5,	18	3	....	21
5, " " 6,	15	1	....	16
6, " " 7,	16	6	....	22
7, " " 8,	26	5	....	31
8, " " 9,	19	1	....	20
9, " " 10,	19	....	....	19
10, " " 12,	33	....	....	33
12, " " 15,	65	....	....	65
15, " " 20,	36	....	....	36
20, " " 25,	5	....	....	5
25, and over,	1	....	....	1
Total,	270	18	3	291

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	40	....	5	45
\$3, but under \$4,	206	17	492	715
4, " " 5,	675	103	145	923
5, " " 6,	411	13	24	448
6, " " 7,	646	23	21	690
7, " " 8,	399	3	....	402
8, " " 9,	292	....	....	292
9, " " 10,	375	2	....	377
10, " " 12,	501	2	....	503
12, " " 15,	330	....	....	330
15, " " 20,	391	....	....	391
20, " " 25,	406	....	....	406
25, and over,	1,489	1,489
Total,	6,161	163	687	7,011

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

GLASS (MIRRORS)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3. but under \$4,	10	....	....	10
4, " " 5,	8	4	....	12
5, " " 6,	12	5	....	17
6, " " 7,	15	3	....	18
7, " " 8,	22	3	....	25
8, " " 9,	8	....	....	8
9, " " 10,	18	....	....	18
10, " " 12,	11	....	....	11
12, " " 15,	26	....	....	26
15, " " 20,	10	....	....	10
20, " " 25,	2	....	....	2
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	144	15	....	159

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	54	110	....	164
\$3. but under \$4,	83	228	....	311
4, " " 5,	63	186	....	249
5, " " 6,	51	90	....	141
6, " " 7,	54	97	....	151
7, " " 8,	60	50	....	110
8, " " 9,	21	19	....	40
9, " " 10,	31	17	....	48
10, " " 12,	87	10	97
12, " " 15,	100	1	101
15, " " 20,	66	1	67
20, " " 25,	16	16
25, and over,	13	13
Total,	699	809	1,508

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	11	15	....	26
\$3, but under \$4,	10	56	7	73
4, " " 5,	44	112	10	166
5, " " 6,	107	141	5	253
6, " " 7,	169	169	....	338
7, " " 8,	175	218	....	393
8, " " 9,	152	206	....	358
9, " " 10,	176	183	....	359
10, " " 12,	363	193	....	556
12, " " 15,	710	70	....	780
15, " " 20,	969	21	....	990
20, " " 25,	536	....	....	536
25, and over,	177	....	....	177
Total,	3,599	1,384	22	5,005

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	2	40	1	43
\$3, but under \$4,	8	27	2	37
4, " " 5,	10	49	....	59
5, " " 6,	9	40	....	49
6, " " 7,	10	45	....	55
7, " " 8,	5	45	....	50
8, " " 9,	8	47	....	55
9, " " 10,	19	52	....	71
10, " " 12,	22	27	....	49
12, " " 15,	30	19	....	49
15, " " 20,	40	3	....	43
20, " " 25,	10	....	....	10
25, and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	182	394	8	579

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4, .....	....	....	....	....
4, " " 5,	1	....	....	1
5, " " 6,	18	....	....	18
6, " " 7,	4	....	....	4
7, " " 8,	46	....	....	46
8, " " 9,	38	....	....	38
9, " " 10,	108	....	....	108
10, " " 12,	153	....	....	153
12, " " 15,	89	....	....	89
15, " " 20,	43	....	....	43
20, " " 25,	4	....	....	4
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	501	....	....	501

INKS AND MUCILAGE—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	11	....	11
\$3, but under \$4,	2	9	....	11
4, " " 5,	4	2	....	6
5, " " 6,	2	....	....	2
6, " " 7,	1	1	....	2
7, " " 8,	6	6
8, " " 9,
9, " " 10,	6	6
10, " " 12,	8	8
12, " " 15,	21	21
15, " " 20,	18	18
20, " " 25,	5	5
25, and over,	8	3
Total,	76	23	99

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

JEWELRY—SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	20	23	26	69
\$3, but under \$4,	64	47	29	140
4, " " 5,	85	52	13	150
5, " " 6,	79	108	4	191
6, " " 7,	66	100	....	166
7, " " 8,	63	100	....	163
8, " " 9,	56	93	....	149
9, " " 10,	71	87	....	158
10, " " 12,	143	79	....	222
12, " " 15,	330	48	....	378
15, " " 20,	577	12	....	589
20, " " 25,	338	1	....	339
25, and over,	261	....	....	261
Total,	2,153	750	72	2,975

KNIT GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	13	128	39	180
\$3, but under \$4,	33	125	30	188
4, " " 5,	38	225	19	282
5, " " 6,	56	202	....	258
6, " " 7,	46	191	....	237
7, " " 8,	61	124	....	185
8, " " 9,	61	71	....	132
9, " " 10,	70	41	....	111
10, " " 12,	108	23	....	131
12, " " 15,	53	4	....	57
15, " " 20,	26	1	....	27
20, " " 25,	14	1	....	15
25, and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	588	1,136	88	1,812

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

LAUNDRY—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	40	2	47
\$3, but under \$4,	2	36	2	40
4, " " 5,	1	42	3	46
5, " " 6,	7	148	1	156
6, " " 7, .....	....	122	....	122
7, " " 8,	2	50	....	52
8, " " 9,	15	24	....	39
9, " " 10,	60	15	....	75
10, " " 12,	32	30	....	62
12, " " 15,	95	9	....	104
15, " " 20,	54	2	....	56
20, " " 25,	7	....	....	7
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	282	518	8	808

LEATHER—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	40	2	37	79
\$3, but under \$4,	44	1	32	77
4, " " 5,	80	10	42	132
5, " " 6,	130	6	18	154
6, " " 7,	181	14	1	196
7, " " 8,	371	12	....	383
8, " " 9,	372	3	....	375
9, " " 10,	747	....	....	747
10, " " 12,	1,034	1	....	1,035
12, " " 15,	1,072	1	....	1,073
15, " " 20,	851	....	....	851
20, " " 25,	210	....	....	210
25, and over,	114	....	....	114
Total,	5,246	50	130	5,426

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	29	65	126	220
\$3, but under \$4,	80	120	12	212
4, " " 5,	59	122	5	186
5, " " 6,	63	120	2	185
6, " " 7,	68	88	....	156
7, " " 8,	37	40	....	77
8, " " 9,	40	24	....	64
9, " " 10,	24	21	....	45
10, " " 12,	58	7	....	65
12, " " 15,	105	7	....	112
15, " " 20,	81	1	....	82
20, " " 25,	7	....	....	7
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	651	615	145	1,411

LAMPS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	13	104	17	134
\$3, but under \$4,	23	114	33	170
4, " " 5,	47	243	112	402
5, " " 6,	53	374	32	459
6, " " 7,	58	433	....	491
7, " " 8,	95	413	....	508
8, " " 9,	78	323	....	401
9, " " 10,	69	152	....	221
10, " " 12,	126	88	....	214
12, " " 15,	167	4	....	171
15, " " 20,	165	2	....	167
20, " " 25,	18	....	....	18
25, and over,	10	....	....	10
Total,	922	2,250	194	3,366

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	28	....	....	28
\$3, but under \$4,	14	....	....	14
4, " " 5,	19	....	....	19
5, " " 6,	49	1	....	50
6, " " 7,	169	....	....	169
7, " " 8,	127	....	....	127
8, " " 9,	347	....	....	347
9, " " 10,	378	1	....	379
10, " " 12,	261	....	....	261
12, " " 15,	216	....	....	216
15, " " 20,	122	....	....	122
20, " " 25,	18	....	....	18
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	1,748	2	....	1,750

MACHINERY—NINETY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	289	1	10	300
\$3, but under \$4,	413	21	10	444
4, " " 5,	475	45	6	526
5, " " 6,	489	85	....	574
6, " " 7,	523	85	....	608
7, " " 8,	796	88	....	884
8, " " 9,	907	88	....	945
9, " " 10,	1,414	22	....	1,436
10, " " 12,	2,132	16	....	2,148
12, " " 15,	3,111	4	3,115
15, " " 20,	4,785	4,785
20, " " 25,	587	587
25, and over,	267	267
Total,	16,188	355	26	16,569

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	2	11	14
\$3, but under \$4,	11	5	6	22
4, " " 5,	16	1	....	17
5, " " 6,	12	11	....	23
6, " " 7,	9	11	3	23
7, " " 8,	23	5	....	28
8, " " 9,	30	5	....	35
9, " " 10,	17	2	....	19
10, " " 12,	28	4	....	32
12, " " 15,	8	5	....	13
15, " " 20,	21	....	....	21
20, " " 25,	5	....	....	5
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	181	51	20	252

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	80	59	42	181
\$3, but under \$4,	97	175	112	384
4, " " 5,	231	241	65	537
5, " " 6,	255	344	3	602
6, " " 7,	323	194	....	517
7, " " 8,	353	104	....	457
8, " " 9,	408	59	....	467
9, " " 10,	523	23	....	546
10, " " 12,	609	17	....	626
12, " " 15,	534	7	....	541
15, " " 20,	458	4	....	462
20, " " 25,	95	....	....	95
25, and over,	51	....	....	51
Total,	4,017	1,227	222	5,466

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	8	4	18
\$3, but under \$4,	60	49	18	127
4, " " 5,	35	43	8	86
5, " " 6,	58	49	2	109
6, " " 7,	68	27	....	95
7, " " 8,	40	11	....	51
8, " " 9,	71	8	....	79
9, " " 10,	64	2	....	66
10, " " 12,	48	1	....	49
12, " " 15,	102	2	....	104
15, " " 20,	83	....	....	83
20, " " 25,	18	....	....	18
25, and over,	6	....	....	6
Total,	659	200	82	891

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	....	....	8
\$3, but under \$4,	24	....	....	24
4, " " 5,	43	....	....	43
5, " " 6,	16	....	....	16
6, " " 7,	20	....	....	20
7, " " 8,	63	....	....	63
8, " " 9,	162	....	....	162
9, " " 10,	276	276
10, " " 12,	842	842
12, " " 15,	406	406
15, " " 20,	61	61
20, " " 25,	2	2
25, and over,	3	3
Total,	1,926	1,926

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	26	7	22	55
\$3, but under \$4,	26	22	21	69
4, " " 5,	38	12	8	58
5, " " 6,	40	27	3	70
6, " " 7,	71	28	1	100
7, " " 8,	84	19	3	106
8, " " 9,	82	11	....	93
9, " " 10,	114	10	....	124
10, " " 12,	210	4	....	214
12, " " 15,	218	....	....	218
15, " " 20,	188	....	....	188
20, " " 25,	48	....	....	48
25, and over,	8	....	....	8
Total,	1,148	140	58	1,846

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4, .....	....	....	1	1
4, " " 5,	5	....	28	28
5, " " 6,	18	....	16	34
6, " " 7,	11	....	20	31
7, " " 8,	171	....	....	171
8, " " 9,	218	....	....	218
9, " " 10,	308	....	....	308
10, " " 12,	167	....	....	167
12, " " 15,	178	....	....	178
15, " " 20,	188	....	....	188
20, " " 25,	26	....	....	26
25, and over,	8	....	....	8
Total,	1,288	....	60	1,288

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

OILS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	55	....	....	55
\$3, but under \$4,	36	....	23	59
4, " " 5,	59	....	90	149
5, " " 6,	78	....	31	109
6, " " 7,	137	1	22	160
7, " " 8,	173	1	....	174
8, " " 9,	244	....	....	244
9, " " 10,	741	....	....	741
10, " " 12,	603	....	....	603
12, " " 15,	524	....	....	524
15, " " 20,	1,179	....	....	1,179
20, " " 25,	166	....	....	166
25, and over,	52	....	....	52
Total,	4,047	2	166	4,215

PAINTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	9	1	3	13
\$3, but under \$4,	5	13	1	19
4, " " 5,	8	11	3	22
5, " " 6,	14	11	....	25
6, " " 7,	20	10	....	30
7, " " 8,	30	4	....	34
8, " " 9,	89	5	....	94
9, " " 10,	191	1	....	192
10, " " 12,	178	2	180
12, " " 15,	126	126
15, " " 20,	33	33
20, " " 25,	13	13
25, and over,	1	1
Total,	717	58	7	782

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

PAPER—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	2	5	....	7
\$3, but under \$4,	18	47	46	111
4, " " 5,	37	34	24	95
5, " " 6,	45	93	5	143
6, " " 7,	91	35	....	126
7, " " 8,	184	37	....	221
8, " " 9,	266	5	....	271
9, " " 10,	307	5	....	312
10, " " 12,	210	....	....	210
12, " " 15,	197	2	....	199
15, " " 20,	113	1	....	114
20, " " 25,	69	....	....	69
25, and over,	41	....	....	41
Total,	1,580	264	75	1,919

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	32	....	....	32
\$3, but under \$4,	12	....	....	12
4, " " 5,	14	....	....	14
5, " " 6,	25	....	....	25
6, " " 7,	82	....	....	82
7, " " 8,	236	....	....	236
8, " " 9,	91	....	....	91
9, " " 10,	171	....	....	171
10, " " 12,	223	....	....	223
12, " " 15,	108	....	....	108
15, " " 20,	29	29
20, " " 25,	22	22
25, and over,	7	7
Total,	1,052	1,052

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

POTTERY—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	37	51	16	104
\$3, but under \$4,	21	97	26	144
4, " " 5,	77	167	26	270
5, " " 6,	81	131	6	218
6, " " 7,	93	83	1	177
7, " " 8,	210	35	2	247
8, " " 9,	193	63	....	256
9, " " 10,	372	13	....	385
10, " " 12,	316	5	....	321
12, " " 15,	561	• 1	....	562
15, " " 20,	574	12	....	586
20, " " 25,	394	....	....	394
25, and over,	318	....	....	318
Total,	3,247	658	77	3,982

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	12	31	5	48
\$3, but under \$4,	22	57	8	87
4, " " 5,	27	73	10	110
5, " " 6,	33	94	8	135
6, " " 7,	41	62	....	103
7, " " 8,	40	38	....	78
8, " " 9,	48	34	....	82
9, " " 10,	31	20	....	51
10, " " 12,	61	29	....	90
12, " " 15,	80	4	84
15, " " 20,	102	16	118
20, " " 25,	124	124
25, and over,	23	1	24
Total,	644	459	31	1,134

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	....	....	5
\$3, but under \$4,	23	....	....	23
4, " " 5,	36	....	....	36
5, " " 6,	15	....	....	15
6, " " 7,	83	....	....	83
7, " " 8,	152	....	....	152
8, " " 9,	332	....	....	332
9, " " 10,	207	....	....	207
10, " " 12,	101	....	....	101
12, " " 15,	93	....	....	93
15, " " 20,	142	....	....	142
20, " " 25,	203	....	....	203
25, and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	1,401	....	....	1,401

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4,	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5,	4	14	....	18
5, " " 6,	1	....	....	1
6, " " 7,	43	....	....	43
7, " " 8,	22	....	....	22
8, " " 9,	17	....	....	17
9, " " 10,	102	....	....	102
10, " " 12,	57	....	....	57
12, " " 15,	74	....	....	74
15, " " 20,	47	47
20, " " 25,	30	30
25, and over,	9	9
Total,	408	14	422

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	27	19	60
\$3, but under \$4,	40	46	37	123
4, " " 5,	182	90	6	278
5, " " 6,	173	206	2	381
6, " " 7,	230	225	....	455
7, " " 8,	298	69	....	367
8, " " 9,	437	48	....	485
9, " " 10,	746	36	....	782
10, " " 12,	767	16	....	783
12, " " 15,	793	3	....	796
15, " " 20,	426	8	....	434
20, " " 25,	82	....	....	82
25, and over,	21	....	....	21
Total,	4,209	774	64	5,047

SADDLES AND HARNESS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	....	....	1
\$3, but under \$4,	2	1	....	3
4, " " 5,	7	....	....	7
5, " " 6,	4	....	....	4
6, " " 7,	4	....	....	4
7, " " 8,	4	....	....	4
8, " " 9,	13	....	....	13
9, " " 10,	10	1	11
10, " " 12,	21	21
12, " " 15,	58	58
15, " " 20,	55	55
20, " " 25,	8	8
25, and over,	3	3
Total,	190	2	192

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	....	....	3
\$3, but under \$4,	11	....	4	15
4, " " 5,	41	5	8	49
5, " " 6,	25	1	....	26
6, " " 7,	40	3	....	43
7, " " 8,	29	1	....	30
8, " " 9,	24	1	....	25
9, " " 10,	36	....	....	36
10, " " 12,	45	....	....	45
12, " " 15,	84	2	....	86
15, " " 20,	100	....	....	100
20, " " 25,	22	....	....	22
25, and over,	1	....	....	1
Total,	461	13	7	481

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	50	8	20	78
\$3, but under \$4,	56	24	9	89
4, " " 5,	66	43	5	114
5, " " 6,	79	35	....	114
6, " " 7,	112	32	....	144
7, " " 8,	88	22	....	110
8, " " 9,	116	14	....	130
9, " " 10,	168	4	....	172
10, " " 12,	291	4	....	295
12, " " 15,	400	2	....	402
15, " " 20,	368	....	....	368
20, " " 25,	81	81
25, and over,	10	10
Total,	1,885	188	34	2,107

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

RASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	....	....	5
\$3, but under \$4,	23	....	20	43
4, " " 5,	31	....	2	33
5, " " 6,	58	....	....	58
6, " " 7,	29	....	....	29
7, " " 8,	39	....	....	39
8, " " 9,	57	....	....	57
9, " " 10,	108	....	....	108
10, " " 12,	90	....	....	90
12, " " 15,	186	....	....	186
15, " " 20,	215	....	....	215
20, " " 25,	8	....	....	8
25, and over,	7	....	....	7
Total,	856	....	22	878

SHOES—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	17	28	11	56
\$3, but under \$4,	59	177	144	380
4, " " 5,	92	219	29	340
5, " " 6,	92	153	16	261
6, " " 7,	153	203	25	381
7, " " 8,	227	138	....	365
8, " " 9,	285	141	....	426
9, " " 10,	273	176	....	449
10, " " 12,	370	103	....	473
12, " " 15,	562	61	623
15, " " 20,	277	10	287
20, " " 25,	143	143
25, and over,	28	28
Total,	2,578	1,409	225	4,212

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

SHIRTS—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	4	183	24	211
\$3, but under \$4,	4	143	20	167
4, " " 5,	6	180	5	191
5, " " 6,	13	403	....	416
6, " " 7,	13	265	....	278
7, " " 8,	13	309	....	322
8, " " 9,	16	96	....	112
9, " " 10,	76	78	....	154
10, " " 12,	141	58	....	199
12, " " 15,	44	14	....	58
15, " " 20,	37	1	....	38
20, " " 25,	1	....	....	1
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	368	1,730	49	2,147

SHIRT WAISTS (WOMEN'S)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	20	4	24
\$3, but under \$4, .....	....	35	2	37
4, " " 5, .....	....	43	....	43
5, " " 6, .....	....	26	....	26
6, " " 7, .....	....	38	....	38
7, " " 8, .....	....	10	....	10
8, " " 9,	5	2	....	7
9, " " 10,	20	8	....	28
10, " " 12,	15	5	....	20
12, " " 15,	30	....	....	30
15, " " 20,	9	....	....	9
20, " " 25, .....	....	....	....	....
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	79	187	6	272

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).**SHIPBUILDING—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	14	....	....	14
\$3. but under \$4,	13	....	....	13
4, " " 5,	133	....	....	133
5, " " 6,	21	....	....	21
6, " " 7,	49	....	....	49
7, " " 8,	250	....	....	250
8, " " 9,	30	....	....	30
9, " " 10,	656	....	....	656
10, " " 12,	432	....	....	432
12, " " 15,	431	....	....	431
15, " " 20,	1,127	....	....	1,127
20, " " 25,	107	....	....	107
25, and over,	20	....	....	20
Total,	3,276	....	....	3,276

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	202	621	307	1,130
\$3. but under \$4,	247	669	524	1,440
4, " " 5,	398	1,153	135	1,686
5, " " 6,	480	1,657	40	2,177
6, " " 7,	766	1,514	15	2,295
7, " " 8,	671	1,325	2	1,998
8, " " 9,	720	943	3	1,666
9, " " 10,	967	944	....	1,911
10, " " 12,	1,555	944	....	2,499
12, " " 15,	1,873	848	....	2,721
15, " " 20,	1,520	194	1,714
20, " " 25,	324	6	330
25, and over,	49	49
Total,	9,772	10,818	1,026	21,616

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	11	....	1	12
\$3, but under \$4,	9	261	27	297
4, " " 5,	48	35	8	91
5, " " 6,	50	29	2	81
6, " " 7,	85	21	1	107
7, " " 8,	179	8	....	187
8, " " 9,	145	5	....	150
9, " " 10,	996	3	....	999
10, " " 12,	1,203	2	....	1,205
12, " " 15,	287	....	....	287
15, " " 20,	241	....	....	241
20, " " 25,	13	....	....	13
25, and over,	12	....	....	12
Total,	3,279	364	39	3,682

SILK THROWING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	55	106	46	207
\$3, but under \$4,	40	48	46	134
4, " " 5,	120	90	23	233
5, " " 6,	94	273	5	372
6, " " 7,	104	318	....	422
7, " " 8,	72	24	....	96
8, " " 9,	58	7	....	65
9, " " 10,	20	2	....	22
10, " " 12,	21	1	....	22
12, " " 15,	15	....	....	15
15, " " 20,	13	....	....	13
20, " " 25,	4	....	....	4
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	616	869	120	1,605

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	10	17	27
\$3, but under \$4,	7	14	22	43
4, " " 5,	24	18	6	48
5, " " 6,	29	29	....	58
6, " " 7,	33	22	3	58
7, " " 8,	35	10	....	45
8, " " 9,	50	13	....	63
9, " " 10,	59	9	....	68
10, " " 12,	87	8	....	95
12, " " 15,	46	2	....	48
15, " " 20,	62	4	....	66
20, " " 25,	26	....	....	26
25, and over,	5	....	....	5
Total,.....	463	139	48	650

SILVER GOODS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	27	13	15	55
\$3, but under \$4,	61	42	43	146
4, " " 5,	63	55	6	124
5, " " 6,	43	41	4	88
6, " " 7,	40	45	2	87
7, " " 8,	33	41	1	75
8, " " 9,	40	42	....	82
9, " " 10,	34	21	....	55
10, " " 12,	42	18	....	60
12, " " 15,	277	18	295
15, " " 20,	380	5	385
20, " " 25,	105	1	106
25, and over,	74	74
Total,.....	1,219	342	71	1,632

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	8	1	....	9
\$3, but under \$4,	8	....	....	8
4, " " 5,	15	5	....	20
5, " " 6,	12	....	....	12
6, " " 7,	21	....	....	21
7, " " 8,	155	....	....	155
8, " " 9,	430	....	....	430
9, " " 10,	533	....	....	533
10, " " 12,	729	....	....	729
12, " " 15,	888	1	....	889
15, " " 20,	343	1	....	344
20, " " 25,	84	....	....	84
25, and over,	37	....	....	37
Total,	3,263	8	....	3,271

SOAP AND TALLOW—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	....	....	3
\$3, but under \$4,	64	9	42	115
4, " " 5,	30	26	....	56
5, " " 6,	27	26	1	54
6, " " 7,	31	29	5	65
7, " " 8,	34	23	5	62
8, " " 9,	20	6	1	27
9, " " 10,	82	10	....	92
10, " " 12,	124	4	128
12, " " 15,	106	1	107
15, " " 20,	67	1	68
20, " " 25,	15	15
25, and over,	1	1
Total,	604	135	54	793

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (RAIL)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	6	....	....	6
\$3, but under \$4,	19	....	....	19
4, " " 5,	16	40	....	56
5, " " 6,	18	11	....	29
6, " " 7,	19	....	....	19
7, " " 8,	109	4	....	113
8, " " 9,	254	....	....	254
9, " " 10,	154	....	....	154
10, " " 12,	123	....	....	123
12, " " 15,	118	....	....	118
15, " " 20,	112	....	....	112
20, " " 25,	39	....	....	39
25, and over,	23	....	....	23
Total,	1,010	55	....	1,065

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	91	....	....	91
\$3, but under \$4,	75	....	....	75
4, " " 5,	114	....	....	114
5, " " 6,	152	....	....	152
6, " " 7,	257	....	....	257
7, " " 8,	387	....	....	387
8, " " 9,	396	....	....	396
9, " " 10,	404	....	....	404
10, " " 12,	523	523
12, " " 15,	535	535
15, " " 20,	452	452
20, " " 25,	170	170
25, and over,	49	49
Total,	3,605	3,605

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	48	....	....	48
\$3, but under \$4,	63	....	....	63
4, " " 5,	57	....	....	57
5, " " 6,	84	....	....	84
6, " " 7,	121	....	....	121
7, " " 8,	171	....	....	171
8, " " 9,	272	....	....	272
9, " " 10,	375	....	....	375
10, " " 12,	405	....	....	405
12, " " 15,	413	....	....	413
15, " " 20,	378	....	....	378
20, " " 25,	100	....	....	100
25, and over,	53	....	....	53
Total,	2,540	....	....	2,540

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	7	2	5	14
\$3, but under \$4,	17	9	63	89
4, " " 5,	43	52	16	113
5, " " 6,	68	54	18	140
6, " " 7,	63	73	10	148
7, " " 8,	72	34	....	106
8, " " 9,	46	4	....	50
9, " " 10,	51	....	....	51
10, " " 12,	48	....	....	48
12, " " 15,	38	....	....	38
15, " " 20,	20	....	....	20
20, " " 25,	3	....	....	3
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	478	230	112	820

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	7	37	45
\$3, but under \$4,	18	140	312	470
4, " " 5,	47	315	150	512
5, " " 6,	84	454	17	555
6, " " 7,	101	559	15	675
7, " " 8,	156	622	2	780
8, " " 9,	63	443	1	507
9, " " 10,	129	82	....	211
10, " " 12,	150	21	....	171
12, " " 15,	217	....	....	217
15, " " 20,	226	....	....	226
20, " " 25,	137	....	....	137
25, and over,	21	....	....	21
Total,	1,350	2,643	534	4,527

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	9	1	1	11
\$3, but under \$4,	21	....	1	22
4, " " 5,	25	2	....	27
5, " " 6,	30	5	....	35
6, " " 7,	28	3	....	31
7, " " 8,	30	4	....	34
8, " " 9,	32	1	....	33
9, " " 10,	51	1	....	52
10, " " 12,	79	6	....	85
12, " " 15,	116	....	....	116
15, " " 20,	70	....	....	70
20, " " 25,	26	....	....	26
25, and over,	20	....	....	20
Total,	537	23	2	562

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	5	....	28	33
\$3, but under \$4,	18	22	46	86
4, " " 5,	19	86	18	123
5, " " 6,	26	53	10	89
6, " " 7,	42	46	6	94
7, " " 8,	34	36	....	70
8, " " 9,	30	19	....	69
9, " " 10,	85	19	....	104
10, " " 12,	94	10	....	104
12, " " 15,	143	10	....	153
15, " " 20,	117	....	....	117
20, " " 25,	21	....	....	21
25, and over,	24	....	....	24
Total,	678	301	108	1,087

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4,	2	....	....	2
4, " " 5,	4	1	....	5
5, " " 6,	13	....	....	13
6, " " 7,	17	4	....	21
7, " " 8,	6	1	....	7
8, " " 9,	11	1	....	12
9, " " 10,	12	....	....	12
10, " " 12,	12	....	....	12
12, " " 15,	19	....	....	19
15, " " 20,	27	....	....	27
20, " " 25,	9	....	....	9
25, and over,	2	....	....	2
Total,	134	7	....	141

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).**UNDERWEAR (WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1	129	52	182
\$3, but under \$4,	2	173	17	192
4, " " 5,	3	214	11	228
5, " " 6,	13	350	15	378
6, " " 7,	3	425	....	428
7, " " 8,	3	195	....	198
8, " " 9,	7	131	....	138
9, " " 10,	2	96	....	98
10, " " 12,	10	42	....	52
12, " " 15,	14	21	....	35
15, " " 20,	13	9	....	22
20, " " 25,	15	6	....	21
25, and over, .....	....	....	....	....
Total,	86	1,791	95	1,972

VARNISHES—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	....	....
\$3, but under \$4,	1	....	....	1
4, " " 5,	7	1	....	8
5, " " 6,	5	....	....	5
6, " " 7,	18	3	....	21
7, " " 8,	17	....	....	17
8, " " 9,	14	1	....	15
9, " " 10,	16	....	....	16
10, " " 12,	50	....	....	50
12, " " 15,	59	....	....	59
15, " " 20,	42	....	....	42
20, " " 25,	17	....	....	17
25, and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	255	5	....	260

TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	36	19	9	64
\$3, but under \$4,	49	43	41	133
4, " " 5,	96	105	....	201
5, " " 6,	83	118	....	201
6, " " 7,	53	120	....	173
7, " " 8,	81	116	....	197
8, " " 9,	57	89	....	146
9, " " 10,	98	67	....	165
10, " " 12,	160	68	....	228
12, " " 15,	334	13	....	347
15, " " 20,	466	3	....	469
20, " " 25,	172	2	....	174
25, and over,	69	....	....	69
Total,	1,754	763	50	2,567

WINDOW SHADES—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3, .....	....	....	1	1
\$3, but under \$4,	5	4	3	12
4, " " 5,	2	1	....	3
5, " " 6,	3	4	....	7
6, " " 7,	5	1	....	6
7, " " 8,	3	1	....	4
8, " " 9,	5	....	....	5
9, " " 10,	5	1	6
10, " " 12,	22	22
12, " " 15,	29	29
15, " " 20,	12	12
20, " " 25,	5	5
25, and over,	1	1
Total,	97	12	4	113

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

WOODEN GOODS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	20	3	1	24
\$3, but under \$4,	22	6	....	28
4, " " 5,	43	5	....	48
5, " " 6,	74	8	....	82
6, " " 7,	98	4	....	102
7, " " 8,	113	2	....	115
8, " " 9,	78	3	....	81
9, " " 10,	148	2	....	150
10, " " 12,	250	2	....	252
12, " " 15,	230	2	....	232
15, " " 20,	229	2	....	231
20, " " 25,	24	....	....	24
25, and over,	9	....	....	9
Total,	1,338	39	1	1,378

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	3	....	172	175
\$3, but under \$4,	56	212	479	747
4, " " 5,	296	1,754	43	2,093
5, " " 6,	263	1,364	9	1,636
6, " " 7,	700	365	....	1,065
7, " " 8,	552	172	....	724
8, " " 9,	355	123	....	478
9, " " 10,	450	55	....	505
10, " " 12,	441	53	....	494
12, " " 15,	389	17	406
15, " " 20,	224	2	226
20, " " 25,	50	50
25, and over,	23	23
Total,	3,802	4,117	703	8,622

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TABLE No. 9.—Classified Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners, by Industries, 1904—(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	38	18	15	71
\$3, but under \$4,	72	97	32	201
4, " " 5,	114	150	2	266
5, " " 6,	145	164	2	311
6, " " 7,	170	73	....	243
7, " " 8,	197	54	....	251
8, " " 9,	177	29	....	206
9, " " 10,	1,087	14	....	1,101
10, " " 12,	653	3	....	656
12, " " 15,	812	2	....	814
15, " " 20,	818	....	....	818
20, " " 25,	219	....	....	219
25, and over,	69	....	....	69
Total,	4,571	604	51	5,226

ALL INDUSTRIES—1,756 ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Earnings.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Amounts who are—			Total Number Receiving Specified Amounts.
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	
Under \$3,	1,985	3,489	1,698	7,172
\$3, but under \$4,	3,234	5,548	3,490	12,272
4, " " 5,	5,595	10,076	1,538	17,209
5, " " 6,	6,037	10,786	448	17,271
6, " " 7,	8,614	9,045	185	17,844
7, " " 8,	12,406	6,271	18	18,695
8, " " 9,	14,300	4,334	12	18,646
9, " " 10,	23,041	3,018	....	26,059
10, " " 12,	25,512	2,307	....	27,819
12, " " 15,	26,522	1,321	....	27,843
15, " " 20,	26,814	332	....	27,146
20, " " 25,	7,051	18	....	7,069
25, and over,	4,171	2	....	4,173
	165,282	56,547	7,389	229,218

TABLE No. 10.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week, 1904. Averages by Industries.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Extra Time During the Year.—Aggregate Number of Hours During the Year.
1	Agricultural implements,	8	294.25	9.75	58.25	80.93
2	Artisans' tools,	34	296.20	9.74	55.87	26.50
3	Art tile,	6	302.17	9.50	56.17	.....
4	Boilers,	13	280.15	9.31	54.69	54.79
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	31	298.87	9.79	55.00	1.94
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	304.15	9.08	54.09	73.71
7	Brick and terra cotta,	55	240.17	9.69	57.47	50.26
8	Brushes,	10	295.30	9.70	55.80	.....
9	Buttons (metal),	10	295.55	9.64	56.32	7.89
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	272.00	10.00	58.12	23.53
11	Carpets and rugs,	8	274.37	10.00	56.62	.....
12	Carriages and wagons,	32	303.03	9.77	58.04	2.42
13	Chemical products,	42	301.66	11.86	71.59	6.72
14	Cigars and tobacco,	34	284.12	8.75	50.19	2.50
15	Clothing,	16	296.93	9.70	55.37	25.67
16	Confectionery,	6	314.16	9.66	56.42	45.00
17	Corallines and skylights,	14	300.29	8.57	49.76	.....
18	Corsets and corset waists,	9	290.44	8.37	52.78	12.22
19	Cutlery,	9	286.11	8.77	56.63	4.44
20	Cotton goods,	30	282.54	9.69	54.96	17.73
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	282.21	10.00	55.26	30.86
22	Drawn wire and wire cloth,	7	298.00	9.57	55.29	11.43
23	Electrical appliances,	24	247.16	8.16	46.88	53.95
24	Fertilisers,	12	258.60	10.00	59.70	42.40
25	Food products,	23	279.38	10.48	63.33	30.67
26	Foundry (brass),	11	296.18	9.48	54.72	.....
27	Foundry (iron),	39	294.16	9.43	55.97	79.00
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	300.00	9.90	56.85	27.40
29	Gas and electric light fixtures,	7	287.00	9.88	56.96	12.43
30	Glass (window and bottle),	21	234.52	9.00	54.00	2.14
31	Glass mirrors,	3	303.00	9.66	55.33	.....
32	Graphite products,	5	309.50	10.25	52.75	75.00
33	Hats (felt),	48	259.53	8.50	48.18	1.14
34	Hats (straw),	3	236.00	8.76	49.30	.....
35	High explosives,	4	286.50	9.85	55.62	.....
36	Inks and mucilage,	6	300.66	9.45	54.53	4.83
37	Jewelry,	77	291.84	9.20	54.06	29.14
38	Knit goods,	12	290.50	9.87	55.58	6.83
39	Laundry,	10	307.50	9.50	55.30	.....
40	Leather,	59	306.31	10.12	58.74	11.61
41	Leather goods,	14	300.28	9.80	56.64	39.29
42	Lamps,	7	289.57	9.83	55.93	.....
43	Lime and cement,	7	307.33	10.75	58.00	25.77
44	Machinery,	93	294.51	9.47	55.05	56.30
45	Mattresses and bedding,	7	294.43	9.71	57.00	12.86
46	Metal goods,	59	289.73	9.79	56.55	26.72
47	Metal novelties,	12	291.16	9.52	57.96	.....
48	Mining (iron ore),	7	291.40	10.00	56.40	14.60
49	Musical instruments,	15	249.13	8.20	48.66	36.33
50	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	297.50	10.00	58.80	25.00
51	Oils,	11	291.90	10.50	68.20	54.00
52	Paints,	8	302.42	10.00	57.90	23.60
53	Paper,	30	280.52	11.00	67.15	55.81
54	Pig iron,	4	231.33	10.00	62.00	.....
55	Pottery,	37	301.60	9.17	55.02	89.11
56	Printing and bookbinding,	21	301.05	9.16	53.81	52.67
57	Quarrying stone,	14	257.30	10.00	56.30	.....
58	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	283.00	10.00	58.12	6.50
59	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	34	292.38	10.90	62.59	16.76
60	Saddles and harness,	9	294.89	9.33	55.00	5.56
61	Saddlery and harness hardware,	12	294.16	9.75	55.04	.....

TABLE No. 10.—Number of Days in Operation, Number of Hours Worked per Day, Number of Hours Worked per Week, 1904. Averages by Industries—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation During the Year.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day (under Normal Conditions).	Number of Hours Worked per Week (under Normal Conditions).	Establishments that Worked Extra Time During the Year.—Aggregate Number of Hours During the Year.
62	Scientific instruments,	12	283.81	9.43	54.27	9.30
63	Sash, blinds and doors,	25	293.87	9.81	53.71	16.58
64	Shoes,	32	293.80	9.93	56.05	5.45
65	Shirts,	17	298.19	9.81	56.66	8.12
66	Shirt waists (women's),	4	170.25	7.13	41.50	.....
67	Shipbuilding,	9	290.75	9.50	56.50	40.75
68	Silk (broad and ribbon),	113	294.65	9.18	55.74	11.78
69	Silk dyeing,	19	297.00	9.29	55.24	146.76
70	Silk throwing,	18	299.18	10.00	55.47	12.94
71	Silk mill supplies,	12	302.80	10.00	55.50	.....
72	Silver goods,	15	287.54	9.61	56.38	42.08
73	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	10	315.83	14.17	68.58	14.41
74	Soap and tallow,	12	304.33	10.36	60.66	1.75
75	Steel and iron (bar),	5	277.50	12.50	58.20	.....
76	Steel and iron (structural),	21	287.00	10.16	59.42	55.00
77	Steel and iron (forging),	13	273.25	10.07	61.50	13.75
78	Textile products,	6	276.90	10.00	55.60	.....
79	Thread,	6	246.00	10.00	55.83	.....
80	Trunks and traveling bags,	9	290.89	9.44	55.11	21.44
81	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	300.33	10.00	58.00	.....
82	Typewriters and supplies,	3	305.00	9.33	53.67	20.00
83	Underwear (women's and children's),	17	288.13	9.57	53.80	1.66
84	Varnishes,	15	295.46	10.34	51.73	.....
85	Watches, cases and material,	10	281.00	9.50	56.55	37.50
86	Window shades,	5	309.20	9.36	55.40	.....
87	Wooden goods,	31	281.66	9.74	57.00	20.88
88	Woolen and worsted goods,	23	283.38	10.01	57.77	18.46
89	Unclassified,	58	296.62	10.85	63.68	34.60
	All industries,	1,756	287.99	9.78	55.58	27.69

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TABLE No. 11.—Power Used and Owned. By Industries, 1904.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Character of Power Used.													
			Steam Engines.		Gas and Gasoline Engines.		Water Wheels.		Water Motors.		Electric Motors.		Air Compressors.		Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.	
			Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.	Number.	Total H. P.
1	Agricultural implements, ..	8	7	323	3	152	4	130	...	...	11	58	...	...	...	...
2	Artisans' tools,	34	24	2,807	7	507	2	100	...	...	15	165	...	...	...	...
3	Art tile,	6	7	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Boilers,	13	18	2,001	1	18	...	...	...	...	41	810	...	...	...	...
5	Boxes (wood and paper), ..	31	16	628	5	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	192	10,571	1	12	...	...	...	...	58	717	...	...	...	...
7	Brick and terra cotta,	32	90	10,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	738	...	...	...	...
8	Brushes,	10	2	45	3	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Buckets (metal),	10	5	248	8	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Buttons (metal),	17	6	865	3	31	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Buttons (pearl),	8	13	1,143	...	...	3	300	...	...	7	180	...	...	...	...
12	Carpets and rugs,	32	17	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Carriages and wagons,	42	163	9,381	1	61	3	100	...	...	45	1,039	1	15	...	...
14	Chemical products,	34	22	1,662	...	...	3	70	21	183	22	10	...	...	...	...
15	Cigars and tobacco,	16	6	131	4	28	1	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
16	Clothing,	5	5	164	1	15	...	...	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...
17	Confectionery,	14	8	286	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Corsets and corset waists, ..	9	10	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cutlery,	9	62	6,177	8	102	12	900	...	...	23	306	...	...	...	...
20	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	30	232	7,074	...	...	5	385	...	...	62	1,434	...	...	...	...
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	14	7	13,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dyeing,	24	25	4,055	2	70	...	...	29	897	10	183	...	...	...	...
23	Electrical appliances,	12	34	2,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	839	...	...	...	...
24	Fertilizers,	23	32	1,656	2	17	...	...	...	...	15	217	...	...	...	...
25	Food products,	11	10	710	2	32	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Foundry (brass),	39	59	3,236	4	615	...	...	...	...	132	2,491	...	...	...	75
27	Foundry (iron),	13	12	1,050	2	40	1	40	8	30
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	12	1,050	2	40	1	40	8	30

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	34	309	12,490	1	5	11	1,085	50	685	3,095	42,876	13	970	4	135
59 Rubber goods (hard and soft),	9
60 Saddles and harness, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Saddlery and harness hardware, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62 Scientific instruments,	12	6	349	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 Saws,	12	11	1,180	3	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 Screens, blinds and doors,	25	24	1,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 Shirts,	32	37	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66 Shirts,	17	7	343	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67 Shipbuilding,	14	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68 Silk (broad and ribbon),	9	22	5,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69 Silk dyeing,	113	94	10,777	9	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 Silk throwing,	19	52	2,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71 Silk mill supplies,	18	5	1,025	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72 Silver goods,	12	7	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	15	5	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Soap and tallow,	10	71	13,793	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 Steel and iron (bar),	12	56	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76 Steel and iron (structural),	5	24	2,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77 Steel and iron (forging),	13	38	6,840	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Textile products,	13	5	6,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79 Thread,	6	48	11,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 Trunks and traveling bags,	9	3	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81 Trunk and bag hardware,	9	9	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 Typewriters and supplies,	3	1	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 Underwear (women's and children's), .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84 Varnishes,	17	5	220	6	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85 Watches, cases and material,	15	9	522	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86 Window shades,	10	8	576	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87 Wooden goods,	5	3	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88 Wooden and worsted goods,	31	21	1,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 Unclassified,	23	50	12,283	2	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	53	91	14,649	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All industries,	1756	3,192	285,909	146	3,945	120	7,833	50	685	3,095	42,876	13	970	4	135

Steam Railroad Service in New Jersey, 1905.

Number of Miles of Road, Number of Persons Employed, Aggregate Number of
Days Employed, Average Number of Hours Per Day on Duty, Total
Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wages Per Employe,
Number of Employes Injured While on Duty During the
Year, Number of Those Whose Injuries Resulted
in Death.

The high position which New Jersey occupies as a manufacturing and commercial State is largely due to the exceptionally fine transportation facilities afforded by the great trunk lines of railroad that traverse the State east and west, north and south, all converging on terminals situated upon the shore line fronting on New York bay and Hudson river.

Employed on these lines of transportation are 38,000 men, whose duties are performed wholly or in very large part within the territorial limits of New Jersey. To this vast army of workers is paid every year in wages a sum approximating \$23,000,000, by far the larger part of which finds its way to the merchants and others of our State who deal in and supply the necessities of family life.

So far as the employment of labor and the payment of wages is concerned, the transportation industry is without a rival in importance; there is nothing whatever in the State that compares with it in these respects; it is not only in the front rank of State industries, but it may be said to be itself the entire front rank. All the large industrial and commercial enterprises that have made the commonwealth famous and diffused wealth among its people owe their success, as indeed do all the other agencies of business and social life, to the transportation facilities provided by the great railway lines.

Allied as they are to substantially all the material interests of

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the State, everything relating to or in any way affecting the railroads, becomes at once a matter of primary concern to the public. These reports, based on statements made by the several companies included in them, have, therefore, been made annually for several years back. The information which they contain is almost identical in form and substance with that given to and published by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its yearly reports, which embrace all the railroads in the United States.

The presentation of each year has invariably been compared with that of the preceding one, and such increase or decrease in the various elements constituting the reports as were shown to have occurred, were duly noted. The same custom is followed in this year's report; the totals relating to all the roads considered are brought together in one summary table and compared with similar data taken from the report of 1904. This collective table is so arranged as to permit the changes that have occurred being plainly noted both in absolute numbers and by percentages. The following table is a condensation of the summary:

COMPARISON SHOWING MILES OF ROAD, NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, TIME WORKED, ANNUAL EARNINGS AND DAILY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES, ETC., FOR ALL RAILROADS, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904-1905.

PARTICULARS.	1904.	1905.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905 as Compared with 1904.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
Aggregate number of miles of railroad in New Jersey,	1,627.98	1,626.50	- 1.48	- .8
Number of persons employed,	37,854	37,953	+ 292	+ .8
Aggregate number of days employed,	11,012,594	11,259,455	+ 246,861	+ 2.3
Average number of days employed per employe,	292	296	+ 4	+ 1.7
Average number of hours employed per employe,	10.4	10.4	.....	.....
Average number of days during year not on duty, including Sundays,	73	69	- 4	- 5.5
Average wages per day,	2.04	2.06	+ .02	+ 1.0
Average yearly earnings per employe,	\$595.96	\$610.46	+ \$14.50	+ 2.4
Number of employes injured during year,	1,255	1,323	+ 68	+ 5.4
Number of Employes whose injuries resulted in death,	77	60	- 17	- 22.0

As shown by the above table, the number of miles of railroad has decreased by a negligible quantity (1.48 miles); the number of persons employed shows an increase in absolute figures of 292, or 8 per cent.; the aggregate number of days employed in

1905, as compared with the previous year, has increased 246,861, or 2.3 per cent.; the average number of days employed per employe is greater by 1.7 per cent. in 1905 than in 1904, and the number of hours worked per day (10.4) is exactly the same for both years. The average number of days not on duty for all employes was 73 in 1904, and 69 in 1905. The decrease in this respect for 1905 is four days, or 5.5 per cent. Average wages per day of employes is greater by two cents, or 1.0 per cent. in 1905, as compared with the previous year, and the average yearly earnings of all classes of labor employed is greater in 1905 by \$14.50, or 2.4 per cent. The number of employes who were more or less seriously injured while they were on duty was 1,255 in 1904, and 1,323 in 1905; the increase is 68, or 5.4 per cent.

The liability to accidental injury while in the discharge of their duty is an ever-present factor in the life of the class of railroad employes engaged in the train service. Notwithstanding the fact that safety appliances of many kinds are in use, and that the management of the various roads are alert to discover and adopt inventions calculated to safeguard the lives of employes, still the list of casualties remains undiminished from year to year, or grows greater in proportion to the expansion of railroad mileage.

The accidents to employes, as will be seen by an examination of the summary table, are reported by only four of the seven trunk lines included in this presentation. The roads that have failed to make any statement regarding this important matter are the Erie, New York, Susquehanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley.

Calculated on the basis of the number of employes in the service of the companies that have reported accidents, the list of casualties is 4.1 per cent. of the total. Confining the calculation to the classes of employes (trainmen and roadmen), among which substantially all the accidents occur, an examination of the tables containing this data for each of the four roads that have reported casualties, will show a percentage at least twice as large. Just what the exact proportion is cannot be accurately

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determined, because of one of the companies having grouped in its report other subdivisions of employes with the trainmen and roadmen, and given the figures for all combined. Of the 1,323 employes who suffered from accidents during the year 1905, there were 60, or 4.6 per cent., who died as a result of the injuries which they sustained. In 1904 the casualties to workmen aggregated, on the four roads reporting, 1,255; of this number 77, or 6.1 per cent., resulted in death. While, therefore, the record for 1905 shows an increase in the number of workmen who were injured while on duty, there has been a very gratifying reduction, amounting to 1.5 per cent., in the number of these cases that terminated fatally.

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (Morris and Essex Division, and Sussex Railroad). Number of Miles in Road in New Jersey—206.88.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Officers (not including general officers),.....	9	2,817	313	8-10	52	\$36,900 00	\$13 08	\$4,100 00	.....	.....
Conductors,	121	41,032	339	12	26	150,324 95	3 66	1,242 02	7	.....
Brakemen,	294	94,468	321	12	44	224,611 91	2 38	763 99	43	2
Engineers,	252	81,489	323	10	42	308,424 77	3 79	1,223 81	2	.....
Firemen,	263	81,489	310	10	55	188,066 32	2 30	715 08	1	1
Switchmen,	25	10,794	432	12	.....	17,400 43	1 61	596 02	1	.....
Flagmen and gatemen,....	285	108,646	383	12	2	110,278 38	1 07	388 93	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,.....	50	17,712	354	10	11	23,524 59	1 33	470 49	2	.....
Yardmen,	250	76,561	306	12	59	224,915 28	2 94	999 66	.....	.....
Trackmen,	1251	307,303	246	10	119	401,190 25	1 30	320 69	7	1
Agents,	104	37,516	359	8½-12	6	71,506 65	1 62	687 58	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	108	38,180	353	12	12	67,796 44	1 77	627 56	.....	.....
Clerks,	280	95,244	340	8½-10	25	176,280 90	1 85	629 50	.....	.....
Other depot men,.....	206	73,712	358	12	7	96,226 07	1 31	470 08	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,...	128	40,022	313	10	52	93,763 50	2 37	732 53	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,...	41	13,086	319	10	46	28,067 00	2 15	685 29	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,...	41	11,064	270	10	95	26,208 13	2 37	639 22	.....	.....
Carbuilders and repairers,...	408	150,328	321	10	44	285,522 17	1 90	610 90	6	.....
Carpenters & bridgeb'ld's,...	328	77,132	235	10	130	226,833 68	2 94	691 57	4	.....
Telegraph operators,	40	13,655	341	10-12	24	20,457 28	2 16	736 43	.....	.....
Division Supt.'s office,....	13	5,264	405	9	.....	11,785 97	2 24	906 61	.....	.....
Supply department,	42	13,127	313	10	52	20,925 96	1 59	498 24	.....	.....
Other employees,	1933	523,547	271	8-12	94	889,451 46	1 70	460 14	18	2
Total,.....	6532	1,909,238	292	10.4	73	\$3,712,473 09	\$1 94	\$568 35	88	6

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—391.79.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	* 13	* 4,329	* 333	* 9	* 32	* \$41,516 50	\$9 59	\$3,193 58	...	...
Other officers,	139	43,580	313	11	52	93,818 32	2 14	671 35	1	...
Clerks,	884	289,707	287	11	78	426,602 72	1 78	511 51	9	2
Station agents,	802	102,446	839	10	26	881,659 62	3 73	1,263 77	16	1
Other station men,	828	101,623	812	10	53	238,390 21	2 34	731 26	14	2
Engineers,	262	77,361	296	12	70	244,898 12	8 17	934 71	13	2
Firemen,	687	184,588	292	12	73	432,376 44	2 23	648 24	88	2
Conductors,	223	64,073	287	10	78	178,172 80	2 78	798 53	1	...
Other trainmen,	368	88,495	291	10	74	208,945 96	2 28	632 16	2	1
Machinists,	881	253,323	284	10	81	530,353 19	2 06	595 21	...	...
Carpenters,	108	32,152	298	10	67	69,234 56	2 15	641 06	...	...
Other shopmen,	1146	288,758	252	10	113	389,498 37	1 35	339 88	6	1
Section foremen,	808	97,825	823	12	42	163,152 27	1 67	538 46	4	...
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	98	31,309	319	12	46	75,620 72	2 42	771 64	2	...
Telegraph operators and dispatchers,	218	56,354	259	10	106	139,448 10	2 47	639 67	...	...
Employees, account floating equipment,	1560	469,553	301	10	64	911,155 53	1 94	584 07	21	6
All other employees and laborers,										
Total,	7398	2,146,481	290	10.6	75	\$4,519,337 88	\$2 10	\$610 89	178	15

* Not reported.

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (Atlantic City Railroad, Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, Port Reading Railroad). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222.61.

CLASSIFICATION	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	70	24,051	344	.....	21	\$66,571 66	\$2 77	\$951 02	42	3
Brakemen,	116	38,806	335	.....	80	76,709 01	1 97	661 23		
Engineers,	78	25,977	333	.....	32	89,912 89	3 46	1,152 78		
Firemen,	78	25,504	327	.....	38	55,798 14	2 13	715 36		
Switchmen,	312	98,748	316	.....	49	138,007 19	1 40	442 33	.....	.....
Flagmen,										
Engine wipers, etc.,....										
Yardmen,										
Trackmen,	586	174,956	299	.....	66	240,966 16	1 37	411 21	10	3
Agents,	70	24,713	353	.....	12	41,883 82	1 70	598 34	2	.....
Assistant agents,	14	4,814	344	.....	21	7,448 58	1 55	532 04		
Baggagemen,	45	14,600	324	.....	41	24,770 27	1 70	550 45		
Clerks,	56	18,313	327	.....	38	26,553 55	1 45	474 17		
Other depot men,	248	79,031	318	.....	47	116,067 97	1 47	468 01		
Machinists and helpers,....	16	4,384	275	.....	90	10,389 82	2 36	649 86	2	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers, ..	9	2,940	327	.....	38	6,173 24	2 10	695 92		
Boilermakers and helpers, ..	12	3,515	293	.....	72	7,381 84	2 10	615 15		
Carbuilders and repairers, ..	29	9,541	329	.....	36	21,707 89	2 27	748 55		
Carpenters & bridge'ld's }										
Construction gangs,	37	10,625	287	.....	78	21,554 47	2 08	582 55	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,										
Division Supt.'s office, .....											10	3,239	324	.....	41	4,372 53	1 35	437 26
Other employees,	76	24,039	316	.....	49	35,228 88	1 47	463 53	.....	.....
Total,	1862	587,796	316	49	\$991,497 46	\$1 68	\$532 49	54	6

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—403.31.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	520	169,525	326	10	39	\$582,255 16	\$3 49	\$1,188 95	35	2
Brakemen,	999	322,061	322	10	43	875,140 80	2 72	876 01	188	13
Engineers,	647	208,270	322	11	43	881,189 69	3 99	1,284 00	11	...
Firemen,	690	218,996	324	12	41	505,387 08	2 36	765 74	17	...
Switchmen,	187	68,095	335	12	30	116,832 20	1 88	593 05	6	...
Flagmen,	310	101,940	329	12	36	232,931 31	2 28	751 39	8	...
Engine wipers, etc.,	228	71,112	315	10	50	127,391 74	1 47	563 68	8	...
Yardmen,	924	295,765	320	12	45	776,244 44	2 63	840 09	34	...
Trackmen,	1,944	581,790	289	10	76	832,819 33	1 48	428 40	79	10
Agents,	147	50,145	341	10	24	110,308 74	2 20	750 36	...	...
Assistant agents,	51	17,086	335	12	30	23,627 00	1 38	463 27	...	...
Baggagemen,	95	28,324	298	10	67	61,775 00	2 18	650 26	2	...
Clerks,	1,085	344,026	317	9	48	695,664 93	2 02	641 17	3	1
Other depot men,	629	206,897	329	10	86	320,902 10	1 55	510 18	48	1
Machinists and helpers,	662	210,811	323	10	42	460,645 48	2 19	706 51	98	...
Blacksmiths and helpers,	176	54,310	309	10	56	110,011 22	2 02	625 06	7	...
Boilermakers and helpers,	219	67,416	308	10	57	146,841 10	2 18	670 51	13	...
Carbuilders and repairers,	584	207,666	355	10	10	457,694 84	2 20	738 72	21	...
Carpenters & bridgeb'ld's,	454	126,210	278	10	87	275,728 45	2 18	607 33	36	...
Construction gangs,	87	17,177	197	10	168	25,274 37	1 47	290 50	2	...
Telegraph operators,	302	103,764	343	11	22	221,578 16	3 01	733 70	...	...
Division Supt.'s office,	59	17,358	294	9	71	61,476 53	3 54	1,041 97	...	...
Supply department,	6	2,071	345	10	20	4,184 40	2 02	697 40	...	...
Other employes,	5,414	1,530,204	283	10	82	2,891,466 15	1 89	534 07	362	3
Total,	16,387	4,994,019	305	10	60	\$10,757,315 22	\$2 12	\$656 45	1003	83

2,040 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—128.48.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	15	5,656	377	....	....	\$17,231 06	\$3 06	\$1,148 74	....	....
Other trainmen,	54	17,448	323	....	42	37,481 98	2 14	684 11	....	....
Engineers,	112	84,029	304	....	61	125,924 80	3 68	1,124 33	....	....
Firemen,	153	86,153	272	....	98	85,575 18	2 36	643 42	....	....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	295	90,536	307	....	58	217,267 45	2 40	736 50	....	....
Round-house men,	86	30,727	357	....	8	47,290 87	1 54	549 89	....	....
Trackmen,	435	111,885	257	....	108	157,960 70	1 41	363 13	....	....
Agents, assistant agents and clerks,	116	39,624	342	....	23	75,468 00	1 90	650 55	....	....
Other station men,	232	40,666	175	....	190	69,988 16	1 72	901 67	....	....
Machinists and helpers,	19	6,229	328	....	37	14,589 32	2 34	767 86	....	....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	95	28,923	304	....	61	49,322 22	1 71	519 18	....	....
Boilermakers & helpers,	91	23,698	290	....	105	42,723 78	1 81	469 49	....	....
Carbuilders and repairers,	84	22,869	272	....	98	56,950 07	2 49	677 98	....	....
Carpenters,	66	23,663	340	....	25	40,304 04	1 79	610 68	....	....
Telegraph operators,	6	2,020	336	....	29	7,126 82	3 53	1,187 72	....	....
Division Supt.'s office,	266	53,176	200	....	165	90,195 29	1 70	839 08	....	....
Other employees,	266	53,176	200	....	165	90,195 29	1 70	839 08	....	....
Total,	2,105	567,302	261	....	104	\$1,185,394 24	\$2 06	\$539 38	....	....

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Erle Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—141.93.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	3	1,277	426	8	...	\$28,119 50	\$22 00	\$9,373 16	...	...
Conductors,	66	22,068	334	10	81	65,973 64	2 99	999 60	...	...
Brakemen,	210	68,206	301	10	64	141,207 94	2 23	672 42	...	...
Engineers,	64	27,884	296	10	69	101,667 73	3 65	1,081 57	...	...
Firemen,	103	28,261	274	10	81	64,325 28	3 28	624 51	...	...
Switchmen,										
Flagmen,										
Engine wipers, etc.,	55	17,650	321	12	44	24,826 78	1 41	451 40	...	...
Yardmen,										
Trackmen,	385	88,598	230	12	135	125,981 02	1 42	327 23	...	...
Agents,										
Assistant agents,	37	12,758	345	12	20	24,211 89	1 89	654 87	...	...
Baggagemen,										
Clerks,	356	105,868	297	12	68	174,820 07	1 65	491 07	...	...
Other depot men,										
Machinists and helpers,										
Blacksmiths & helpers,	70	21,488	307	10	58	56,920 88	2 65	813 15	...	...
Bollermakers & helpers,										
Carbuilders & repairers,	64	17,369	271	10	94	39,347 48	2 26	614 80	...	...
Carpenters & bridge-builders,	53	17,273	326	10	39	32,968 30	1 91	622 04	...	...
Telegraph operators,	708	222,916	315	12	50	410,058 88	1 84	579 18
Other employees,										
Total,	2,204	646,614	293	10.6	72	\$1,290,428 89	\$2 00	\$585 49

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CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1905—(Continued).

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

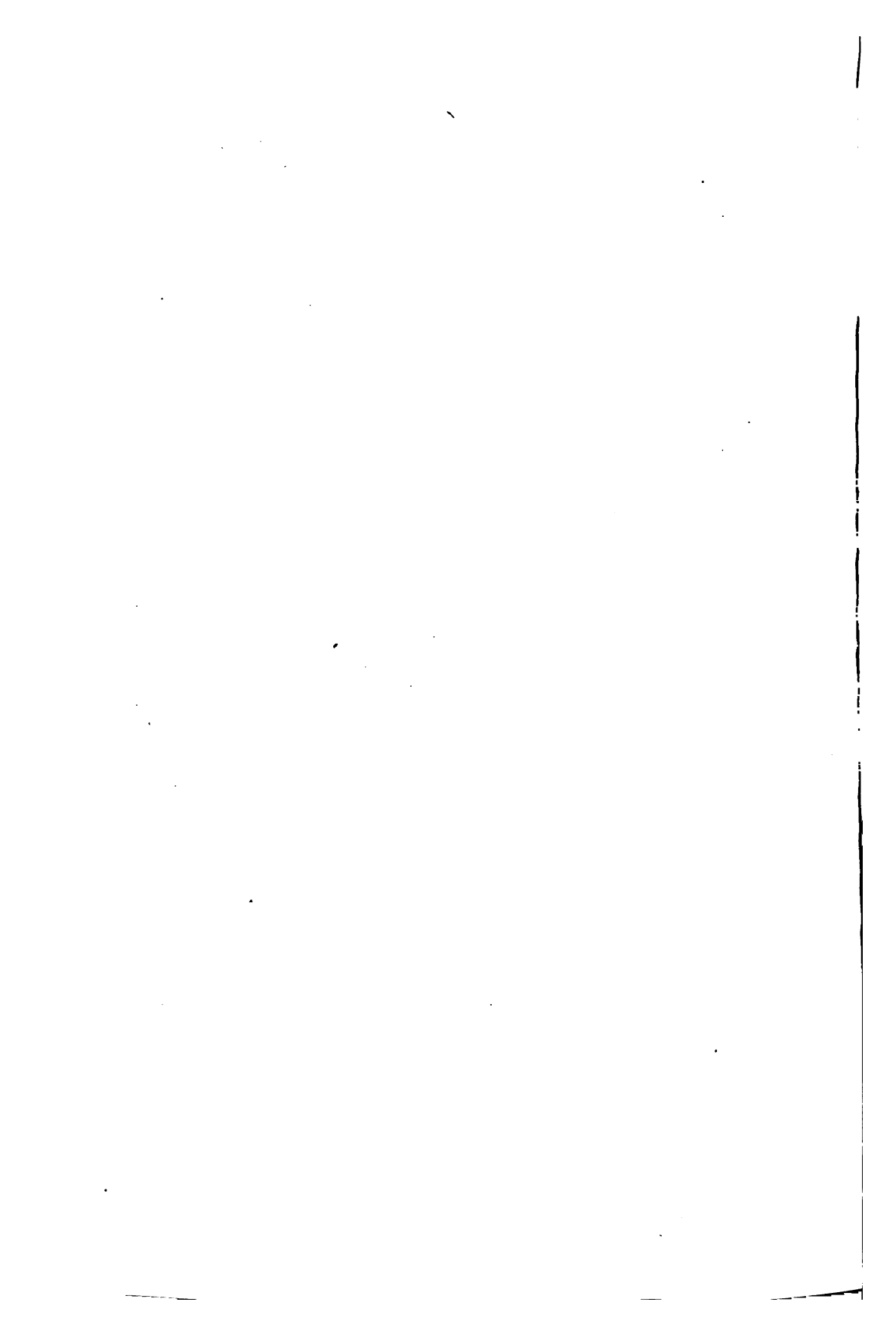
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—131.50.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	56	18,527	330	10	35	\$57,385 35	\$3 10	\$1,024 74	.....	.....
Brakemen,	178	53,359	300	10	35	107,272 20	3 01	802 65	.....	.....
Engineers,	61	20,693	339	10	26	71,511 76	3 46	1,172 32	.....	.....
Firemen,	64	21,052	329	10	36	43,903 25	2 08	685 99	.....	.....
Switchmen,										
Flagmen,	35	11,544	330	12	85	14,860 71	1 29	424 56	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,										
Agents,										
Assistant agents,	57	20,160	354	12	11	34,155 83	1 69	599 22	.....	.....
Baggagemen,										
Clerks,	276	76,688	278	12	87	118,041 78	1 54	427 69	.....	.....
Other depot men,										
Machinists and helpers,										
Blacksmiths and helpers,	39	11,235	288	10	77	29,185 16	2 60	748 34	.....	.....
Boilermakers & helpers,										
Carbuilders & repairers,	27	7,129	264	10	101	15,803 30	2 22	585 31	.....	.....
Carpent's & bridgeb'ld's,										
Telegraph operators,	27	9,502	352	10	13	19,446 45	2 05	720 22	.....	.....
Other employees,	645	158,116	244	12	121	250,798 74	1 59	388 84	.....	.....
Total,	1,465	408,005	278	10.7	87	\$762,364 53	\$1 87	\$520 38	.....	.....

PART II.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry.



Cost of Living in New Jersey.

**Retail Prices for a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies, Obtained from
the Principal Dealers in the Leading Cities and Towns of the State.
Prices for the Month of June, 1905.**

The cost of living in New Jersey is one of the subjects of inquiry which forms a part of the permanent work of the Bureau. The investigation, which was first begun in 1898, has been continued each year since that time up to and including 1905.

The purpose has been to show the extent to which the cost of meeting household expenses has varied from year to year, so far as the same can be ascertained by a comparison of the retail prices of table supplies—one year with another—over the period of time covered by the inquiry.

In order to insure the best and most reliable basis for comparisons, the list of articles constituting the bill of table supplies was selected with the uttermost possible care in the beginning, so as to include the articles of food most generally used by families of average means, and no change has been made since then in the schedule as first adopted.

The wages of labor and the purchasing power of money are correlated subjects, and theories relating to either interests that are not based upon a knowledge of both, are quite apt to be misleading.

Retail prices, rather than wholesale, have been selected for the purpose of the inquiry, because freight and transportation charges have much to do with fixing selling prices, these being, as a matter of course, higher in proportion to the distance the place of ultimate consignment may be from the sources of supply.

The list of goods, which, as before said, has not been changed since it was first used in connection with this inquiry, consists of fifty articles, among them being substantially all classes or qualities usually placed upon the market in more than one grade.

The same firms are called on each year to fill out the schedules, and the prices from each locality are uniformly reported for the month of June, so that there is no possibility of the value of the comparisons being impaired by reason of changes in the sources from which the data is drawn, or difference in the time to which they apply.

The compilation for this year takes the form of three summary and one general table. Summary No. 1 gives the cost of the entire bill of goods at each of the cities and towns from which reports were received. The locality shown by the reports to be the one at which the list can be purchased at the lowest price is entered first on the table, and the other cities and towns follow in the order in which their prices exhibit an increase over the lowest. As before stated, the prices quoted have been in every instance obtained directly from the dealers, and are, therefore, absolutely reliable.

In one town—Califon, Hunterdon county—the bill of goods can, as reported, be purchased for \$8.44. This is the lowest price shown on the table. The highest price occurs in South Orange, Essex county, where the different items included in the list foots up \$12.77, a difference of \$4.33, or more than 51 per cent. In eleven localities, representing practically all sections of the State, the bill ranges from \$9.40 to \$10.00, the difference between the highest and lowest in this group being only sixty cents, or a little more than 6 per cent.; in thirty-three localities prices range from \$10.03 to \$10.94, the difference being 91 cents, or about 9 per cent.; in seventeen other localities prices vary from \$11.03 to \$11.86, a difference between the extremes of 83 cents, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in the four remaining places the bill varies from \$12.12 to \$12.77, a difference of 65 cents, or $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The average cost of the bill of goods for the entire State is \$10.69.

In previous reports on this subject the wide differences in prices shown among localities appearing in the compilation have been pointed out and commented upon. The singular circumstance was noted that prices as a rule are shown to be lowest in the smaller communities that are situated off the beaten paths of travel, where the facilities for transportation are the most

meagre, and, generally speaking, highest in the larger towns, where the railroad service is of the best and the further advantage of close proximity to the wholesale markets is to be enjoyed. No more reasonable explanation of this contradictory situation seems to offer itself than that in the smaller communities grocery supplies are almost invariably sold from general stores, where many other lines of goods are dealt in, and that prices are therefore low, because the sale of many kinds of merchandise is made to contribute to the payment of expenses and profits; besides which there is the great advantage which merchants in small towns enjoy, through having only comparatively small losses to make up on account of bad debts arising from trade done largely on credit.

Summary Table No. 2 shows the average price in the entire State for each article appearing on the bill of goods for the year 1905, in comparison with 1904; the differences, either in the way of increase or decrease, are noted in decimals, so as to permit a perfect record being made of the changes in prices, which are, generally speaking, very small.

Twenty-three articles show an increase in selling price ranging from \$0.735 in the case of the first quality of wheat flour per barrel, down to one mill (\$.001) per pound for salt pork, and the same fraction per loaf for bread. The aggregate amount of increase shown by these twenty-three articles is \$1.504. The articles showing a decrease in price are nineteen in number, the aggregate amount being only \$0.096. The net amount of increase is \$1.408, or about 6 per cent., on the entire list.

Practically all this comes from the advance in price on the first and second quality of family flour, which two articles accounts for \$1.350 of the net increase of \$1.408, leaving only \$0.056 to be distributed among the remaining twenty-one articles.

The items which show the largest increase after flour are: Sugar, one cent per pound; best quality of butter, two and one-half cents per pound; second quality of butter, one and three-tenths of a cent per pound; cheese, medium, one and four-tenths of a cent per pound; Rio coffee, one and four-tenths cents per pound. All the other varieties of coffee show an advance in

price, the amounts ranging between eight and nine-tenths of a cent per pound.

The table shows also that every variety and cut of meat has advanced slightly in cost, the increase being in every case less than one cent, and in most instances less than one-half a cent per pound.

Of the nineteen articles which show a diminished cost in 1905 as compared with 1904, the one showing the largest reduction is kerosene oil, which has fallen one and four-tenths of a cent per gallon, with the exception of corn, which shows a reduction of one and two-tenths of a cent per can, the falling off in cost are for the most part only small fractions of a cent per pound.

Summary Table No. 3 is a table similar in all respects to Table No. 2, except that the average prices for each article in the bill of goods for 1905 are compared with the year 1898 instead of 1904. This has been done to show the changes that have taken place in market prices over a more extended period of time.

Taking all the articles on the bill of goods together, their prices are found to aggregate eighteen dollars and eleven cents (\$18.11) in 1898, and twenty-one dollars and fifteen cents (\$21.15) in 1905, a difference of \$3.04, or 16.8 per cent.

Divided over the seven years which has intervened between 1898 and 1905, this would mean an average increase of exactly 2.4 per cent. each year in the retail price of the bill of goods.

As in the comparison shown on the previous table, the difference in the price of flour makes up by far the largest part of the increase in cost of the entire bill, although naturally the other items in which an increase has taken place shows these to be much larger in amounts than those displayed in the comparison of the same articles on Table No. 2.

The number of items compared on Table No. 3 is forty-one. Of these thirty-one, or 76 per cent., of the total number show an increase, and ten, or 24 per cent., of the number a decrease in price.

Table No. 4 is a compilation of the reports received from individual dealers, and contains prices for each article on the bill of goods. The prices quoted on the returns are entered there without change of any kind, and an examination of the figures

will show clearly the price at which any article included in the bill of goods is sold in the various towns and cities named in the table.

To recapitulate—Table No. 1 shows the aggregate cost of the bill of supplies for the month of June, 1905, at sixty-five distinct cities and towns representing every part of the State; the relative expensiveness of each place is shown by its position on the table.

Table No. 2 shows the average cost for the entire State of each article in the bill, and compares the figures for 1905 with those of 1904, at the same time noting the instances of increase and decrease.

Table No. 3 is the same in every respect as No. 2, except that the comparisons are based on prices for 1898 and 1905, the purpose being, as before stated, to show the changes that have taken place during a comparatively long time.

Table No. 4 is simply a reproduction of the original reports from which the totals are drawn, and the averages and aggregates secured, as these are presented in the three preceding tables.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table; the cheapest being first, and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill compares with the first named city or town.

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon.	Califon.	\$8 44
Morris.	German Valley.	9 40
Monmouth.	Marlboro.	9 49
Morris.	Middle Valley.	9 68
Sussex.	Swartswood.	9 79
Warren.	Phillipsburg.	9 81
Hudson.	Jersey City.	9 84
Monmouth.	Matawan.	9 87
Warren.	Port Colden.	9 89
Warren.	Marksboro.	9 97
Ocean.	Manahawkin.	9 99
Middlesex.	Cheesequake.	10 00
Passaic.	Passaic.	10 08
Burlington.	Lower Bank.	10 04
Union.	Elizabeth.	10 04
Burlington.	Burlington.	10 05
Sussex.	Monroe.	10 06
Hudson.	Harrison.	10 07
Warren.	Washington.	10 25
Warren.	Oxford.	10 29
Warren.	Belvidere.	10 31
Monmouth.	Allentown.	10 33
Passaic.	Paterson.	10 37
Morris.	Flanders.	10 38
Ocean.	Colliers Mill.	10 38
Morris.	Dover.	10 39
Atlantic.	Hammonton.	10 42
Monmouth.	Freehold.	10 43
Burlington.	Bordentown.	10 56
Hunterdon.	High Bridge.	10 58
Warren.	Allamuchy.	10 59
Sussex.	Newton.	10 69
Warren.	Beattystown.	10 69
Monmouth.	Asbury Park.	10 70
Burlington.	Mount Holly.	10 72
Cumberland.	Bridgeton.	10 72
Hunterdon.	Flemington.	10 75
Gloucester.	Clayton.	10 77
Morris.	Drakestown.	10 78
Salem.	Salem.	10 80
Hunterdon.	Glen Gardner.	10 87
Warren.	Blairstown.	10 87
Warren.	Hackettstown.	10 88
Atlantic.	Mays Landing.	10 94

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

County.	City or Town.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Camden,	Camden,	\$11 08
Bergen,	Garfield,	11 08
Essex,	Orange,	11 04
Bergen,	Hackensack,	11 08
Hudson,	Hoboken,	11 08
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	11 15
Essex,	Newark,	11 16
Morris,	Boonton,	11 22
Sussex, \	Stillwater,	11 29
Mercer,	Princeton,	11 41
Cumberland,	Millville,	11 54
Mercer,	Trenton,	11 62
Essex,	Belleville,	11 67
Somerset,	Somerville,	11 68
Bergen,	Rutherford,	11 73
Morris,	Chester,	11 86
Burlington,	Moorestown,	11 86
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	12 12
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	12 18
Essex,	Montclair,	12 22
Essex,	South Orange,	12 77

Average cost of entire list in the State, \$10.689.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
per Article, Month of June, for 1904 and 1905.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Price.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1905, as Com- pared with 1904.
		1904.	1905.	
Flour, wheat, first quality,	Barrel,	\$6.360	\$7.095	+ \$0.735
Flour, wheat, second quality,	Barrel,	5.576	6.193	+ .617
Flour, prepared,	Pound, .....	.065	.063	— .002
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound, .....	.045	.044	— .001
Oatmeal, package,	Pound, .....	.101	.099	— .002
Sugar, granulated,	Pound, .....	.063	.063	— .010
Molasses, N. O.,	Gallon, .....	.536	.545	+ .009
Syrup,	Gallon, .....	.437	.435	— .002
Bread, large,	Loaf, .....	.086	.087	+ .001
Bread, small,	Loaf, .....	.060	.060	— .000
Butter, first quality,	Pound, .....	.244	.239	— .005
Butter, second quality,	Pound, .....	.237	.224	— .013
Lard,	Pound, .....	.115	.115	— .000
Eggs,	Dozen, .....	.220	.217	— .003
Cheese, best,	Pound, .....	.154	.162	+ .008
Cheese, medium,	Pound, .....	.114	.128	+ .014
Coffee, Rio,	Pound, .....	.172	.186	+ .014
Coffee, Java,	Pound, .....	.307	.315	+ .008
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound, .....	.231	.240	+ .009
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound, .....	.638	.626	— .012
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound, .....	.637	.633	— .004
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound, .....	.603	.599	— .004
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.927	.493*	— 1.434
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel, .....	.160	.....	— .160
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound, .....	.124	.123	— .001
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound, .....	.197	.202	+ .005
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound, .....	.167	.171	+ .004
Beef, corned, round,	Pound, .....	.129	.131	+ .002
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound, .....	.080	.080	— .000
Beef, smoked,	Pound, .....	.264	.256	— .008
Pork, fresh,	Pound, .....	.138	.140	+ .002
Pork, salt,	Pound, .....	.118	.119	+ .001
Bacon,	Pound, .....	.155	.154	— .001
Ham,	Pound, .....	.144	.141	— .003
Shoulder,	Pound, .....	.100	.104	+ .004
Mutton, leg,	Pound, .....	.146	.153	+ .007
Mackerel, breast,	Pound, .....	.096	.090	— .006
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound, .....	.158	.166	+ .008
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound, .....	.120	.126	+ .006
Tomatoes,	Can, .....	.095	.093	— .002
Corn,	Can, .....	.126	.114	— .012
Succotash,	Can, .....	.131	.121	— .010
Rice,	Pound, .....	.077	.078	+ .001
Prunes, first quality,	Pound, .....	.105	.102	— .003
Prunes, second quality,	Pound, .....	.078	.071	— .007
Raisins, seeded,	Pound, .....	.113	.106	— .008
Vinegar,	Gallon, .....	.208	.216	+ .008
Soap, common,	Case, .....	.049	.049	— .000
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,136	.122	— .014

* Price quoted is for old potatoes.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898 and 1905.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Price.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1905, as Com- pared with 1898.
		1898.	1905.	
Flour, wheat, first quality,	Barrel,	\$5.154	\$7.095	+ \$1.941
Flour, wheat, second quality,	Barrel,	4.870	6.193	+ 1.323
Flour, prepared,	Pound, .....	.....	.063	.....
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound, .....	.044	.044	.....
Oatmeal, package,	Pound, .....	.106	.099	— .007
Sugar, granulated,	Pound, .....	.069	.063	— .004
Molasses, N. O.,	Gallon, .....	.479	.545	+ .066
Syrup,	Gallon, .....	.401	.435	+ .034
Bread, large,	Loaf, .....	.....	.087	.....
Bread, small,	Loaf, .....	.....	.050	.....
Butter, first quality,	Pound, .....	.219	.269	+ .050
Butter, second quality,	Pound, .....	.169	.224	+ .055
Lard,	Pound, .....	.091	.115	+ .024
Eggs,	Dozen, .....	.....	.217	.....
Cheese, best,	Pound, .....	.141	.162	+ .021
Cheese, medium,	Pound, .....	.110	.128	+ .018
Coffee, Rio,	Pound, .....	.190	.186	— .004
Coffee, Java,	Pound, .....	.320	.315	— .005
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound, .....	.250	.240	— .010
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound, .....	.641	.623	— .015
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound, .....	.827	.833	+ .006
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound, .....	.587	.599	+ .012
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.181	.493*	.....
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel,	1.208	.....	.....
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound, .....	.156	.166	+ .010
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound, .....	.118	.123	+ .005
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound, .....	.187	.202	+ .015
Beef, steak, round,	Pound, .....	.152	.171	+ .019
Beef, corned, round,	Pound, .....	.120	.131	+ .011
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound, .....	.075	.080	+ .005
Beef, smoked,	Pound, .....	.249	.256	+ .007
Pork, fresh,	Pound, .....	.112	.140	+ .028
Pork, salt,	Pound, .....	.095	.119	+ .024
Bacon,	Pound, .....	.121	.154	+ .033
Ham,	Pound, .....	.119	.141	+ .022
Shoulder,	Pound, .....	.084	.104	+ .020
Mutton, leg,	Pound, .....	.145	.153	+ .008
Mutton, breast,	Pound, .....	.094	.090	— .004
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound, .....	.154	.168	+ .012
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound, .....	.128	.128	.....
Tomatoes,	Can, .....	.109	.093	— .016
Corn,	Can, .....	.101	.114	+ .013
Succotash,	Can, .....	.116	.121	+ .005
Rice,	Pound, .....	.082	.078	— .004
Prunes, first quality,	Pound, .....	.102	.102	.....
Prunes, second quality,	Pound, .....	.086	.071	— .015
Raisins, seeded,	Pound, .....	.095	.105	+ .010
Vinegar,	Gallon, .....	.....	.216	.....
Soap, common,	Case,043	.049	+ .006
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,100	.122	+ .022

* Price quoted is for old potatoes.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.			
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	\$0.90	\$0.82	\$0.05	\$0.03	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.48	\$0.35
	Mays Landing, .....	.90	.85	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Bergen,	Garfield, .....	.95	.85	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.50	.38
	Hackensack, .....	.89	.75	.05	.04	.09	.06	.50	.45
Burlington,	Rutherford, .....	.95	.90	.16	.04	.10	.05¾	.60	.50
	Bordentown, .....	.85	.75	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.40	.40
	Hurlington, .....	.90	.80	.06	.03½	.10	.06	.50	.35
	Lower Bank, .....	.90	.85	.10	.03	.10	.06	.48	.40
Camden,	Moorestown, .....	.93	.85	.10	.04	.10	.06	.65	.50
	Mount Holly, .....	.90	.75	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
Cumberland,	Camden, .....	.85	.80	.05	.03	.09	.06	.50	.35
	Bridgeton, .....	.85	.80	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.35
Essex,	Millville,	1.00	.90	.12	.06	.12	.06½	.60	.60
	Belleville, .....	.95	.90	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
	Montclair, .....	.95	.90	.05	.04	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Newark, .....	.95	.90	.04	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.60
Gloucester,	Orange, .....	.95	.90	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.50	.50
	South Orange, .....	.95	.80	.06	.05	.10	.07	.70	.50
Hudson,	Clayton, .....	.90	.85	.10	.04	.12	.06½	.55	.40
	Harrison, .....	.95	.80	.05	.04	.10	.06	.40	.40
Hunterdon,	Hoboken, .....	.92	.85	.06	.03	.10	.07	.70	.45
	Jersey City, .....	.85	.79	.04	.04	.09	.05¾	.50	.35
	Califon, .....	.80	.68	.04	.02	.07	.05½	.50	.38
	Flemington, .....	.90	.85	.04	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
Mercer,	Glen Gardner, .....	.95	.80	.13	.05	.09	.06	.60	.40
	High Bridge, .....	.95	.75	.08	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
Middlesex,	Princeton,	1.00	.90	.08	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Trenton,	1.00	.85	.08	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.60
Monmouth,	Cheesequake, .....	.80	.75	.04	.05	.09	.06½	.50	.40
	Dunellen,	1.00	.85	.08	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.35
Morris,	Metuchen,	1.00	.85	.06	.05	.12	.07	.70	.40
	New Brunswick,	1.00	.90	.06	.05	.10	.07	.60	.60
	Allentown, .....	.78	.72	.08	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Asbury Park, .....	.95	.90	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.45	.40
Ocean,	Freehold, .....	.92	.75	.04	.05	.10	.06	.45	.30
	Marlboro, .....	.90	.76	.04	.03	.09	.06	.50	.50
	Matawan, .....	.90	.70	.18	.05	.10	.06½	.50	.40
	Roseton, .....	.95	.80	.08	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.48
Passaic,	Chester,	1.05	.85	.04	.05	.12	.06½	.60	.40
	Dover, .....	.90	.80	.04	.03	.10	.05¾	.60	.45
	Drakestown, .....	.95	.80	.05	.05	.12	.06½	.60	.40
	Flanders, .....	.95	.85	.10	.05	.10	.06½	.50	.50
Somerset,	German Valley, .....	.90	.60	.03	.04	.07	.06	.40	.40
	Middle Valley, .....	.85	.75	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
Sussex,	Colliers Mills, .....	.80	.70	.05	.05	.10	.06	.32	.40
	Manahawkin, .....	.80	.35	.07	.05	.09	.06½	.52	.40
Union,	Passaic, .....	.83	.73	.04	.03	.08	.06	.50	.45
	Patterson, .....	.85	.82	.06	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Salem,	Salem, .....	.95	.85	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.50	.40
	Somerville,	1.00	.80	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Sussex,	Monroe, .....	.90	.85	.05	.05	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Newton, .....	.88	.81	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
	Stillwater, .....	.90	.80	.06	.05	.12	.07	.60	.40
	Swartswood,85	.75	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.50	.40
Union,	Elizabeth,85	.80	.06	.04	.10	.06½	.45	.45

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

Bread.		Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.				Tea.				Potatoes, white—per bushel.	Beef.	
Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracabo. Per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.				Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.11	\$0.22	\$0.16	\$0.12	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.18	\$0.12		
.10	.05	.32	.28	.11	.25	.16	.14	.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.50	.16	.14		
.10	.05	.25	.23	.11	.27	.15	.12	.15	.25	.30	.70	.70	.70	.50	.14	.12		
.08	.05	.25	.22	.10	.20	.15	.12	.15	.23	.31	.75	.65	.63	.75	.23	.14		
.10	.05	.25	.20	.12	.25	.18	.12	.15	.22	.28	.75	.75	.75	.60	.18	.12		
.10	.05	.30	.25	.12	.26	.14	.10	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.50	.20	.16		
.10	.05	.25	.23	.10	.24	.14	.12	.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.40	.14	.12		
.08	.05	.34	.30	.11	.17	.14	.12	.20	.22	.30	.40	.40	.40	.50	.16	.14		
.10	.05	.30	.25	.12	.24	.18	.10	.15	.20	.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	.40	.16	.12		
.10	.05	.35	.30	.10	.28	.16	.13	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.40	.16	.12		
.05	.03	.30	.25	.10	.22	.14	.12	.20	.30	.35	.80	.80	.80	.60	.18	.12		
.10	.05	.30	.25	.11	.24	.18	.16	.18	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.16	.12		
.08	.05	.30	.25	.12	.25	.18	.16	.22	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.55	.16	.14		
.10	.05	.28	.25	.12	.25	.17	.12	.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.75	.18	.12		
.10	.05	.26	.23	.12	.26	.18	.15	.19	.29	.28	.75	.75	.75	.75	.22	.12		
.10	.05	.27	.24	.12	.24	.18	.12	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	.60	.18	.12		
.10	.05	.27	.23	.10	.25	.15	.12	.22	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	.90	.16	.10		
.08	.05	.35	.28	.14	.28	.18	.14	.18	.25	.32	.80	.80	.80	.85	.22	.12		
.10	.05	.30	.20	.12	.22	.16	.12	.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.18	.16		
.10	.05	.25	.20	.08	.25	.14	.10	.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.14	.12		
.08	.05	.28	.24	.13	.24	.20	.17	.20	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	.40	.16	.10		
.08	.05	.25	.22	.12	.20	.15	.12	.18	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	.50	.15	.13		
.08	.05	.19	.16	.10	.16	.13	.11	.11	.15	.23	.58	.58	.58	.20	.10	.12		
.10	.05	.26	.22	.12	.20	.16	.12	.18	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.16	.13		
.10	.05	.20	.18	.10	.18	.16	.12	.30	.35	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.08	.10		
.10	.07	.28	.20	.12	.18	.16	.12	.20	.24	.30	.60	.70	.50	.50	.12	.12		
.07	.03	.30	.25	.12	.24	.18	.16	.20	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	.50	.18	.14		
.10	.05	.35	.30	.12	.21	.18	.14	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.16	.10		
.08	.05	.28	.24	.12	.20	.15	.12	.25	.32	.32	.45	.45	.45	.40	.18	.12		
.07	.05	.27	.24	.12	.22	.16	.12	.20	.30	.35	.75	.50	.50	.55	.18	.12		
.10	.05	.27	.20	.12	.24	.16	.12	.15	.25	.32	.80	.80	.80	.60	.20	.14		
.10	.05	.28	.26	.12	.24	.20	.16	.18	.25	.34	.80	.80	.80	.50	.16	.12		
.08	.05	.28	.22	.10	.21	.15	.12	.18	.25	.30	.75	.75	.75	.50	.30	.18		
.08	.05	.26	.23	.11	.24	.16	.12	.25	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	.50	.16	.12		
.06	.05	.28	.22	.10	.22	.15	.14	.16	.22	.30	.80	.80	.80	.35	.14	.12		
.10	.05	.28	.22	.12	.20	.16	.10	.15	.20	.25	.50	.50	.50	.50	.30	.13		
.08	.05	.28	.22	.10	.22	.15	.12	.15	.22	.28	.50	.50	.50	.50	.15	.12		
.07	.05	.28	.22	.12	.24	.18	.14	.20	.24	.32	.70	.70	.70	.50	.16	.10		
.08	.05	.35	.20	.13	.24	.16	.12	.25	.28	.30	.80	.80	.80	.50	.20	.14		
.10	.05	.25	.20	.10	.22	.12	.10	.20	.25	.32	.50	.50	.50	.60	.16	.10		
.08	.05	.22	.18	.14	.20	.16	.14	.18	.25	.30	.70	.60	.65	.45	.14	.12		
.08	.05	.26	.22	.12	.22	.15	.12	.15	.25	.35	.50	.60	.50	.50	.12	.14		
.07	.05	.22	.18	.12	.18	.16	.12	.21	.24	.32	.60	.50	.50	.35	.16	.14		
.07	.05	.18	.16	.10	.18	.16	.12	.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.50	.12	.10		
.10	.05	.25	.20	.10	.18	.16	.12	.20	.25	.28	.60	1.00	.80	.35	.20	.10		
.06	.05	.30	.28	.10	.18	.16	.16	.25	.32	.35	.60	.60	.60	.40	.18	.08		
.08	.05	.24	.21	.12	.20	.16	.13	.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.60	.16	.10		
.10	.05	.25	.20	.12	.25	.20	.18	.18	.22	.35	.35	.35	.35	.75	.16	.14		
.10	.05	.35	.28	.10	.25	.16	.12	.20	.22	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.50	.18		
.08	.05	.30	.25	.12	.20	.16	.12	.20	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	.60	.18	.12		
.07	.05	.25	.22	.12	.19	.16	.14	.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	.40	.15	.12		
.07	.05	.28	.24	.10	.20	.16	.14	.18	.22	.30	.75	.75	.75	.50	.35	.16		
.10	.07	.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.14	.18	.20	.30	.70	.75	.70	.40	.18	.16		
.07	.05	.27	.22	.12	.19	.16	.14	.15	.20	.25	.50	.50	.40	.45	.18	.12		
.09	.05	.25	.22	.12	.22	.17	.12	.18	.22	.25	.50	.50	.50	.50	.22	.14		

160 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated. Per pound.	Molasses, N. O. Per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
County.	City or Town.	First quality. Per 25 pounds.	Second quality. Per 25 pounds.	Prepared. Per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound package.			
Warren,	Allamuchy,	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.06½	\$0.60	\$0.40
	Beattystown, .....	.95	.80	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Belvidere, .....	.80	.75	.05	.03	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Blairstown, .....	.75	.70	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Hackettstown, .....	.90	.80	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Marksboro, .....	.90	.75	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.40
	Oxford, .....	.85	.80	.05	.06	.12	.06½	.60	.40
	Phillipsburg, .....	.88	.75	.04	.05	.10	.06½	.40	.40
	Port Colden, .....	.90	.75	.04	.03	.10	.06½	.50	.60
	Washington,80	.70	.10	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
		.904	.790	.063	.044	.099	.063	.545	.435

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

Bread.		Butter.				Cheese.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes, white—per bushel.	Beef.	
Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.			Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Eto—per pound.	Maracaibo. Per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black. Per pound.	Best green. Per pound.	Best mixed. Per pound.		Roast, rib. Per pound.	Roast, chuck. Per pound.
\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.12	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.14	\$0.18	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.22	\$0.14
.08	.05	.18	.14	.14	.18	.16	.14	.25	.30	.35	.60	.60	.60	.40	.16	.12
.10	.05	.22	.18	.12	.18	.16	.12	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.50	.16	.10
.08	.05	.25	.20	.14	.17	.20	.15	.20	.25	.25	.60	.75	.75	.40	.16	.12
.08	.05	.30	.24	.12	.20	.16	.14	.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.30	.18	.12
.07	.05	.25	.20	.12	.18	.16	.14	.18	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	.40	.12	.12
.10	.05	.22	.20	.12	.20	.16	.10	.18	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.40	.14	.14
.10	.05	.30	.23	.12	.20	.16	.12	.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.40	.50	.18	.10
.08	.05	.20	.18	.10	.20	.15	.12	.15	.20	.35	.50	.60	.40	.35	.18	.12
.10	.05	.20	.16	.12	.20	.16	.10	.22	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.35	.16	.14
.087	.050	.289	.224	.115	.217	.162	.128	.186	.240	.315	.626	.633	.599	.493	.166	.123

162 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin. Per pound.	Steak, round. Per pound.	Corned, round. Per pound.	Corned, brisket. Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	\$0.25	\$0.18	\$0.14	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.10
	Mays Landing, .....	.22	.18	.10	.08	.30	.16	.10	.16	.13	.11
Bergen,	Garfield, .....	.20	.16	.15	.13	.30	.15	.13	.15	.14	.11
	Hackensack, .....	.23	.16	.16	.18	.30	.14	.12	.13	.13	.08
Burlington, ...	Rutherford, .....	.20	.16	.10	.08	.35	.10	.15	.18	.15	.09
	Bordentown, .....	.22	.20	.14	.12	.14	.16	.14	.16	.14	.10
	Burlington, .....	.20	.16	.12	.06	.18	.16	.12	.15	.14	.09
	Lower Bank, .....	.20	.18	.14	.10	.25	.14	.11	.15	.14	.10
	Moorestown, .....	.20	.15	.14	.06	.20	.15	.10	.18	.14	.12
Camden,	Mount Holly, .....	.22	.17	.16	.10	.30	.14	.10	.18	.13	.08
	Camden, .....	.22	.18	.16	.09	.25	.14	.12	.16	.12	.11
Cumberland, ..	Bridgeton, .....	.25	.18	.12	.10	.30	.15	.12	.16	.20	.10
	Millville, .....	.22	.18	.14	.08	.15	.16	.15	.16	.15	.12
Essex,	Belleville, .....	.20	.20	.16	.10	.32	.17	.16	.17	.16	.16
	Montclair, .....	.22	.20	.18	.05	.30	.15	.14	.20	.16	.12
	Newark, .....	.20	.18	.14	.07	.30	.18	.15	.17	.16	.14
	Orange, .....	.22	.20	.15	.08	.30	.15	.14	.16	.14	.10
	South Orange, .....	.20	.20	.18	.05	.30	.15	.15	.22	.15	.12
Gloucester, ...	Clayton, .....	.20	.18	.12	.08	.30	.15	.12	.14	.14	.10
Hudson,	Harrison, .....	.20	.18	.14	.06	.30	.15	.10	.14	.13	.10
	Hoboken, .....	.20	.17	.12	.06	.27	.15	.14	.20	.14	.12
	Jersey City, .....	.20	.20	.13	.07	.25	.13	.13	.18	.14	.10
Hunterdon, ...	Califon, .....	.15	.14	.12	.05	.19	.06	.08	.10	.12	.09
	Flemington, .....	.20	.16	.14	.07	.22	.14	.12	.16	.14	.10
	Glen Gardner, .....	.22	.16	.28	.07	.28	.10	.10	.18	.18	.14
	High Bridge, .....	.18	.16	.18	.06	.28	.13	.12	.16	.14	.09
Mercer,	Princeton, .....	.20	.15	.16	.08	.22	.13	.12	.15	.15	.09
	Trenton, .....	.22	.15	.12	.10	.22	.13	.12	.18	.15	.11
Middlesex, ...	Cheesequake, .....	.18	.14	.12	.10	.25	.12	.14	.16	.16	.11
	Dunellen, .....	.20	.18	.16	.06	.30	.16	.15	.18	.14	.10
	Metuchen, .....	.22	.20	.20	.08	.30	.16	.12	.18	.15	.12
Monmouth, ...	New Brunswick, .....	.18	.16	.14	.06	.22	.14	.16	.20	.16	.08
	Allentown, .....	.22	.18	.14	.08	.18	.14	.10	.18	.12	.10
	Asbury Park, .....	.18	.16	.14	.10	.30	.13	.11	.15	.14	.08
	Freehold, .....	.20	.16	.16	.08	.20	.14	.10	.14	.12	.08
	Marlboro, .....	.20	.16	.10	.05	.25	.13	.10	.13	.13	.10
Morris,	Matawan, .....	.16	.14	.10	.06	.25	.14	.10	.16	.13	.10
	Roseton, .....	.18	.12	.12	.08	.28	.12	.10	.15	.15	.12
	Chester, .....	.20	.18	.18	.08	.25	.12	.10	.16	.14	.12
	Dover, .....	.18	.16	.13	.05	.25	.12	.12	.15	.13	.09
	Drakestown, .....	.20	.18	.14	.08	.25	.15	.12	.10	.15	.10
	Flanders, .....	.20	.16	.14	.08	.25	.08	.12	.15	.14	.12
	German Valley, .....	.20	.16	.14	.08	.20	.14	.10	.10	.15	.09
	Middle Valley, .....	.18	.16	.10	.08	.18	.10	.10	.12	.13	.10
	Collers Mills, .....	.22	.20	.10	.08	.25	.15	.10	.15	.12	.10
Ocean,	Manahawkin, .....	.20	.16	.12	.10	.25	.12	.10	.13	.13	.11
	Passaic, .....	.16	.14	.12	.05	.24	.14	.10	.12	.12	.10
Passaic,	Patterson, .....	.22	.20	.16	.05	.28	.16	.12	.12	.14	.10
	Salem, .....	.22	.18	.12	.08	.20	.16	.12	.16	.14	.10
Somerset, ...	Somerville, .....	.25	.18	.14	.10	.25	.14	.12	.18	.15	.10
Sussex,	Monroe, .....	.20	.16	.14	.10	.25	.16	.10	.12	.14	.12
	Newton, .....	.22	.20	.14	.06	.24	.14	.10	.13	.13	.10
	Stillwater, .....	.25	.22	.18	.12	.30	.15	.12	.14	.14	.10
	Swartswood,22	.20	.14	.10	.25	.16	.10	.18	.14	.12
Union,	Elizabeth,18	.16	.12	.10	.28	.12	.10	.13	.13	.10

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.			Prunes.		Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. Per gallon.	Total.	
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 1. Per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.						Second quality. Per pound.
\$0.16	\$0.06	\$0.18	\$0.12	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.18	\$0.05	\$0.11	\$10.42
.16	.12	.15	.12	.10	.15	.10	.06	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.14	10.34
.16	.12	.15	.13	.08	.12	.14	.07	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	11.03
.16	.12	.15	.10	.05	.10	.13	.05	.13	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	11.06
.16	.08	.20	.15	.09	.10	.15	.08	.12	.10	.10	.25	.04	.12	11.73
.10	.08	.20	.14	.08	.12	.12	.08	.12	.09	.10	.24	.05	.11	10.56
.14	.06	.15	.10	.06	.10	.12	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.04 1/2	.10	10.05
.14	.08	.20	.16	.10	.09	.10	.06	.12	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.04
.15	.06	.18	.14	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.05	.10	.15	.05	.10	11.86
.14	.10	.18	.12	.07	.10	.12	.09	.10	.06	.10	.17	.05	.11	10.72
.14	.06	.18	.14	.05	.10	.13	.05	.08	.05	.09	.18	.04	.10	11.03
.12	.08	.18	.16	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.16	.05	.12	10.72
.18	.10	.18	.16	.08	.12	.12	.10	.10	.06	.10	.24	.05	.12	11.54
.16	.06	.23	.16	.10	.15	.10	.07	.10	.07	.10	.25	.05	.13	11.67
.20	.05	.22	.18	.13	.17	.15	.09	.12	.09	.12	.25	.05	.12	12.22
.16	.10	.20	.15	.10	.12	.13	.09	.12	.10	.12	.25	.05	.12	11.16
.15	.06	.16	.10	.10	.12	.12	.08	.10	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	11.04
.20	.05	.22	.15	.12	.15	.15	.07	.14	.10	.15	.30	.05	.13	12.77
.20	.10	.16	.12	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.24	.05	.11	10.77
.14	.08	.20	.10	.06	.10	.12	.06	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	10.07
.13	.06	.15	.13	.07	.12	.12	.09	.12	.10	.12	.25	.05	.12	11.08
.13	.06	.15	.12	.07	.10	.10	.08	.10	.07	.10	.20	.04	.13	9.84
.11	.08	.12	.10	.05	.06	.07	.04	.10	.07	.08	.15	.04	.10	8.44
.14	.08	.18	.12	.10	.12	.12	.10	.10	.08	.10	.18	.05	.13	10.75
.16	.12	.16	.13	.12	.12	.15	.05	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.10	10.87
.16	.10	.15	.13	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.08	.12	.24	.05	.10	10.58
.16	.10	.20	.15	.10	.10	.15	.07	.12	.10	.10	.25	.05	.13	11.41
.15	.14	.20	.15	.10	.13	.15	.08	.12	.08	.15	.25	.05	.12	11.62
.14	.10	.12	.10	.10	.15	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.14	10.00
.16	.05	.15	.10	.18	.15	.15	.10	.13	.10	.12	.20	.05	.14	11.15
.18	.08	.20	.14	.11	.15	.14	.09	.10	.07	.13	.24	.05	.14	12.12
.16	.08	.20	.15	.10	.16	.16	.10	.15	.12	.12	.25	.05	.14	12.18
.20	.12	.15	.12	.10	.15	.12	.08	.10	.08	.09	.16	.05	.10	10.33
.15	.06	.18	.15	.08	.10	.10	.07	.07	.05	.10	.23	.05	.13	10.70
.12	.08	.16	.10	.08	.10	.12	.07	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.13	10.43
.16	.10	.14	.10	.05	.07	.10	.07	.07	.04	.10	.18	.05	.11	9.49
.14	.06	.14	.10	.10	.10	.14	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.13	9.87
.18	.15	.18	.15	.07	.12	.15	.08	.10	.08	.12	.24	.05	.14	11.22
.16	.08	.16	.14	.12	.12	.15	.08	.08	.06	.12	.30	.05	.14	11.86
.14	.08	.15	.10	.09	.10	.12	.07	.13	.09	.10	.25	.05	.12	10.39
.14	.06	.18	.14	.12	.15	.13	.10	.10	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	10.78
.14	.08	.14	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.38
.16	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.05	.04	.10	.20	.05	.12	9.40
.15	.08	.12	.10	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.18	.04	.12	9.68
.16	.12	.20	.10	.08	.10	.10	.06	.10	.06	.10	.16	.05	.10	10.38
.15	.08	.12	.08	.12	.18	.10	.06	.10	.08	.08	.20	.05	.14	9.99
.13	.05	.17	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07	.11	.07	.09	.20	.05	.12	10.03
.16	.05	.16	.14	.12	.12	.12	.08	.08	.06	.12	.30	.05	.09	10.37
.16	.08	.20	.12	.06	.12	.12	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.10	10.80
.14	.08	.18	.15	.08	.12	.12	.08	.12	.08	.12	.20	.05	.15	11.68
.15	.08	.14	.12	.10	.10	.12	.05	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.10	10.06
.12	.06	.20	.18	.10	.10	.13	.08	.12	.10	.10	.20	.05	.10	10.69
.25	.18	.15	.12	.10	.10	.10	.07	.10	.07	.10	.25	.05	.12	11.29
.15	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	9.79
.15	.12	.15	.12	.10	.10	.10	.09	.13	.09	.09	.15	.05	.12	10.04

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

LOCATION.		Beef.					Pork.				
County.	City or Town.	Steak, sirloin. Per pound.	Steak, round. Per pound.	Corned, round. Per pound.	Corned, brisket. Per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.
Warren,	Allamuchy,	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.28	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.10
	Beattystown, .....	.18	.16	.14	.08	.28	.14	.12	.14	.14	.12
	Belvidere, .....	.20	.16	.14	.06	.20	.14	.12	.16	.14	.10
	Blairstown, .....	.16	.14	.14	.06	.30	.16	.12	.16	.15	.11
	Hackettstown, .....	.20	.18	.12	.06	.30	.14	.16	.16	.13	.12
	Marksboro, .....	.20	.14	.12	.08	.18	.12	.10	.10	.14	.10
	Oxford, .....	.18	.16	.12	.08	.20	.14	.12	.14	.15	.11
	Phillipsburg, .....	.18	.18	.12	.08	.25	.16	.12	.14	.15	.10
	Port Golden, .....	.20	.18	.12	.08	.25	.14	.10	.14	.14	.10
	Washington,20	.20	.12	.08	.30	.14	.12	.16	.13	.09
		.202	.171	.131	.080	.256	.140	.119	.154	.141	.104

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SUMMARY TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1905.

Mutton.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.		Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's Laundry Soap. Per cake.	Oil, kerosene. Per gallon.	Total.
Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 1. Per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2. Per pound.	Tomatoes. Per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality. Per pound.	Second quality. Per pound.					
\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.07	\$0.12	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$10.59
.15	.12	.14	.12	.15	.12	.12	.08	.10	.08	.12	.24	.05	.18	10.69
.16	.08	.15	.10	.08	.10	.12	.10	.10	.07	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.81
.16	.08	.20	.16	.10	.12	.14	.08	.10	.06	.10	.25	.05	.14	10.87
.16	.08	.16	.14	.12	.13	.15	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.88
.15	.12	.15	.11	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	9.97
.15	.12	.14	.12	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.25
.16	.20	.16	.10	.05	.10	.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.10	9.81
.15	.12	.14	.12	.10	.10	.10	.07	.10	.04	.10	.20	.05	.14	9.89
.15	.12	.14	.12	.10	.10	.12	.08	.09	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	10.21
.153	.090	.166	.126	.093	.114	.121	.078	.102	.071	.105	.216	.049	.122	\$10.68

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey--1904.

The figures contained in the following tables relating to the pack of vegetables and fruits for the year 1904 shows a most decided falling off in some respects and an equally emphatic advance in others, as compared with the report for 1903, and also for some years immediately preceding that year.

In presenting the totals of last year, a very decided falling off was noticed and thus referred to by way of explanation: "The decrease seems to be due almost entirely to short crops of the various lines of goods handled by the canneries, which was caused in this section of the country by the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed almost continuously throughout the entire season. That the falling off is not due to an overstocked market is proven by the fact that the pack of tomatoes, which in New Jersey showed the largest percentage of falling off, was very largely increased in other States. The crops were good in these places, and bad here, and naturally, therefore, the packing was done where the supply of material was lowest in cost and most easily procured. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that the falling off is not to be permanent, but rather having been brought about by transitory causes, the industry will recover its normal condition of prosperity when these have passed away."

This prediction has been in a large part fulfilled, for although in some very important respects, such as the "number of establishments" engaged in the business, which was eight less in 1904 than in 1903, a falling off in "capital invested," "number of persons employed," and "aggregate number of days in operation" there has been, on the other hand, large increases in the important items of "total amount paid in wages," "selling value of

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product," and "average yearly earnings of operatives." These decreases and increases are shown in the following table:

	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1904.	
			Amount.	Percent.
Number of canneries,	48	85	— 8	— 18.6
Capital invested,	\$976,081	\$754,671	— \$221,410	— 22.7
Total number of persons employed,.....	5,048	4,898	— 144	— 2.9
Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$279,171	\$342,305	+ \$63,134	+ 22.6
Selling value of product,	\$1,465,823	\$1,708,389	+ \$237,566	+ 16.2
Aggregate number of days in operation,...	2,891	2,015	— 876	— 30.3
Average yearly earnings of operatives,...	\$55.36	\$69.81	+ \$14.45	+ 26.1

As shown above, the number of canneries in 1904 is 8, or 18.6 per cent. less than in 1903; the capital invested is \$221,410, or 22.7 per cent. lower; the number of persons employed has fallen off 144, or 2.9 per cent.; the aggregate number of days in operation is reduced to the extent of 876 days, or 30.3 per cent.; and the aggregate average yearly earnings of the men and women engaged in the canneries shows an increase of \$14.45, or 26.1 per cent.

Comparing the quantities of goods packed in 1904 with that of 1903, very large increases are shown in some articles, and a considerable falling off in the number of others. The items are given for both vegetables and fruits in the tables which follow.

To simplify the comparison, the goods packed in two and three pound cans have been reduced to single pounds, and the gallons, which are recorded in the main tables by dozens, are here reduced to single cans of one gallon each.

VEGETABLE PACK, 1904.					Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Articles.	Standards of Quantity.	Quantities.			Amounts.	Percentage.
		1903.	1904.			
Tomatoes,	Pounds,.....	15,417,108	38,951,988	+	23,534,880	+ 152.6
Tomatoes,	Gallons,....	738,696	669,660	—	69,036	— 9.2
Pumpkins,	Pounds,....	581,460	62,280	—	519,180	— 89.3
Pumpkins,	Gallons,....	62,400	3,564	—	58,836	— 94.3
Squash,	Pounds,....	1,027,800	501,480	—	526,320	— 51.2
Squash,	Gallons,....	24,600	110,400	+	85,800	+ 348.8
Lima Beans,	Pounds,....	4,634,489	5,821,520	+	1,187,021	+ 24.3
Lima Beans,	Gallons,....	.....	7,356	.....	.....	.....
Spinach,	Pounds,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas,	Pounds,....	2,511,600	5,647,440	+	3,135,840	+ 120.8
Corn,	Pounds,....	.....	7,200	.....	.....	.....
String Beans,	Pounds,....	19,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
String Beans,	Gallons,....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....
Asparagus,	Pounds,....	54,000	216,720	+	162,720	+ 301.8
Rhubarb,	Gallons,....	188,240	270,600	+	182,360	+ 95.7
Beets,	Pounds,....	104,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baked Beans,	Pounds,....	252,000	43,632	—	209,368	— 83.1
Sweet Potatoes,	Pounds,....	72,000	320,688	+	248,688	+ 345.4

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 169

As shown by the above table, seven articles show an increase in the quantity canned in 1904 as compared with 1903, and five show a decrease. The articles showing an increase and the percentages which they respectively show are: Tomatoes (pounds), 152.6; lima beans, 24.3; peas, 120.8; asparagus, 301.3; squash (gallons), 348.8; rhubarb, 95.7, and sweet potatoes, 345.4, all show increases. The goods showing a decline in the quantity packed, with their respective percentages, are as follows: Tomatoes (gallon cans), 9.2; pumpkins (pounds), 89.3; pumpkins (gallons), 94.3; squash (pounds), 51.2, and baked beans, 83.1.

The percentages of increase and decrease are both large, the increases, however, being much the largest. The greatest numerical increase is shown in the quantity of tomatoes packed in three and two pound cans. In 1903 the pack of these goods put up in this way was 15,417,108 pounds; in 1904 the pack reached the enormous total of 38,951,988 pounds, an increase of 23,534,880 pounds, or 152.6 per cent., as before stated.

The comparison of the fruits packed during both years is given in the following table:

FRUIT PACK, 1904.

Articles.	Standards of Quantity.	Quantities.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
		1903.	1904.	Amounts.	Percentage.	
Apples,	Pounds,.....	3,600	74,988	+	71,888	+ 198.3
Apples,	Gallons,.....	720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackberries,	Pounds,.....	4,800	10,392	+	5,592	+ 116.5
Blackberries,	Gallons,.....	5,748	1,884	—	3,864	— 67.2
Cherries,	Gallons,.....	10,620	6,576	—	4,044	— 38.1
Pears,	Pounds,.....	121,968	2,806,788	+	2,684,820	+2208.4
Pears,	Gallons,.....	.....	9,600	.....	.....	.....
Peaches,	Pounds,.....	.....	150,768	.....	.....	.....
Peaches,	Gallons,.....	.....	37,692	.....	.....	.....
Raspberries,	Pounds,.....	1,200	8,640	+	7,440	+ 620.0
Raspberries,	Gallons,.....	22,500	5,760	—	16,740	— 65.7
Strawberries,	Pounds,.....	91,632	379,392	+	287,760	+ 314.0
Strawberries,	Gallons,.....	51,744	27,672	—	24,072	— 46.5
Plums,	Gallons,.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....

There are nine varieties of goods compared in the above table, of which number four show an increase and five a decrease in the pack of 1904 as compared with 1903. Apples, blackberries (pounds), pears and strawberries (pounds) are the goods which show an increase; the percentages are, respectively, 198.3, 116.5, 2,208.4 and 314.0. The increase in the pack of pears, 2,806,788

pounds in 1904, as against only 121,968 in 1903, is so great as to amount practically to a beginning in the later year of the industry of pear canning in this State.

The articles in which a decrease is shown with the respective percentages of such instances of decrease are blackberries (gallons), 67.2; cherries (gallons), 38.1; raspberries (pounds and gallons), 620.0 and 65.7, and strawberries (gallons), 46.5.

Taking one article with another, the season of 1904 seems to have been a fairly prosperous one, and to have brought the industry back in the matter of quantity and value of products to nearly the proportions shown by it in 1902, before the decline from which it is now recovering began.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 171

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product, and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management.		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
		Private Firms. Number of Partners.	Corporations. Number of Stockholders.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	Aldine,	2	12	\$8,000	12	25	37	\$929	\$8,700	30
2	Allentown,	1	12	8,500	18	35	53	1,582	9,245	90
3	Alloway,	1	3	20,000	35	55	90	3,500	23,000	35
4	Bridgeton,	1	3	45,000	100	210	310	7,950	57,755	40
5	Bridgeton,	1	3	50,000	100	200	300	45,000	195,000	153
6	Bridgeton,	1	3	25,000	50	50	100	9,000	70,000	120
7	Bordentown,	1	3	4,000	10	40	50	2,000	9,000	49
8	Burlington,	3	3	20,000	100	100	200	11,506	66,689	120
9	Cedarville,	2	2	14,500	35	75	110	7,235	50,708	50
10	Cedarville,	2	2	2,500	8	15	23	375	3,150	15
11	Elizabeth,	1	1	25,000	75	85	160	6,500	35,000	35
12	Elmer,	1	1	240,000	500	80	580	120,000	393,000	110
13	Freehold,	2	5	12,750	38	84	122	5,018	29,053	24
14	Glassboro,	2	5	20,000	75	100	175	5,000	57,545	40
15	Greenwich,	1	1	3,000	15	30	45	6,785	6,785	40
16	Hancock's Bridge,	1	48	5,200	15	60	75	1,790	11,900	40
17	Hopewell,	2	48	8,500	7	23	30	254	2,775	9
18	Lambertville,	1	1	4,000	18	54	72	6,315	30,898	187
19	Matawan,	1	6	25,000	18	60	78	11,000	75,000	110
20	Mount Holly,	3	40	9,000	35	90	125	3,242	23,800	180
21	Newport,	1	40	7,900	11	20	31	2,000	7,000	22
22	Pennington,	1	1	13,000	22	39	61	2,100	12,000	35
23	Pennsgrove,	1	1	25,000	10	30	40	1,700	10,298	25
24	Phalanx,	3	3	49,071	250	350	600	28,000	144,000	...
25	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Salem,	2	3	18,000	35	80	95	5,000	24,000	60
26	Quinton, Sharptown and Daretown,	1	3	20,000	40	80	120	4,500	40,000	30
27	Rio Grande,	1	1	500	4	9	13	400	3,200	30
28	Salem,	1	1	10,000	50	100	150	6,905	37,800	30
29	Salem,	1	1	30,000	125	158	281	7,695	46,620	60
30	Salem,	3	3	7,500	28	30	58	2,000	14,410	60
31	Shiloh,	20	20	15,250	40	75	115	6,569	25,973	56
32	Williamstown,	2	2	10,000	55	130	185	8,940	62,300	30
33	Woodstown,	1	1	2,500	23	28	51	1,300	8,775	20
34	Yorktown,	35	148	\$754,671	2092	2806	4898	\$342,805	\$1,703,389	2015
35	Total,									

* Not reported.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.
Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1904.
TABLE No. 2.—FRUIT.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Apples.		Blackberries.		Cherries.		Peaches.		Pears.			Raspberries.		Strawberries.		
		3-pound cans.	Dozens.	2-pound cans.	Dozens.	Gallon cans.	Dozens.	3-pound cans.	Dozens.	8-pound cans.	2-pound cans.	Dozens.	2-pound cans.	Dozens.	8-pound cans.	2-pound cans.	Gallon cans.
2	Allentown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Camden, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Cedarville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	4,188	3,141	4,548	20,000	100	.....	.....	2,336	7,228	2,175
9	Conestoga, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,830	71
14	Clatskanie, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Clatskanie, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Clatskanie, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Mount Holly, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Rio Grande, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Shiloh, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,	2,083	433	157	548	3,141	4,188	64,633	20,000	800	380	480	2,336	12,804	2,306		

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.
Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1904.
TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES.

[illegible]

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1904.

TABLE No. 3.—VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Pumpkins.			Squash.			Lima Beans.			Spinach.			Peas. 2-pound cans. Dozs.	Corn. 3-pound cans. Dozs.	String Beans. Gallon cans. Dozs.	Asparagus. 3-pound cans. Dozs.	Rhubarb. Gallon cans. Dozs.	Baked Beans. 3-pound cans. Dozs.	Sweet Potatoes. 3-pound cans. Dozs.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3,000	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.							
26	Quinton, Sharptown, and Dare, town.	80,000	10,000	10,000	7,200	3,000																	
27	Rio Grande.	20,830																					
28	Salem.	50,000																					
29	Salem.	3,200																					
30	Salem.	54,000																					
31	Salem.	66,660																					
32	Shiloh.	16,000																					
33	Williamstown.	13,500																					
34	Woodstown.	70,000																					
35	Yorktown.	13,000																					
	Total.	1,043,147	28,284	55,805	1,730	287	9,830	15,000	9,200		900	232,890	618	16,867	450	1,455	225,310	200	21	6,020	22,530	1,212	8,906

* This firm also reports 50 barrels tomato pulp.

† This firm also reports 950 quart bottles tomatoes.

PART III.

Health Conditions of the Pottery Industry.

Wages and Production in the Glass Industry.

**The Relations of the Shorter Work-day to the
Volume Product.**

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Industries.

THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

A thorough canvass of the potteries in the city of Trenton for the purpose of gaining, as nearly as possible, an exact knowledge of the health conditions prevalent in the trade was made by the Bureau of Statistics in 1904.

The results reached through visitations of the works and direct personal statements obtained from pottery owners and operatives show that the conditions and circumstances peculiar to the trade which produced diseases in former years have, to a fairly large extent, passed away as a result of improved factory buildings and the adoption in many old potteries of the latest methods of sanitation and ventilation.

Under these circumstances the general health of pottery operatives—at least those of them who work in establishments where these preventives are found—should be no worse than that of workmen engaged at other lines of indoor labor.

The inquiry made by the Bureau was extended to every pottery establishment in Trenton, and the schedule used contained a list of questions selected and arranged with a view to bringing out the information desired.

Returns were received from thirty-three (33) firms, which employed between them at the time of making the canvass an aggregate of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one (3,751) persons, about six hundred and seventy-five (675) of whom, or eighteen (18) per cent. of the total number, were females.

While the blanks were, for the most part, filled out with evident care, some of the questions having the most important bearing on the purposes of the inquiry were on many of them left practically unanswered being filled with "don't know" or "keep no

record" or some other equally curt sentence indicative of either unwillingness or inability to furnish the information.

But, as before said, a majority of the schedules were returned with the questions answered with satisfactory completeness. From these reports it is made apparent that while a great deal has been done during late years toward making the trade fairly healthful, there still remains much to do if it is to be made absolutely so.

The inquiry was directed entirely toward ascertaining the diseases, if any, that are peculiar to or necessarily involved in the operations required for the production of pottery ware, and to show also what factors of a kind liable to produce accidental injury to operatives there may be in the machinery or other appliances customarily used in the processes of manufacture.

Although much has been done toward the eradication of related diseases by improved methods of mixing clay and preparing the dipping solutions, and also through the custom of having all sweeping done at night, when no one but those engaged in cleaning up are in the works, there is still much room for improvement along the same lines before the pottery trade is as free from conditions that menace the health of operatives as it is capable of being made.

The work of improvement has been carried further in some plants than in others. Many firms have adopted every known means to protect their workmen's health, and have brought about very gratifying results in improving their vigor and prolonging their lives.

There are still some establishments, however, where these improvements have not been carried so far as they might have been, and in which "lead colic," potter's asthma" and other ailments anciently peculiar to work at the potter's trade still holds sway to some extent.

An inspection of the potteries which was made in connection with this inquiry showed in the main a body of men who displayed in their general appearance no strongly marked symptoms of ill-health which were traceable to work. Old potters told of the gradual disappearance of the dreaded and once generally preva-

lent potter's asthma through the introduction of machinery for doing the work that was formerly the most fruitful cause of the disease. Up-to-date methods in the clay-mixing room and the dipping room, which have always been regarded as the most unhealthy branches of the trade, have greatly lessened the dangers to health that once existed.

While there are still traces of lead colic among some of the dippers, its presence is now much rarer as well as being of a milder type. Before the introduction of these methods a comparatively few years ago, operatives working in the slip or dipping rooms rarely reached forty years of age, but now these departments or branches of the trade present little if any greater menace to health than is associated with other divisions of the work.

With regard to accidents in the potteries, where all modern safeguards have been adopted, the only dangerous work now is said to be about the kilns; but the risks connected with them are slight, and such as do occur are, generally speaking, the result of carelessness on the part of employes whose work necessitates their being about them. Dust, once the prolific cause of consumption and asthma, has to a large extent ceased to be so, all sweeping and cleaning up being done at night, so that operatives beginning their day's labor in the morning find comparatively clean and wholesome workrooms.

Physicians whose practice lies largely among potters, when consulted on the subject of pottery diseases, have stated that there has been a pronounced decline in potter's tuberculosis, lead colic, and other forms of illness during recent years, and that those who are now suffering from any of these maladies must have contracted them before the present sanitary measures were put in operation, or else they have neglected the simple rules necessary to protect themselves against the dangers to health that, under the best of regulations are to be found in most occupations by careless or negligent employes.

The schedule blank distributed among the pottery employes contained the following questions:

1. Name of firm.
2. Location of factory.
3. Date of establishment.
4. Principal goods manufactured.
5. Average num-

ber employed during the year 1904. 6. Total number of deaths among employes during 1904. 7. Total number of fatal accidents during 1904. 8. What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the pottery industry? 9. What branches of the pottery industry are considered unhealthy? 10. What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the pottery industry? 11. How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during 1904? 12. In what branch of the pottery industry is liability to accident greatest? 13. What are the principal accident producing factors in the pottery industry? 14. Are there many foreigners employed in the pottery industry? if so, name the races or nationalities. 15. Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence? 16. Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability in your pottery?

As stated before, thirty-three of these firms responded promptly to the request for information, filling out the blanks with apparent care.

The date of establishment of these potteries ranges from 1902 backward to 1857, the year when The Thomas Maddock Sons Company works, the oldest in Trenton, were first opened. One establishment has been in operation continuously since 1864; three others have been running from 1868, 1878 and 1879 respectively up to 1904; twenty-two were organized during some one of the years between 1889 and 1900; and seven were started after 1900.

The aggregate number of workmen employed in all the potteries under investigation was 3,571.

In answer to the question as to the number of deaths that had occurred among employes during the year covered by the inquiry, twenty-two firms reported that none of their employes had died, five reported their inability to answer the question because no record was kept, and one failed to answer the question in any way.

Only five firms reported the loss of employes by death, the number ranging from one to four. The number of persons employed in these establishments was 533, and the percentage of deaths reported among them all was twelve, or 2.3 per cent. of the

total working force. Some of these establishments, of course, show a much higher relative percentage of deaths than the figures representing the general average. In one instance two deaths are reported among an average working force of thirty-six men; the percentage of deaths in that place is therefore 5.5. In another establishment fifty-two men were employed and three persons, or 5.7 per cent. of the total number, were reported as having died during the year.

Of the potteries reporting deaths, the smallest proportion is shown by an establishment employing eighty-five persons, among whom only one death occurred.

On the diseases peculiar to the pottery trade, seventeen firms either fail to report at all, or else state that they were not aware of there being any ailments of a kind to which pottery operatives were more subject than other persons. On the other hand, the managers of sixteen establishments distinctly recognize the existence of such diseases, and not only name them, but give the departments or branches of the business mainly responsible for their production.

Of the diseases, potter's asthma, which is reported by thirteen establishments, is the most prevalent. The ailments admitted by three other firms as existing among their workmen are "potter's consumption," which is probably only another name for the asthma; "lead colic," and "lead poisoning," are phrases which evidently refer to the same complaint.

In every instance, where the existence of disease is admitted, the peculiar factors or features of the work to which it is traceable are also reported. These are, although stated in varying phraseology, all charged to two causes, viz: Dust from the clay-mixing and flint-grinding operations, and white lead, with other chemicals which go to make up the dipping mixtures used in the glazing of ware.

These diseases exist in degrees of intensity that vary according to the measure of attention given by operatives to hygienic laws that are, in more or less complete form, a part of the rules which all pottery workmen are required to observe. Some obey them strictly, and thus escape the infections which too often bring their

less prudent fellow-workmen to a condition of permanently-impaired health or to premature graves.

Taken as a whole, the making of pottery ware, while still, in some branches, justly regarded as a dangerous trade, is now far less marked by health-destroying incidents than it was known to be in years gone by. The hygienic laws of the occupation have been studied to advantage, and methods have been devised whereby the deadly influences formerly surrounding certain of its branches have been brought under control.

Statements obtained from intelligent operatives, who have spent years in the Trenton potteries and have worked at all the mechanical branches of the trade, would seem to bear out in the main the truthfulness of the accounts given by employers regarding the health conditions which now exist in their works.

These workmen agree in affirming that if certain objectionable features that at present exist were modified or entirely abolished, there would remain no reason whatever for the pottery trade being regarded as more fatal to health or detrimental to longevity than most of the hundreds of other indoor occupations followed by the largest part of the working force of the world.

The naturally injurious effect of dust inhalation is, of course, admitted, but the havoc wrought by it during the earlier years of the pottery trade here was assisted and supplemented by the drinking habits of the workmen of that time, who were almost all foreigners, trained in European works, who immigrated here in the early history of the trade.

Undoubtedly the excessive use of alcohol had as much to do with the early breakdown of health and the brief average duration of life in the case of these men as the unhealthy conditions necessarily surrounding their work.

These bad conditions began to improve after numbers of American workmen had secured a foothold in the potteries; the desire for stimulants and their excessive use became less, largely under the influence of the more temperate habits of their American fellow-workmen and the new social associations which they formed here.

The opportunity to live better than they had done in their

old homes, because of higher wages, acted as a stimulus to ambition and produced a marked improvement in the men's habits.

The influence of a new and better environment had therefore wrought a wonderful change for the better in the habits of these pottery workers of early days; the health of the workmen and their consequent power of resistance to the inroads of disease were no longer weakened, or at least not to the same extent as formerly, for the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. This happy change has been productive of progressively good results as each year has gone by. There are, of course, still many men working at the trade who are intemperate, but indulgence in drink is neither so general as it was in the earlier years of the trade, nor is the habit, where it survives, characterized by the same degree of grossness.

At one time it was quite the ordinary custom for the wives or children of workmen to go to the potteries on pay-day to collect the wages of the husband or father, for fear that if he handled the money himself, the greatest part, if not all, of his week's earnings, would be spent in the saloons before he reached home.

But this is all changed now; the custom was brought here with the first immigrant potters, and has happily died out under the influences that have done so much for the elevation of these men and their successors in the trade. Employers refused to retain the services of workmen who could not be trusted with their own earnings, and have put a stop to the practice. But that the custom was once generally prevalent is shown by signs still displayed in some potteries, which read that "wages will be paid to the workmen only."

Thus one of the principal, what may be called non-incidental or unnecessary causes of the early physical breakdown of pottery operatives has been so far removed as to no longer be the active agent of destruction that it once was.

Although hygienic conditions in the Trenton potteries are at the present time vastly better than they once were, the standard in this respect is, generally speaking, somewhat lower than that which prevails in the western establishments. But it must be remembered that the industry is old in New Jersey and comparatively new in the west. Here the first buildings in which

to carry on the trade were erected nearly fifty years ago. These are, to a large extent, reproductions of those devoted to similar uses in England, that is to say, little or nothing being known at that time of modern laws of hygiene and sanitation, these subjects were not considered in planning the first structures.

On the other hand, a vast majority of the western potteries have been established during the past twenty years, a period of marked devotion to and interest in the problem of how to best conserve the health and energy of factory operatives by improving the character of their surroundings while at work.

The natural result, therefore, is that western pottery buildings, being for the most part modern in their construction and appointments, are free from many of the objectionable features that necessarily are found in those of Trenton by reason of their much greater age.

The modern pottery plants of Trenton, those erected during recent years—and there are several of them—are as up to date in the matter of scientific sanitation and ventilation as any to be found elsewhere at the present day, but it must be admitted that there are still a number in which health conditions are not satisfactory, and never can be made perfectly so while the present ancient buildings are allowed to stand.

The pottery plants in which sanitary ware is produced are fine places to work in, being almost without exception large roomy buildings, with clean open floors and numerous windows. The floors are kept clean, the sweeping being done thoroughly at night, so that there is never a large accumulation of clay on the floor, which would otherwise grow up there to become pulverized and converted into dust through being trodden upon by the workmen.

The same custom, that of sweeping the floors at night, is followed in almost all the general ware shops, and where it is thoroughly done, the improvement so far as concerns the purification of air, is of decided value. There is, however, much to be desired still in this respect; while sweeping out, a large quantity of the finest powdered dust naturally arises from the floors and finally settles on beams, rafters, window casings, stairways, or other resting places favorable to receiving it; these

deposits are again put into circulation and made more or less active when the work of the day begins.

This trouble is not helped, but rather made worse by the blowers which are used in cold weather to force hot air into the large workrooms; the atmospheric agitation thus produced, disturbing the deposits of dust, and densely impregnating the air with it again.

In some instances the nightly sweeping is done dry; in others, the floors are sprinkled. Where the former course is pursued, by far the larger part of the dust remains indoors; the results of sprinkling are not much better, the clay on the floor, where wet, becoming pasty and heavy, is apt to require scraping as well as brooming for final removal, and much of it remains after the cleansing operation is performed and is again trodden into fine dust by the workers of next day.

The brushing or scouring of the biscuited ware is perhaps the most dangerous dust generating process known to the manufacture of pottery. As before stated, this work is done by women and during the operation their hair and clothing is covered with a fine white dust. Where the ware made, is china or semi-porcelain, the danger from the scouring dust is much greater because of its being largely composed of calcined ground flint, which has a particularly irritating and dangerous effect when lodged by inhalation in the lungs or the bronchial tubes of operatives.

The removal of ware from the "saggers" after the first firing is also attended by the production of much dust, that under existing arrangements in many Trenton potteries seems to be unavoidable. "Kilnmen" and "scourers" are alike subject to it in this process; but the pulverized flints not being used for packing, it is much less harmful than that arising from the second firing.

Another branch having health conditions peculiarly its own, is that of firing the ware in ovens or kilns. The heat to which the kilnmen are exposed is very great, besides which there is much coal dust and gas from the fires. Drawing the kilns is particularly severe on the health of men who do it, and a serious tax on their physical endurance. Profuse sweating is

caused by the heat of the ovens which must be entered to remove the ware; the men are liable to suffer greatly from frequently passing back and forth from these heated chambers, to the ordinary temperature of the work-room. Draughts are quite frequent about the parts of the potteries where this work is performed, and a no inconsiderable amount of illness of at least a temporary character is caused thereby. This inherent or necessary evil of the kilnmen's occupation is greatly increased by frequent exposure of themselves to the cold outer air when distressed by heat and perspiration.

The placers, as the men who arrange the ware in the saggars are called, are of two classes—one handling the articles shaped by the throwers and pressers before being glazed, and the other, taking care of the pieces that have passed through the hands of the dippers and are covered with lead enamel or glaze. The first has only to contend with mineral dust, but the second must endure lead dust also, and consequently such workmen are extremely liable to become victims of lead poisoning. This last class are technically known as "glost-placers," and the others are called "biscuit placers."

These branches are not always kept distinct; the kilnman is at times also a placer, and the biscuit placer occasionally works at glost placing.

The callings of these several classes of workmen who are employed about the kilns and furnaces, renders them especially liable to rheumatic affections, generally in the form of lumbago and sciatica.

A brief survey of the finishing department seems necessary in order to complete the account of the pottery manufacture as understood in the wide significance of the term, although dust is not an active disease producing element in this branch of the trade.

The finishing department has two principal divisions—painting and gilding. Both of these are in every essential respect, sedentary occupations. Except in the composition of colors employed, painting on china or earthenware does not differ from painting on any other kind of substantial material. Its chief incidental disadvantage is that of its being a sedentary employment. The

colors used are of metallic origin, because they must withstand fire. Nearly all of them have poisonous qualities that for the most part are traceable to lead and which are productive of lead poisoning in many branches of ordinary painting.

The greater part of the painting is done in enamel colors, either under or above the glaze. They are mixed with turpentine and laid on with camel-hair pencils. Sometimes paraffine or petroleum is used in mixing colors, and in the case of superior ware, the mixing is often done with essential oils. Enamel painting, if done with ordinary care and attention, is rarely productive of injury even where the colors contain lead; but in ornamenting very common ware, the colors are mixed with gum water, and being put on rather thickly and carelessly, the worker's hands are coated with the mixture, and in some instances lead poisoning follows.

In ornamenting certain kinds of ware, the colors are heavily laden with lead, and being mixed with water and thickly laid on, a fine dust is thrown from the rapid drying of this material, that is often very injurious. Ground laying is another name for covering the surface of ornamental ware; the color is mixed with lead in the form of a very fine powder which is dusted on the surface. At one time this operation was universally performed by hand, a soft rag or brush being used for the purpose; although some of the work is still done in this way, the greater part of "ground laying" is now performed with an instrument known as the "spraying machine." With this apparatus, the color is drawn by compressed air from the vessel containing it and distributed evenly over the surface to be ornamented. The introduction of the spraying machine has been of great benefit to the health of the operatives; ground laying done in this way leaving a much thinner coating of color, there is a far smaller quantity of the poisonous dust set in motion by laying it on, than under the old hand method.

Another leading branch of the finishing department is that of "gilding."

Formerly the gold used for that purpose was reduced to a fine powder, joined with mercury, and brought to a semi-fluid condition by being mixed with oil. The mixture was then laid

on in tracery by pencils. When fired in the kiln, the mercury disappeared leaving the gold in a dull condition, which required burnishing to bring it to a metallic appearance. This operation is almost entirely performed by women.

Like painting, gilding is a sedentary occupation performed in a stooping attitude at the work bench. A strong odor of the turpentine and oils used in the work and pervades the finishing room at all times, being quite distressing to the operatives, particularly new beginners. This disagreeable condition is made worse by the almost constant heat of the workrooms, by gas emanations, coupled in some potteries with a serious neglect of, or indifference to ventilation. Although there is no dust of any consequence generated in the finishing rooms, there are gases of an injurious kind, and also superheated air which could be removed by exhaust fans with great resultant benefit to the health of those employed in them.

A practice productive of much evil, but one for which the operatives in this department are themselves responsible, is that of using their saliva to wet the surfaces of the material to be burnished. This waste of saliva, physicians agree, has a weakening effect on digestion. Gum water is provided for this purpose, but the operatives, at least many of them, appear to prefer the other method.

There are many other comparatively petty circumstances of an annoying, but not particularly dangerous character associated with the work carried on in the finishing department, but the importance of these is not such as to justify giving an account of them in detail, and further consideration of these minor matters may be dismissed with the statement that similar drawbacks are found to be associated with most other industries that are carried on indoors.

Among such operative potters and decorators as have been interviewed in connection with this paper, the consensus of opinion favors the proposition that practically all the dangers to health arising from work in the clay department and also in the finishing or decorating branches of the trade, could be either totally removed or at least greatly modified by the use of exhaust fans. This seems to be a very well-grounded expectation so far as dust,

gases and vitiated air are concerned. There remains, however, other conditions which menace health that cannot be dealt with in that way.

Those surrounding the work of kilnmen, placers, glost placers and dippers are all of this kind. The consequences of alternation from extreme heat to the ordinarily cool atmosphere of a large room which the kilnmen must undergo are practically unavoidable. The best that a careful and prudent man so employed can do is to avoid exposing himself to draughts while in a heated and perspiring condition. The same dangers attend the work of the placers, both "biscuit" and "glost," only in a less degree. These workmen must enter the kilns under very much the same conditions as the kiln or ovenmen and, in fact, the duties performed by these workmen are of an interchangeable character, each one of them being at times required to take up the other's work.

Alterations of heat and cold and the temptation to obtain relief from the excessively high temperature of the ovens by exposing themselves to cooling draughts of air are evils common to all these branches of pottery occupation. The inhalation of mineral dust is the natural accompaniment of "placing" biscuit ware, but the glost placer has to contend with a far more dangerous compound of dust arising from the fact that the ware which he handles has passed through the hands of the dippers and is therefore coated with lead enamel or glaze. Lead dust surrounds the glost placer and his hands and clothing are more or less covered with lead enamel, according to the degree of care exercised by him in handling the ware.

Workers at this branch of the trade frequently become victims of lead poisoning.

By keeping in mind the circumstances of the callings of these several workmen, it may be readily seen that those employed about the ovens in any capacity are especially liable to rheumatic affections, either in the form of sciatica or lumbago, and in a higher degree than other pottery workmen to acute bronchial and chest inflammation. These workmen are also subject in no slight degree to dangerous affections of the lungs from the inhalation of coal gases arising from the over fires.

Under these circumstances there is but little these workers can do against the dangers that necessarily surround them except, as before said, to avoid whenever possible exposing themselves to draughts and keeping hands and clothing as free from the lead-infused enamel or glaze as the character of their work may permit.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are no reliable vital statistics of recent date relating to the pottery trade, and consequently no sure means of determining just how far the improvements in processes, known to have been made during the past decade, together with the adoption of measures for the better ventilation and sanitation of pottery producing establishments, have been effective in eliminating or modifying the diseases related to the trade, improving the health, and extending the active lives of operatives engaged in it.

In 1892 Dr. J. T. Arlidge, consulting physician to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, an institution located in the center of one of the principal pottery districts of England, published a work on the Hygiene, Diseases and Mortality of Occupations, in which the diseases of the pottery trade as observed by him in his practice are set forth in a table in comparison with the same ailments found on investigation among non-potters of the working class.

Dr. Arlidge finds that the mean age at death of male potters, aged twenty and upwards, was forty-six and one-half years, while that of non-potters stood at fifty-four. The most prevalent causes of death among the former were diseases of the chest, pulmonary consumption and diseases of the heart and nervous system. While potters had a mortality from chest diseases of 12.29 per cent., other work-people had only 7.86 per cent. The potters died from consumption in the proportion of 12.90 per cent. and the non-potters in that of 9.27 per cent. In the matter of heart diseases, these stood at 4.03 per cent. in relation to potters and only 2.21 per cent. among all others in the community. The death of male potters from diseases of the respiratory organs was 60 per cent. of their entire mortality, while only 27 per cent. of the entire male population died from these diseases.

The maximum of deaths from these causes among potters, Dr. Arlidge finds, occurs in the ten years between fifty and sixty years of age, and progressively diminishes each preceding de-

cennium until the twentieth year is approached. In the twenty years between forty and sixty years of age, 43.52 per cent. of the entire mortality occurred. With regard to "phthisis," the maximum mortality was reached between thirty and forty. The inference drawn by Dr. Arlidge is that pulmonary consumption cuts off potters predisposed to it in the greatest ratio prior to their reaching forty years of age, while those not so predisposed fall victims to the non-tubercular chest diseases that are the special consequences of their employment at a much later period of life.

Quoting the records of the out-door practice of the infirmary, Dr. Arlidge shows that among an equal number of patients treated the ratio of pottery workmen suffering from "bronchitis" and "phthisis" was, in the first-named disease, 36.57 per cent. as against only 18 per cent. of non-potters, and 20.90 per cent. who had phthisis against 13 per cent. of non-potters who were afflicted with the same disease.

"Plumbism" was found in 8 per cent. of the male and in 5.06 per cent. of the female pottery workers, while among the same number of non-pottery working people of both male and female who were treated for various diseases not one single case of plumbism was found.

Dr. Arlidge gives the results of an examination of 263 pressers, all males, a class of workmen exposed, he says, more than any other to dust inhalation, and found that 55.5 per cent. of the total number were suffering from "bronchitis," 17.8 per cent. from "phthisis," and 10.6 per cent. from stomach disorders. As to the nature of sickness among clay workers, not pressers but either turners or throwers, the percentage found was, for "bronchitis," 1.7, and for "phthisis," 23.9. Compared with pressers the number of these artisans engaged in the trade is very small, and therefore the number available for the data necessary to making a comparison is too limited to be regarded as representing a general average.

A later work on the same subject, edited by Thomas Oliver, M.D., and published in 1902, represents the health conditions of the industry in England as being somewhat better than those described ten years earlier by Dr. Arlidge. The improvement is

attributed to better constructed buildings, the use of machinery for doing some part of the work once done by hand, and in an equally important degree to the more intelligent interest which the workers take in protecting themselves against dangers where it is in their power to do so.

There is every reason for believing that equal or even greater progress has been made during the same time in our own potteries at Trenton. The vital statistics compiled by the State Board of Health shows a much lower ratio of deaths among pottery workers from consumption and other pulmonary ailments than are recorded for some other classes of workmen. These figures, however, it is but just to state, relate only to deaths and shed no light on questions of ailments that required treatment by physicians, but which did not terminate fatally.

The opinions communicated by operative potters on the subject of eliminating, or at least modifying, the health-impairing features of their work may be summarized as follows: Work-rooms should be ventilated by means of fans, and not simply by open windows; scouring of china should be done in boxes closed as far as possible and provided with strong suction draughts on the side furthest removed from the worker, or else by revolving brushes driven by power in boxes and similarly provided with suction draught. At present this work is for the most part done by hand, over open troughs, into which the ground flint dust falls as it is brushed from the ware.

Covering in the form of respirators should be used over the mouth and nose by operatives, and since the form of pulmonary disease that affects pottery workers develops slowly, and may be retarded if not entirely arrested in its early stages, there should be in the interest of the operatives themselves an examination by a doctor at reasonable intervals, so that those in danger of lung diseases might be warned of its approach in time.

Draughts might also be applied as a means of at least carrying away the coal gases from the ovens and other disagreeable and dangerous vapors and dusts produced by the operations carried on in the decoration departments.

The accident-producing factors peculiar to the industry were found to be very few, careless handling of the pressing machines,

grinding clay and kiln placing, being the only ones mentioned in a number of the reports. These, however, were found, on investigation, to be dangers more theoretical than real, as only three cases of workers having met with accidental injury while at work were reported for the year covered by the inquiry.

The drinking habits of pottery workmen in the early history of the industry has been referred to in another part of this paper, and note has also been made of the change for the better in that respect, which became apparent as these first operatives came under the influence of their new environment. The facts brought out by this inquiry enables us to measure with some degree of precision the progress made by this important reform among the workmen at present employed in the trade.

One of the questions asked employing potters in connection with this inquiry was, "Is intemperance among employes rare or common?" The desired information was withheld by only two of the thirty-three firms reporting, these employing between them two hundred and eighty (280) persons.

Eight firms, employing an aggregate of eight hundred and fifty-nine (859) persons, reported intemperance as being "common;" eighteen firms, employing a working force which aggregated two thousand three hundred and sixteen (2,316), reported intemperance as being "rare," and four firms, employing one hundred and sixty-eight (168) persons state emphatically that intemperance is unknown in their respective establishments, and that a man once known to appear at the works in a state of intoxication would be peremptorily discharged.

The potteries reporting intemperance among their workmen as "common," also report the foreigners in their employ as being all of the non-English speaking races, the majority being Hungarians, Slavs, Poles and Italians. In the establishments reporting intemperance as "rare," the working force, outside of the American-born, is composed very largely of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans and a small sprinkling of Italians. In the establishments where intemperance is prohibited under penalty of dismissal from employment, the foreign-born part of the working

force is, as reported, composed of Canadians, Poles and Hungarians.

The total number of persons employed in the thirty-three potteries reporting was 3,623.

Intemperance is reported as "common" among 859, or 23.7 per cent., of this number; among 2,316, or 64.0 per cent., of the total number, the habit is reported as "rare," and 168, or 4.6 per cent., are working under rules which provides dismissal from employment as the penalty for intemperance. These may be classed with the next preceding group, which thus raises the number of pottery operatives for whom perfectly temperate habits in the matter of strong drink is reported to 2,484, or 68.6 per cent., of the total number. Two hundred and eighty (280), or 7.7 per cent., of the total number cannot be classified as to drinking habits, no report on the subject having been made by their employers.

It is by no means intended to say that the workmen included in the group reported as given to intemperance are all addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants. The facts are far from warranting such a conclusion. Indeed, it has been ascertained that in the eight establishments in which this group of workers are employed, the number of persistently-intemperate drinkers is relatively small, not perhaps more than 10 per cent. of the total working force, while approximately 20 per cent. of the remainder have been known to drink to excess at times, but do not do so habitually. Therefore, the report on drinking habits of this group must be taken to mean, not that all are habitually, or even casually, heavy drinkers, but rather that the number among them who are more or less constantly intemperate is large enough to make the habit appear to be a visible characteristic of the shops in which they are employed.

Conversely, the same may be said regarding the numerically larger group among whom intemperance is reported as being "rare." It must not be supposed that those included in it are all total abstainers from strong drink, nor that in fact some among them do not indulge at times to excess, but the instances in which such lapses occur are too few to be noticeable as an element influencing their general conduct as workmen.

The social condition of the potters has steadily improved. Forty or more years ago, when the foreign potters first came to Trenton, the excessive use of drink was general among them, and it was impossible to keep liquor out of the works. Those who were children at that time grew up under American influences, and, while retaining in most cases the racial peculiarities of a harmless kind, did not by any means adopt the careless course of their parents. Pottery operatives are now, and have been for many years back, as sober a class of workmen as any to be found in the communities in which their labor is carried on.

HEALTH REPORTS OF POTTERIES.

Table No. 1—1904.

Office Number.	Principal Goods Manufactured.	Average Number Employed During Year 1904.	Number of Deaths Among Employes During Year 1904.	Number of Employes Who were Sick During Year 1904.	Diseases Known to be Peculiar to the Industry.	Principal Ill-Health Producing Factors in the Industry.	Branches of the Industry that are Considered Unhealthy.
1	Earthenware,	250		•	Potters' Asthma,	Flint and dust,	Clay department
2	Sanitary ware,	52	3	•	None reported,	None reported,	None reported.
3	Electrical porcelain,	30		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
4	Sanitary ware,	165		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
5	Electrical porcelain,	95		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
6	Porcelain hardware trimmings,	18	2	•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
7	Sanitary earthenware,	60		•	Potters' Asthma,	Lead,	Dipping room.
8	Pottery,	146		•	Potters' Asthma,	None reported,	Dipping room.
9	Pottery ware,	239		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
10	Sanitary ware,	168		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
11	General ware,	182		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
12	Electrical porcelain,	125		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
13	Laundry ware,†	21		2	Potters' Asthma,	Dust and lead,	None.
14	Porcelain insulators,	36	2		Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	Dipping room.
15	Sanitary earthenware,	175			None reported,	None,	None.
16	Sanitary and toilet ware,	100			Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	None.
17	Laundry ware,†	125		•	Potters' Asthma,	None reported,	Dipping room.
18	Sanitary ware,	10			Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	None.
19	Sanitary ware,	25			Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	None.
20	Electrical porcelain,	125			Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	None.
21	Sanitary and druggists' specialties,	150		•	Potters' Asthma,	White lead,	Dipping room.
22	Sanitary and toilet ware,	41		•	None reported,	White lead,	None.
23	Sanitary china,	72		•	Potters' Asthma,	None reported,	Dipping room.
24	Sanitary ware,	38			Potters' Asthma,	Dust,	None.
25	Sanitary and druggists' specialties,	350		•	None reported,	None reported,	Dipping.
26	Knobs, hardware supplies,	31			Lead poisoning,	White lead,	None.
27	Earthenware,	85	1		None reported,	White lead,	Dipping room.
28	Knobs, hardware supplies,	275		•	None reported,	None reported,	None.
29	Porcelain pottery,	300	4		Potters' consumption,	None reported,	None.
30	Sanitary earthenware,	42		1	Potters' Asthma,	Dust,	Glazing department.

* No record kept.

† Laundry ware, including bath-tubs, kitchen sinks, lavatories, wash-tubs, etc.—new industry in the pottery business—is conducted in large, open shops, having a tendency to be even more healthy than the other branches. There is no lead used in this production.

HEALTH REPORTS OF POTTERIES.
Table No. 2—1904.

Office Number.	Principal Accident-Producing Factors Peculiar to the Industry.	Number of Accidents to Workmen During Year 1904.	Improvements Made During Recent Years to Diminish Disease and Accidents—Yes, No.	Intemperance Among Employees—Rare or Common.	Nationality of Foreigners Employed in the Industry, 1904.
1	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Hungarian and Slavish.
2	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	None.
3	Grinding clay.	None.	No.	Common.	None.
4	None reported.	None.	Yes.	Rare.	German.
5	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	Italian.
6	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Italian and German.
7	Kiln placing.	None.	No.	Common.	Polish and Canadian.
8	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Polish, Hungarian, German, Italian, etc.
9	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Few.
10	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	Scotch.
11	Engine room and slip house.	None.	No.	Common.	Hungarian and Italian.
12	Carelessness on part of employees.	None.	No.	Common.	Polish.
13	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	English and Irish.
14	Press shop.	None.	No.	Common.	German.
15	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Hungarian.
16	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
17	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
18	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
19	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	German, Polish and Slavish.
20	Running engine.	None.	No.	Rare.	Italian.
21	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
22	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
23	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	English and Irish.
24	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	German.
25	Machinery.	None.	Yes.	Rare.	Scotch.
26	Press shop.	None.	Yes.	Rare.	German.
27	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	Italian.
28	Presses.	None.	Yes.	Rare.	English and Irish.
29	None reported.	None.	No.	Rare.	Italian.
30	None reported.	None.	No.	Common.	Polish.
31	Carelessness on part of employees.	None.	No.	Common.	Hungarian.
32	Carelessness on part of employees.	Two.	Yes.	Rare.	Italian.
33	Slip house.	One.	Yes.	Rare.	Russian and Polish.

* Not allowed.

Wages and Production in the Glass Industry from 1875 to 1905.

This review of the changes that have taken place in the glass industry, covering a period of thirty years, is written from information furnished by men who for an even greater length of time have followed the trade as blowers, and are therefore thoroughly familiar with every new feature introduced into the processes of manufacture during that period. These workmen are in a position to know how far the closely related interests of production and compensation per unit of labor have been affected by such changes as have taken place.

Besides the information obtained from this source, the records of the largest and oldest established glass manufactories—courteously opened by their proprietors for inspection—were examined for the purpose of obtaining the greatest possible amount of light on this branch of the subject.

Many details of an interesting character relating to factory improvements both structural and administrative were brought to light; and although instances are not wanting in which the health and physical comfort of operatives were almost the sole reasons for making changes in both respects which involved the expenditure of large sums of money, still in a majority of cases, the reasons for departing from the old and time-honored methods of work were, in one or another way, related to the idea of increasing the volume and at the same time diminishing the cost of production.

Like all progressive business men, glass manufacturers are, and as a matter of course, always have been, ready to adopt new appliances or make any changes in the methods of manufacture which promises to increase profits without impairing the quality of the ware; or that may seem to promise an improvement in

quality without, at the same time, increasing to a serious extent the cost of manufacture. Several such innovations—one or two of them of an almost revolutionary character, were found to have been introduced and will be noticed here in the order of their importance.

But the main purpose of this paper is to indicate the trend of glass blower's wages over the period of time under review, showing the relation which the daily or weekly product of ware per man bore to his earnings; improvements in processes of manufacture are to be noticed only in so far as these may have affected the question of wages.

It is a matter of regret that information of the desired particularity could not be obtained, but enough has been secured to show that while glass blower's wages were high a generation ago, they are very much higher to-day; the increase being accompanied by a corresponding enlargement of output brought about by the introduction of labor-saving appliances, together with a general improvement in factory organization and management.

The most important improvement made in glass making plants during the thirty years covered by the investigation is undoubtedly the substitution of the tank for the old style pot furnace; the economy effected by this change extends to all branches of the trade.

Under the tank system, there is no lapse in the melt, and continuous work by day and night shifts is made possible. Blowers are no longer obliged to use the long irons formerly required for gathering glass when pot furnaces were in vogue, but can now with far less labor, skim the glass from the surface of the tanks, using gathering irons that are much shorter and capable of being handled with greater rapidity.

The importance of the tank furnace as a labor saving adjunct to glass houses is shown by the fact that the average product of ware per blower has increased twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) since its introduction. The correctness of this statement is vouched for by the manager of one of the largest establishments engaged in the glass trade.

The abandonment of the pot furnace has brought about improvements in all branches of the trade. Other changes have led to an increase of production in certain lines of ware, at the same time reducing the labor cost, but as yet the great majority of articles made from glass are produced in the old way without the aid of machinery of any kind. There has, however, been a tendency toward a more thorough specialization of work which wherever applied, has led to greater expertness and larger production. A case in point, and one that serves to illustrate what is meant by the specialization above referred to, is the change from single blower method of doing work, which prevailed previous to 1870, to what is now known as the "shop system;" that is to say, three men now work together, two of them gathering glass and blowing the ware, while the third makes the neck smooth, and otherwise finishes the bottles produced by the other two. The average product of bottles for each gang of three men working together in this way, is from 275 to 300 dozens per day; in the case of especially expert men the day's work is often much larger.

Formerly, the single blower, working with only the mould shutting and snapping up boys' help, was regarded as having produced a very good day's work when he made 40 or 42 dozens per day.

But the most important change yet made or rather suggested in the processes of making glass ware is undoubtedly the machine for blowing bottles, which is operated by compressed air. As yet these machines are in the experimental stage, but practical glass workers have no doubts as to their ultimate success; indeed, a manufacturer states that there is one now in operation which gathers the glass, moulds the bottle, and conveys it to the Lehr.

Other details relating to the glass trade, which were brought out by the inquiry, will be found on the following pages.

BLOWERS' PRICES—FLINT GLASS.

In 1885, almost all the large glass-ware plants in New Jersey were combined for the purpose of agreeing on and fixing prices. A manufacturer's association was formed, which has since held

annual conferences with representatives of the blowers at which prices for the next blast are adjusted, and all new styles of ware examined and appraised to the satisfaction of both parties.

The list of prices first agreed upon prevailed in the trade without change until the blast of 1894-1895. Since that time, the discounts have been as follows:

Blast of 1894-1895, below 8 oz., 8 per cent.; above 8 oz., 12 per cent.

Blast of 1895-1896, below 8 oz., 8 per cent.; above 8 oz., 9 per cent.

Blast of 1896-1897, below 8 oz., 15 per cent.; above 8 oz., 18 per cent.

Blast of 1897-1898, below 8 oz. (cork), 15 per cent.; above 8 oz., 18 per cent.

Blast of 1897-1898, below 8 oz. (stopper), 8 per cent.; above 8 oz., 12 per cent.

Blast of 1898-1899, below 8 oz. (cork), 15 per cent.; above 8 oz., 18 per cent.

Blast of 1898-1899, below 8 oz. (stopper), 5 per cent.; above 8 oz., 8 per cent.

Blast of 1899-1900, below 8 oz. (cork), 6 per cent.; above 8 oz., 9 per cent.

Stopper bottles for this blast were paid for at the net list price, without discount of any kind.

So as to understand the difference in discounts made on "corked" and "stoppered" ware, it may be well to explain what is meant by both terms. Corked ware is finished entirely by the blower, the fact that it is to be stopped by a cork renders any particular care in making the bottle neck unnecessary, such irregularities as are unavoidable in that kind of work being rendered harmless by the elastic character of the cork. "Stoppered" ware, on the other hand, has to be made with care so as to produce an opening favorable for grinding in the stoppers which are also of glass. The stopper is ground into the neck of each bottle until an accurate fit—both air and liquid tight, has been secured. Grinding is a distinct branch of the glass industry, and the workmen employed at it have a price list of their own, graded for all the various sizes of ware. The earnings of grinders will probably average about fifteen dollars per week; the work is somewhat dangerous, because of bottles breaking while being treated, causing lacerations of the hands and sometimes also of the face. There have been some in-

stances where the sight of an eye has been destroyed by accidents of this character.

Since 1901, there have been no differences of moment between the manufacturers and the blowers, and the net list is reported to have prevailed without change since that year.

In the green glass trade, very nearly the same conditions have prevailed; the discounts reported are for the same years as those noted above in connection with the flint ware, and are as follows:

Blast of 1894-1895, 14 per cent. from the general list.
Blast of 1895-1896, 10 per cent. from the general list.
Blast of 1896-1897, 15 per cent. from the general list.
Blast of 1897-1898, 15 per cent. from the general list.
Blast of 1898-1899, 15 per cent. from the general list.
Blast of 1899-1900, 7 per cent. from the general list.

From the year last referred to until the present time, the net list has been maintained without abatement of any kind.

BLOWERS' PRODUCT OF WARE PER DAY.

Back in the 'sixties, when the blowers worked singly, the product for good workmen averaged from forty to forty-two dozen bottles per day. About 1870 the shop system as at present in vogue—a "shop" consisting of three men, who divide the operations of gathering, blowing, and finishing between them—was established in the glass houses of the United States and Canada. Since that time the day's product has been steadily increasing year by year, until the average per "shop" is now three hundred dozens per day, or 138 per cent. more for each individual blower than it was previous to 1870 under the "single" blower plan. These figures are for the medium line of ware, viz., eight-ounce bottles.

As previously stated, the introduction of the tank furnaces has had much to do with this increase in production; its influence in that direction has been quite as great as that of the division of labor brought about by the shop system of blowing. The reasons for this are given above and need not be repeated here again.

WOODEN MOULD BLOWERS.

During many years back there has been but little change in either the amount of product or the wages of this class of workmen.

Wooden mould blowers are employed principally in making chemical and druggists' ware. Bottles made in wooden moulds do not show the seams, which are plainly apparent in all ware turned out from iron moulds. Glass articles made in wooden moulds are said to be much less brittle than those produced from iron moulds, and consequently not so liable to break from slight causes. Some grades of chemical ware made in New Jersey by wooden mould blowers enjoy a high reputation in the laboratories of Europe for their many excellent qualities. This class of labor earns from eighteen to twenty dollars per week.

CARBOY BLOWERS.

One of the most interesting and difficult branches of the glass-blower's work is the making of the large vessels known as "carboys." The production of these giant bottles is almost exclusively off-hand work, requiring much greater skill and strength on the blower's part than does the ordinary run of glassware.

Moulds are not used in making carboys except in the case of some of the smaller sizes, when a clay former is sometimes employed to aid in shaping the ware.

Previous to 1878 the carboy blower was able to earn larger wages than he can to-day, there being up to that time no limit to the number he was at liberty to produce. Afterwards, by an agreement entered into by the blowers, in which the employers acquiesced, a limit was placed upon the quantity that each man was allowed to make per day, thus very materially reducing their wages. It is said that before this self-denying agreement went into effect it was not uncommon to find specially expert carboy blowers who earned from sixteen to twenty dollars per day.

The following table presents a fair exhibit of the quantity produced and the wages earned per day by blowers of this kind of glassware:

<i>Carboys. Sizes.</i>	<i>Product per Day. Single Carboys.</i>	<i>Possible Earnings per Day.</i>
5-gallon,	140	\$12 00
10-gallon,	130	12 00
11-gallon,	130	12 00
12-gallon,	125	12 00
13-gallon,	120	12 00
14-gallon,	120	12 00
15-gallon,	120	12 00
17-gallon,	110	13 00
25-gallon,	108	14 00

To the varieties of carboys here tabulated should be added five-gallon bunkers—narrow mouthed, of which 300 per day are made; fourteen-gallon bunkers—wide mouthed, 265 per day; the same with narrow mouths, 265 per day; and five-gallon seltzers, 300 per day. On these wares the blower's earnings average from nine dollars and a half to ten dollars per day. The wages earned by carboy blowers are large, as they should be, considering the severely laborious character of the work and the high degree of skill required for doing it with the necessary exactness.

LAMP WORKERS.

The so-called lamp workers are mainly employed in making the ware known as homœopathic vials. These little bottles are made from tubing prepared by the tube drawers; the workmen, using a gas jet and blowpipe, turn them out with surprising rapidity. The earnings of men engaged on this class of work range from twelve to fifteen dollars per week.

BATCH MAKERS.

Probably the most important employe in a glass house is the "batch maker." Upon his skill and accuracy depend the quality of the glass, and the smoothness and uniformity with which it can be worked; a pot of bad glass means considerable loss to the manufacturer in wasted material and to the workmen in loss of time.

Batch makers have always been well paid in the glass trade, and their wages over the past thirty years have varied but slightly, if at all. Their earnings are from four dollars and a half to five dollars per day, and in the case of some who are especially skilled in this branch of the business and have a formula of their own which is of particularly high value, wages equal in amount to those earned by the blowers are paid. Many batch makers preserve their formulas with the greatest care, passing the secret of its composition down from father to son for generations.

EARNINGS OF BLOWERS.

As before stated, the main purpose of this inquiry was to show the relation of wages or earnings of blowers to their product of ware over a period of thirty years extending backward from 1905, but notwithstanding the most diligent efforts made to that end, it was found impossible to obtain the data for each year separately. However, an examination of the books of several of the largest manufacturers, produced results by which average earnings at certain periods during the thirty years may be determined with approximate correctness.

Up to 1879 the average earnings of blowers appears to have been \$3.83 per day; from 1879 to 1890, the average was about \$4.83 per day; from 1890 to 1905, the average has been about \$5 per day. Of course, during all this time there were very expert workmen who earned much more, but these figures are about correct as averages.

BOTTLE-BLOWING MACHINES.

Many efforts have been made, and much work of an experimental kind done in the past toward the development of a machine to blow glass, but as yet without having accomplished perfectly satisfactory results.

Some progress, however, has been made, and enough has been done to discourage belief in the optimistic theory held by some glass workers, that machinery would never, supersede hand work in their trade.

The nearest to a practical machine known in New Jersey is one that has proven to be fairly effective in producing wide-mouthed vessels, such as fruit, milk and pickle jars, in a manner that is quite satisfactory.

A machine of a far more perfect character than this one is said to be in operation at one of the largest of the western glass works; beer and mineral water bottles are, according to report, made by it with remarkable precision and rapidity. The machine is operated on an entirely novel principle, and is said to have a productive capacity of twelve bottles per minute, the ware being even more perfect in every detail than that made by hand.

It is a fact well known, that with the greatest possible carefulness on the part of blowers, bottles made by hand will vary to a greater or less extent in weight and holding capacity. These features of inexactness are entirely abolished in the work produced by this machine; bottles made by it are perfectly alike in size and weight, and will contain precisely the same quantity of liquid.

Outside of the batch maker and the shearer, no skilled labor is required in glass houses equipped with this machine, and, in fact, no other help is needed but these, and the boys whose duty it is to carry the bottles to the lehr.

One of the largest glass manufacturing firms in New Jersey is reported to be now engaged in perfecting several machines for the manufacture of small ware; work upon them has progressed far enough to satisfy the practical men who are backing the enterprise, that every expectation regarding them will be completely realized, and that through their instrumentality changes closely approximating a revolution will be brought about in the glass trade.

Like promise of success has not, however, thus far attended the efforts made to develop some mechanical means of conveying bottles from the blowers' benches to the lehr, although the difficulty experienced in securing a sufficient number of boys to do this work in consequence of the age limit established by the recently-enacted factory laws, has made the discovery of some method of performing this work by machinery a matter of primary importance to factory owners.

MOULD MAKERS.

The class of workmen known as mould makers are employed in making the iron moulds used in the production of some varieties of bottles; the lettering required for inscriptions on the bottles are cut by these men.

The wages of mould makers have not varied much in the past thirty years; they have averaged during that time about twelve dollars per week.

APPRENTICES.

For the past thirty years, the apprenticeship question has been something in the nature of a bone of contention between manufacturers and blowers; the former contending for liberty to employ a larger number than the rules of the union allow, and the latter not only resisting such a change, but striving for a still further curtailment of the employers' power to avail themselves of apprentice labor.

Until about ten years ago, and for many years previous to that time, one apprentice to every fifteen blowers was the rule. The proportion is now one to ten, the change having been brought about by its becoming manifest that the old ratio was too narrow to meet the natural demands of the trade, arising from the death or incapacitation of old workmen. Vacant places were therefore necessarily filled by foreign mechanics, and American youths lost the opportunities that should have been theirs, of gaining admission to one of the very best paid of all known handicrafts.

The more liberal apprenticeship regulations has changed this state of things to a very considerable extent, and since their adoption the number of American workmen who have learned to blow glass in local factories has greatly increased.

From almost the beginning of the trade in New Jersey, the apprenticeship term has been until recently, five years; and although it has been reduced to four in some factories, the longer period is still the rule in the largest number of establishments.

The wages allowed an apprentice is regulated by the earnings of the blower with whom he works; twelve and one-half per cent. of his pay is retained by the employer and goes into a fund technically known as "back money," where it is allowed to accumulate until the end of the apprentice's term, when it is paid over to him in one lump sum. This money is held as a safe-guard against any violation by the apprentice of the terms of his contract, such as leaving his employer before the expiration of his full term; should he do so, all right on his part to the back money—no matter how large the sum—is forfeited. Forfeitures have seldom occurred, and this penalty money, as it were, has come to be regarded as a welcome form of endowment which becomes payable when the apprentice has learned his trade, and is thereafter at liberty to practise it on equal terms with all others of the same calling. Many of the apprentices are family men, and the "back money" has frequently been the means of securing homes.

TENDING BOYS.

These boys, or at least the work done by them, is indispensable in the operation of glass factories; without their help blowers could not work and factories would be compelled to close up. Great difficulty is experienced in securing a sufficient supply of this kind of help, especially since the age limit for employment in factories has been raised to fourteen years. The unsuccessful efforts of manufacturers to meet this annoying situation by providing machinery for doing the work performed by these boys, has already been noted.

The technical designations applied to these boys in the glass houses, and which indicates the kind of duties performed by them, are "mould shutters," "snappers up," and "carriers in;" their pay, although not by any means large now, is still much better than it was years ago. Once it ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week, now it is from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week; the amount paid within these limits depending on the efficiency of the boy.

SHEARERS.

Shearers are the men who have charge of the furnace fires, and upon their skill and unremitting attention to duty, very largely depends the quality of the glass melt. This class of workmen share with the batch makers, all responsibility for the quality of glass provided for the manufacture of ware. As good glass cannot be made from an incorrectly proportioned batch under any conditions, so also is it impossible to make good glass unless the proper heat is maintained, no matter how faultless the composition of the "batch" may be.

This class of labor has always been paid very fair wages. There are master shearers, who are usually paid \$18.00 per week, and assistants who receive from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per week. These rates, as shown by the reports, are somewhat better than those that prevailed thirty years ago.

PACKERS.

There has been very little change in the wages of packers during the period under consideration, but the slight variation shown has been in the nature of an advance. Boss packers receive as high as \$18.00 per week, and assistant or under packers are paid \$12.00. In some of the factories the experiment of employing women as under packers has been tried recently; they are still so employed in most of these establishments at wages averaging about \$6.00 per week.

Women have for a long time back been employed in packing small ware, but their taking up the heavier line of work is of comparatively recent date.

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Yardmen, as the common, unskilled labor employed in a glass factory is generally called, received in 1875 from ninety cents to one dollar per day. These men are now paid from one dollar and a half to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, according to the kind of labor performed.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

How Reducing the Hours of Labor Has Affected the Cost of Production.

During the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 4,064) "limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia."

The quoted lines are taken from the title of the bill, the full text of which provides that after it has become law every contract made to which the United States, any of the territories, or the District of Columbia is a party shall provide in cases where the employment of labor is involved that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day upon such work.

In making such contracts the bill provided that a penalty of five dollars (\$5.00) per day for each workman, mechanic or laborer who may be required or permitted to work more than eight hours shall be exacted from the employer. Inspectors or other officers appointed to oversee work of the kind referred to in the bill, are required to report to the proper officer of the government—Federal, Territorial or Federal District—any violation of its provisions which may come under their observation.

The names of workmen who violate the provisions of the act are to be furnished with the report of the supervising officer, and the amount of the penalties imposed under the law is to be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the money due under the contract.

Contracts for a very wide range of service and supplies are permitted to be made without reference to the act, and all its provisions and stipulations may be waived during time of war, or when war appears to be imminent, or when, in the judgment of the officer or inspector charged with the enforcement of the law, any great emergency exists.

No penalties are to be imposed for violation of the provisions of the act, which are due to any emergency caused by fire, flood, famine or other extraordinary event or condition.

The bill, after its formal introduction, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Industry, and by unanimous resolution of that body, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor was requested to investigate and report on the effects of the bill, stating his conclusions on the following questions:

1. What would be the cost to the United States, territorial or federal district authorities, of the various materials and articles customarily procured by contract, which would come under the limitations of the bill?

2. What damage, if any, would be done to the manufacturing industries affected by the bill, if enacted?

3. Whether manufacturers, who have hitherto furnished material to the Government, would continue to do so if their contracts were within the peremptory limitation set by the bill?

4. How would the bill affect the ship-building industry?

5. How would the bill, if enacted, affect the export trade of the country?

6. Are the workmen of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed bill, willing to have taken from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day if they desire to do so?

7. How will the act, if passed, affect the agricultural interests of the country?

As most of these inquiries could not be answered either wholly or in part by statistical methods, there was but one way of obtaining the information desired, which was to secure testimony from establishments and firms from which the Government customarily procures materials and articles by contract, and which would come within the scope of the proposed bill.

Accordingly, the names and addresses of firms under contract to furnish material and articles to the Government were secured from the departments to which the goods were to be supplied.

Owing to the wide range of service specifically and inferentially exempted from the operation of the act, it became necessary to define as closely as possible the character of the contracts to which the bill unquestionably applied, as shown by agreement between its supporters and opponents. These appear to have been:

1. Public works, buildings, fortifications, river and harbor contract work, including under these headings, structural steel, stone and other contracted for material entering into construction.
2. Shipbuilding, including contract and sub-contract work for engines, boilers and other fittings.
3. Guns, gun forgings and gun parts.
4. Armor plate.

Before going into the question of the effect of this bill (H. R. 4064), it may be helpful, to an understanding of the field which its supporters intended it should cover, to state that by the act of August 1st, 1892, the service of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor, upon any public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, is limited to eight hours per day.

At first glance, it would appear that all the purposes of an eight-hour law for persons employed by the Federal Government had been fully subserved by this act of 1892; but although it was doubtless intended to cover all workmen employed directly or indirectly by the Government, it was found, when reduced to practice, that its provisions applied only to workmen employed directly by the Government through its authorized agents, and not to those employed by firms holding contracts to supply the material to be used for public purposes. To make this distinction plain enough to be easily understood, the cases of two battle-ships, the Louisiana and Connecticut, will serve very well for illustration.

The construction of these two vessels—the largest of their class in the United States Navy—was authorized by Congress

at the same time; the act providing that one of them should be built in a navy yard and the other constructed under contract by some responsible shipbuilding firm, as had heretofore been the general course in naval work.

Under this arrangement, one ship—the Connecticut—was laid down in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the other—the Louisiana—was laid down in the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in Virginia. The Connecticut, being under construction in a Government yard, work upon her is limited to eight hours per day, while the Louisiana, the construction of which is provided for by contract with a shipbuilding firm, is being built in a private yard by workmen who are employed ten hours per day.

The purpose of the bill under consideration (H. R. 4064) was to make all work done by private firms, under contract with the Government, come under the eight-hour law equally with that which is performed under direct governmental supervision at the navy yards.

As the law stands at present, the construction work must be performed on the eight-hour basis, but the material used which is produced entirely by private firms is generally speaking, wrought to its finished state by workmen who labor ten hours per day.

The change which advocates of the bill seek to have made would place all contract work for the Government on the eight-hour basis so that after its passage, private firms who contracted to supply material to the Government for warships, or for any other purpose, could work the men so employed only eight hours per day.

As government work, wherever done in private plants, is carried on side by side with that demanded by private enterprises, it follows that in most, if not all cases, there would be two working-hour schedules, had this bill become law—one for operatives on government work, and the other for all productions not of that character. A change of this kind would almost surely cause discontent and confusion, and lead to the weakening of discipline among workmen in shops where such anomalous conditions prevailed.

In order to ascertain as nearly as possible what the results would be if the act were to become law, the secretary of the department caused a circular to be sent out to all manufacturers holding government contracts, asking for information which in effect would be a fully reply to inquiries contained in the resolution of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives.

Before the investigation had progressed far, however, it became apparent that the replies would be entirely in the nature of testimony and would add but little to the expressions of opinion on the subject made by those who had already appeared before the committee. Measures were, therefore, taken to secure some more definite statements based on actual experience; owners of manufacturing establishments in which the hours of labor had been reduced during recent years were applied to for data illustrating the cost of manufacture and quantity of product per employe before and after reduction of working time.

The first intention of the department was to limit the inquiry to establishments which, at the present time were operating under the eight-hour day, but these were found to be so small in number comparatively and confined to so few industries that in order to obtain sufficient data the inquiry was extended to establishments in which the working hours had been reduced to nine hours per day at some time during the past few years.

While it was clear that the information obtained from these sources would not be strictly in line with the resolution of the House Committee, inasmuch as the establishments applied to for information were not such as would come under the limitations of the proposed bill, it was thought that facts based upon actual experience with careful keeping of cost figures, from establishments in various industries, while not conclusive as regards the effect of the adoption of an eight-hour day as provided for in the bill, would still add very materially to the value of the report by showing the effects produced where the working hours had been actually reduced.

A schedule containing inquiries calculated to bring out the facts regarding the effect produced on the cost of production by a reduction of working hours was submitted to the owners of such

establishments as were known to be working on a basis of nine hours or less per day.

Among the questions propounded by the inquiry schedule—twenty-one in number—were several directed to ascertaining the proportion, if any, of the total product of each establishment that is manufactured for the United States, or any territory, or the District of Columbia; and, also, to show the per cent. of the product of each establishment, if any, that was exported during the twelve months previous to the inquiry.

All other inquiries on the schedule had relation to the question of how production in volume and cost had been affected by the shortening of the workday, and whether, where the quantity of product fell off, a greater number of people were employed or an increase made in the number of days in the year on which work was carried on.

To furnish the information required, establishments filling out the schedules must be in a position to make a definite comparison of results which followed reduction in the hours of labor with those which were known to exist previous to the change.

The investigation showed 396 establishments, the returns from which were sufficiently complete to answer all purposes; while in each of these a reduction below ten hours had been made in the day's work, only a comparatively few of them, however, had gone down to eight hours per day.

Further on will be found a table which gives the number of establishments reporting a reduction in hours per week arranged so as to show each specified number of hours before and after the reduction and the amount of reduction made.

Establishments working on a basis of less than ten hours per day are not very numerous, excepting in the cigar making trade, stone cutting and other building trades. In the occupations connected with the building trades, such as plumbing, painting, lathing, plastering, roofing and general housesmithing, the eight-hour day almost universally prevails, but in the factory industries there has been as yet but little progress made toward reducing the work day below the old standard of ten hours.

These out-door industries are in a position to permit fluctuations in costs which would fatally disarrange any manufacturing

business; hence, factory owners must of necessity be conservative in the matter of reducing the hours of labor.

In the building and allied trades, there is practically no competition; each locality may be said to have its own market, which is seldom invaded by parties from outside. The masons, carpenters, etc., of any particular town or city need not fear being underbid in their home communities by workmen from other places; the work cannot be taken elsewhere, and consequently, working hours and wages of labor being the same for all, the margin of competition between contractors is limited to the profits that can be made by superior organizing ability on the part of the employer and the higher skill and efficiency of labor.

Conditions are quite different in the factory, the machine shop, the blast furnace, the ship yard, and in all other forms of manufacturing; competition in both home and foreign markets is severe, and the margin of profits in most industries is so small that a twenty per cent. reduction in the working time would be likely to bankrupt the establishment undertaking to make such a change, unless it possessed a compensating advantage in the form of labor saving machinery superior to anything owned by competing plants in the same industry. As this can hardly be, at least for any great length of time, the reduction for working hours in factory industries must necessarily be very gradual, all the establishments of each particular industry moving toward shorter hours at substantially the same pace in order to maintain the practical uniformity of conditions.

There being such a small number of eight-hour establishments, it was found necessary to seek for data for comparison where any substantial reduction had been made below ten hours per day, and where some definite statements could be given of the results under the shorter as compared with the longer work-day. A reduction of only one hour per day or from ten to nine hours could not, it was realized, be looked on as indicating accurately the results that would follow a reduction to eight hours per day; but, at the same time, in the absence of a considerable number whose experience of the eight-hour day could be had, instances of any kind of reduction in the work day were considered worthy of study.

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In carrying out the investigation, as above indicated, 396 establishments, representing eighty-three (83) different industries were found in which a reduction in working hours had been made, and statements of the experience under both the shorter and longer working time could be given. The number of persons employed in these 396 establishments who were benefited by the reduction in working hours was 129,102, and the number employed in the same establishments whose hours of labor were not reduced was found to be 17,039. Of the 396 establishments covered by the investigation, ninety-two (92) were manufacturing in whole or in part for the United States Government, and would consequently come under the provisions of the proposed statute limiting the hours of labor on all work done for or by the Federal Government to eight hours per day. There were, also, one hundred and thirty-one (131) establishments, a part of whose products were exported to various foreign countries; these, of course, have to compete in foreign markets in making sales with similar wares that may have been produced under much longer working hours.

In the following table, the number of establishments reporting a reduction in working hours is given with the number of hours worked per week before and after the reduction, and also with the number of hours by which the weekly working time had been reduced. The table for which the figures are drawn from the report on the subject by the Department of Labor is as follows:

Number of Establishments Reporting.	Hours of Labor per Week		
	Before Reduction.	After Reduction.	Number of Hours of Reduction.
3,.....	84.0	56.0	28.0
1,.....	58.0	50.0	8.0
1,.....	72.0	53.0	19.0
1,.....	57.5	55.0	2.5
3,.....	72.0	48.0	24.0
1,.....	57.5	54.0	3.5
1,.....	70.0	56.0	14.0
1,.....	57.5	51.5	6.0
1,.....	66.0	55.0	11.0
4,.....	57.0	54.0	3.0
1,.....	66.0	59.0	17.0
1,.....	57.0	53.0	4.0
1,.....	65.0	51.0	14.0
1,.....	57.0	52.7	4.3
1,.....	60.0	57.0	3.0

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Number of Establishments Reporting.	Hours of Labor per Week		
	Before Reduction.	After Reduction.	Number of Hours of Reduction.
1.....	57.0	52.0	5.0
1.....	60.0	56.3	3.7
1.....	57.0	50.0	7.0
1.....	60.0	56.0	4.0
1.....	56.4	48.0	8.4
1.....	60.5	55.5	4.5
1.....	56.0	46.0	10.0
9.....	60.0	50.0	5.0
1.....	55.0	53.0	2.0
175.....	60.0	54.0	6.0
3.....	55.0	50.0	5.0
1.....	60.0	53.5	6.5
1.....	54.0	51.0	3.0
4.....	60.0	53.0	7.0
2.....	54.0	50.0	4.0
1.....	60.0	52.0	8.0
28.....	54.0	48.0	6.0
2.....	60.0	51.0	9.0
4.....	54.0	47.0	7.0
4.....	60.0	50.0	10.0
1.....	54.0	44.0	10.0
1.....	60.0	49.5	10.5
1.....	53.5	48.0	5.5
12.....	60.0	48.0	12.0
38.....	53.0	44.0	9.0
3.....	60.0	44.0	6.0
1.....	51.0	48.0	3.0
3.....	59.0	54.0	5.5
1.....	50.0	46.5	3.5
1.....	59.5	49.5	10.0
8.....	50.0	44.0	6.0
7.....	59.0	55.0	4.0
1.....	59.0	44.0	15.0
30.....	59.0	54.0	5.0
1.....	59.0	53.8	5.2
3.....	59.0	53.5	5.5
7.....	59.0	53.0	6.0
7.....	59.0	50.0	9.0
1.....	59.0	48.0	11.0
2.....	58.5	54.0	4.5
1.....	58.1	51.0	7.1
1.....	58.0	54.0	4.0
1.....	58.0	53.0	5.0

According to the figures contained in the above table, there were, out of the 396 establishments reporting, 47, or 11.9 per cent. of the total that made a reduction to the eight-hour day, or forty-eight hours per week; 57, or 14.4 per cent., made a reduction to less than forty-eight hours, and 292, or 73.7 per cent., while making a substantial reduction, still had a work-day more or less longer than eight hours per day. The building and allied trades formed by far the greater part of the number working

less than forty-eight hours per week, and the Saturday half-holiday so generally prevalent among these occupations in the large cities, does much toward reducing the aggregate of working hours. The forty-four hour week is, probably without exception, the eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday.

Two hundred and fifty (250) establishments reported working fifty-four hours per week, or nine hours per day; this group constitutes 54.5 per cent. of the total number of establishments, and represents a wide variety of industries.

The number of establishments reporting a reduction from 60 to 54 hours per week, or from ten to nine hours per day, is 175, and the number reporting a reduction from 59 to 54 per week is 30.

As to the changes daily accompanying or following the reduction in working hours, the following are some that have been brought to light by the investigation: Of the 396 establishments included in the inquiry 316, or 79.8 per cent., report no reduction in wages, having followed the curtailment of working hours. In 25 other establishments a reduction of wages was reported, but the amount represented a smaller percentage than that of the reduction in hours. In 42 establishments an increase in wages was made at the same time that the hours of labor were reduced.

Considered according to the amount of reduction in working time per week, the effect on wages may be summarized as follows: Two (2) establishments reported a reduction of three (3) hours per week without change of wages in either case; ten (10) establishments reported a reduction of between three (3) and four (4) hours a week, in eight (8) of which there was no change in wages, and in one (1) a reduction that by percentage was smaller than the reduction in hours. Sixteen (16) establishments report a reduction of between four (4) and five (5) hours per week, with thirteen (13) reporting no change in wages, one (1) a reduction corresponding to the reduction in hours, one (1) a smaller per cent. reduction than in hours, and one (1) an increase in wages. Fifty-two (52) establishments reported a reduction of between five (5) and six (6) hours per week with wages undisturbed in forty-three (43) establishments, reduced to correspond with the reduction in time in one (1), reduced by

a smaller percentage in two (2), reduced by a larger percentage in three (3), and wages increased in three (3) establishments. Two hundred and twenty (220) establishments reported a reduction of between six (6) and seven (7) hours per week; of this number wages remained unchanged in 183 establishments; wages were reduced in proportion to correspond with working hours in five (5) establishments; wages were reduced by a smaller percentage than the reduction of working hours in seven (7) establishments; in one other establishment in this class wages were reduced by a larger percentage than the working time reduction, and in twenty-four establishments an increase of wages followed the reduction in time. Ten (10) establishments in which the working time was reduced between seven (7) and eight (8) hours per week reported no change of wages in eight (8) and an increase of wages in two (2) establishments. Three (3) establishments in which working time was reduced between eight (8) and nine (9) hours per day reported no change of wages in two (2) and an increase of wages in one (1) establishment. Forty-seven (47) establishments in which working time had been reduced between nine (9) and ten (10) hours per week reported no change in wages in forty (40), and an increase in wages in seven (7) establishments. Thirty-six (36) establishments in which working time had been reduced ten (10) hours and over per week reported seventeen (17) establishments as making no change in wages; one establishment making a reduction to correspond with the reduction in working hours; fourteen (14) establishments making a smaller and one a larger percentage of reduction than that of the working hours, and three establishments in which wages had been increased after the reduction in working hours had been made.

The effect of the reduction in hours per week upon the cost of manufacture is shown in a table in which the establishments are classified according to the hours of reduction. Under each group are shown the number of establishments in which there has been no increase of cost, and the number in which there was an increase in cost, with the percentage of increase. Only those establishments are included in which the results are due entirely to changes in working hours and wages.

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About forty per cent. (40%) of the manufacturers who made statements relating to the effect of the reduction of hours of labor upon the cost of manufacture and the quantity of product per employe did so on the basis of carefully kept accounts both before and after the change, while the remainder were guided in reporting by a general familiarity with their business. The table is as follows:

Reduction in Hours per Week of—	Number of Establishments.
Under three hours:	
With no increase in cost,	1
With an increase of 4 but under 5%,	1
Three but under four hours:	
With no increase in cost, .....	..
With an increase in cost of—	
Under 8%,	1
3 but under 4%,	1
5 " " 6%,	1
6 " " 7%,	2
10 " " 11%,	3
12 " " 15%,	1
Four but under five hours:	
With no increase in cost,	4
With an increase in cost of—	
Under 3%,	1
3 but under 4%,	3
5 " " 6%,	2
7 " " 8%,	2
11 " " 12%,	1
Five but under six hours:	
With no increase in cost,	6
With an increase in cost of—	
Under 3%,	3
3 but under 4%,	4
4 " " 5%,	4
5 " " 6%,	7
6 " " 7%,	1
7 " " 8%,	2
8 " " 9%,	1
9 " " 10%,	1
10 " " 11%,	9
11 " " 12%,	1
12 " " 15%,	1
20% and over,	1
Six but under seven hours:	
With no increase in cost,	16
With an increase in the cost of manufacture of—	
Under 3%,	7
3 but under 4%,	4
4 " " 5%,	7
5 " " 6%,	11
6 " " 7%,	9
7 " " 8%,	11
8 " " 9%,	5
9 " " 10%,	4
10 " " 11%,	58
11 " " 12%,	13
12 " " 15%,	18

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Reduction in Hours per Week of—	Number of Establishments.
15 but under 20%,	15
20% and over,	6
Seven but under eight hours:	
With no increase in cost,	2
With an increase in the cost of—	
7 but under 8%,	1
10 " " 11%,	2
11 " " 12%,	2
15 " " 20%,	1
Eight but under nine hours:	
With no increase in cost, .....	..
With an increase in cost of—	
12 but under 15%,	1
Nine but under ten hours:	
With no increase in cost,	2
With an increase in cost of—	
5 but under 6%,	1
9 " " 10%,	1
10 " " 11%,	4
11 " " 12%,	30
15 " " 20%,	3
20% and over,	6
Ten hours and over:	
With no increase in cost,	6
With an increase in cost of—	
Under 3%,	3
3 but under 4%,	1
4 " " 5%,	2
5 " " 6%,	3
7 " " 8%,	1
8 " " 9%,	2
10 " " 11%,	5
12 " " 15%,	1
15 " " 20%,	4
20% and over,	1

The contents of the above table may be summarized as follows:

Reduction in Hours per Week of—	Number of Establishments.
Total number of establishments reporting reduction in hours:	
With no increase in the cost of manufacture,	37
With an increase in the cost of manufacture of—	
Under 3%,	15
3 but under 4%,	13
4 " " 5%,	14
5 " " 6%,	25
6 " " 7%,	12
7 " " 8%,	17
8 " " 9%,	8
9 " " 10%,	6
10 " " 11%,	81
11 " " 12%,	47
12 " " 15%,	22
15 " " 20%,	23
20% and over,	14
Total with increase in cost of manufacture,	297
Without increase,	37
Total establishments,	334

An examination of the above table will show that out of 334 establishments reporting, 37, or 11.1 per cent., experienced no increase in the cost of manufacture from the reduction in hours of labor, together with such changes in wages as in a few cases were made at the same time, while 297, or 88.9 per cent., found that the cost of manufacture was increased, the percentages of advance being from under 3 per cent. to over 20 per cent.

The largest group shown on the above table is the one reporting reductions in working hours per week of from six to seven hours. The whole number so reporting was 184, of which 16 had experienced no increase in cost following the reduction, while 168 had found an increase, the range of which is given in percentages, together with the number of establishments reporting themselves as having sustained increases represented by each of the indicated percentages.

Among the thirty-seven (37) establishments reporting no increase in the cost of production as a result of the reduction in the hours of labor, there was only one in which there had been a decrease (1 per cent.) in the cost of manufacture, which, it was stated, made itself manifest immediately after the reduction in working time.

Another, and a very interesting phase of the investigation, was the one which showed the effect of the reduction in working hours upon the quantity of product per employe.

As in the matter of increase in the cost of manufacture, only those establishments are included in the summary contained in the following table as report changes due entirely to the reduction in hours and wages, and not in any respect to such modifying causes as higher speeded or improved machinery, or any other changes in the methods of work. The figures relating to this aspect of the subject are set forth in the following table:

Reduction in Hours per Week of—		Number of Establishments.
Total number of establishments reporting reduction of hours:		
With no decrease in quantity of product,		31
With a decrease in quantity of product of—		
Under 3%,		2
3 but under 4%,		1
4 " " 5%,		1
5 " " 6%,		19
6 " " 7%,		8
7 " " 8%,		9
8 " " 9%,		16
9 " " 10%,		5
10 " " 11%,		159
11 " " 12%,		47
12 " " 15%,		5
15 " " 20%,		16
20% and over,		12
Rate per cent. not reported,		3
Total showing decrease in quantity of product,		308
Total showing no decrease,		31
Total establishments,		334

The above table shows that out of the 334 establishments included, 31, or 9.3 per cent., reported no decrease in the quantity of product as a result of the reduction in working hours and the changes in wages made in a few instances. But, on the other hand, it is shown that in 303 establishments, or 90.7 per cent. of the total number reporting, a decrease in product did result. Of these, 61 establishments, or 20.1 per cent. of the total number, reported decreases ranging from less than three per cent. to nine, but under ten per cent. Of this group, the largest number is found to have experienced a falling off in production of from five to six per cent.—nineteen establishments report this percentage of decrease. The next largest number in this group—16 establishments—reports a reduction of 8 but under 9 per cent. Two hundred and forty-two (242) establishments, or 78.9 per cent. of the total number, report decreases ranging from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. and over.

A falling off in the quantity of product per employe means, of course, a smaller output and a smaller business for the establishment, unless the same is met and off-set by an increase in the number of employes, an increase in the number of days in operation, or the use of improved machinery or methods of production.

The reports show that 232 establishments, out of the total number (303), had to adopt one or another of these expedients to keep production up to the standard of the times preceding the reduction in working hours; of these, 16 establishments increased the number of employes and also the days of running time; 210 establishments increased the number of employes without changing the days of running time, and 6 establishments increased the days of running time without increasing the number of employes.

The above figures go to show that out of the 396 establishments investigated to find out their experience following the reduction in working hours which they had made, 226, or 57.1 per cent., reported that by reason of a decrease in output under the shorter workday, it had been necessary to increase the number of employes, and included in this number is 16 establishments in which it had been necessary to increase not only the number of employes but the number of workdays in the year as well. In 6 other establishments it was, as stated above, necessary to increase the number of workdays but not the number of employes.

There remain 111 establishments, of which number 37 report no increase in cost of manufacture, and 31 state that there has been no decrease in the amount of production per employe; the remaining 43 establishments report too vaguely on either points to permit their being classified—that is to say, some among them state that cost of production had increased, or the quantity of product per employe had fallen off to a material extent, but no exact figures of percentage relating to either could be given.

How widely different has been the experience of establishments that have reduced the hours of labor is shown by the particulars regarding two cases which are as follows: One of these, an establishment engaged in the manufacture of soap, reduced the working hours of its office force, consisting of 354 employes, from 51 to 48 hours per week, without change in wages. The result was an increase in cost of 11 per cent., and the same percentage of decrease in quantity of work done, which was made up by the employment of more people.

The other is the case of a large shoe manufacturing firm, located in Boston, Mass., where it employs nearly 3,000 people in its factories. The working hours in this great establishment had

been, up to July 1st, 1898, 59 hours per week. A change was made then which brought working hours down to $53\frac{1}{2}$ per week; no change was made in daily wages, and the result was a reduction in the labor cost of one per cent., and at the same time, the product per employe increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In July, 1901, the 48-hour week was adopted at the works with, as in the case of the first reduction in working time, no change in the daily wages. This resulted in an increase of 3 per cent. in cost, owing to a reduction of 8 per cent. in the volume of product per employe. As the works were run 51 weeks during the year, and a larger working force could not be employed, there was no choice but to return to the $53\frac{1}{2}$ -hour schedule, which was accordingly done after having tried the 48-hour week for about one and one-half years. The result of this change, wages remaining the same, was a decrease in the cost of manufacture of 2 per cent., and a 4 per cent. increase in product per employe. The re-establishment of the nine-hour day was requested by a large majority of the firm's employes who worked by the piece.

Both reductions in time were made voluntarily on the part of the company, and without request from anyone. The firm managers reasoned that an active 9-hour day would be superior to a more or less inactive 10-hour day; these expectations were fully justified by the fact that a larger volume of work was turned out, and the workmen averaged larger earnings in 9 hours than they did in 10; there were fewer of them late starting in the morning, and a steadier application to work was maintained during the day than was the case formerly. The successful outcome of this move encouraged the belief that a further reduction in working time would be followed by like satisfactory results; then followed the reduction to 48 hours, which was a disappointment in every respect. Production fell off and the cost of manufacture increased as stated above, and, after a trial of twenty-one months, the 48-hour week was abandoned.

It may have been that the limit of exertion, generally speaking, had been reached by the workmen in compressing the work of ten hours into nine, and that as a body they had not power necessary to carry the reduction of time any further, while at the same time maintaining the volume of product.

The firm managers, however, complained that employes were quite dilatory in getting to work in the morning, and did not, as a rule, show by their conduct that they were inspired to work any more steadily on the eight than on the nine-hour plan; from experience, the conclusion was arrived at that an eight-hour day meant practically from seven to seven and a half hours actual working time. There was, therefore, nothing left to do, in order to keep up production, but provide increased factory space and employ additional working force, or else return to the nine-hour day, which was done after an unsuccessful trial of the shorter day, lasting twenty-one months.

In seventeen establishments, in which working time had been reduced from 56 to 48 hours per week, the records showed that in four of these, wages had actually been increased when the working time was reduced; the percentages of increase were two of 1.8 per cent. each, one of 7.0 per cent., and one of 10.0 per cent.; the other thirteen establishments made no change in wages. The result in this group was that in every one of the establishments the cost of manufacture had largely increased. In four of them, the increases ranged from 4.0 to 9.4 per cent., and the remaining thirteen the percentage of increase ranged from 10.0 to 20.0 per cent.; the average increase for the entire group of 17 establishments is 12.3 per cent. Ten of these establishments met the falling off in production, which averaged 10.6 per cent. for the entire group, by increasing the force of employes, and one remedied the deficiency by increasing the days of running time without changing the hours. The others, apparently, made no move of any kind to improve the conditions brought about by the reduction in the hours of labor.

The experience of another manufacturing firm, following a reduction of working hours voluntarily made, is of sufficient importance to justify its being briefly reviewed here.

The concern in question is engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel forgings, and has its works in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the statement which follows is based on testimony laid before the Industrial Commission in May, 1901, by the treasurer of the company, which was in effect as follows: In the establishment under consideration the working force consists of 250 men;

wages are advanced voluntarily, and there has never been a general demand for more pay by employes, neither has the wages of workmen ever been reduced. Those best acquainted with factory conditions will, however, be most interested in the fact that "piece-work" rates have never been cut down. It is a fixed and unchangeable rule of the firm that piece prices shall not be reduced, for it is deemed neither wise or just to lower them. Not only is this the rule, but men working on the piece-work basis are guaranteed their full day rate of pay if the same cannot for any reason be earned under the prices per piece which they receive.

The point of view taken by the firm in this respect is that, if on piece work a man, by skill and energy, increases his pay even largely, he is entitled to all he gets because his employer economizes on fuel, interest, administration and other important items. It is not fair under these circumstances to cut the workman's profits in order that the employer may gain more; indeed, such a policy is very shortsighted and, in the long run, certain to prove unprofitable.

In the industry under consideration, repairs are an expensive item; and it has been found that a well paid man so cares for the machine he works on as to minimize the need for repairs; if for no other reason, he does this because the time taken for repairs entails a direct loss on himself; nor is such a man apt to waste much material because he cannot do so without a greater or less waste of his own valuable time. Justly paid men also save by doing comparatively little imperfect work, and piece workers under this system willingly replace, at their own expense, work that is bad through their fault, and pay the cost of material that may be wasted in this way. Thus, saving and profiting as he does in many ways, and getting large advantages from the increased output, common justice to the workman demands that the piece-work rate shall not be cut merely because he too profits well.

In this establishment, after consultation with the leading workmen, notice was given that the working time would be reduced to nine hours, with ten hours pay, running 54 hours weekly for the wages heretofore paid for 60 hours. This concession, made unasked, was received gratefully by the men, who have shown

their appreciation by working closely up to the full nine hours. Experience has shown the change to be profitable, and the output of the works is slightly larger than before. A comparison of a large number of orders executed on the nine-hour basis with a like number of orders for the same goods executed under similar conditions on the ten-hour basis shows a distinct average gain in favor of the nine-hour day.

There is a slightly larger average output for the nine than for the ten-hour day, and there is throughout an increased rate of hourly and daily output under the shorter as compared with the longer working time.

Quoting the exact words of the officer of this company, in his testimony before the Industrial Commission, the results of the reduction in working time and other measures of justice adopted by the firm in dealing with its employees are thus summarized:

"The nin-hour day has been a gain and not a loss demonstrably so where exact data can be had, and satisfactorily so even where the full details cannot be secured. This result depends in large degree upon the willing and helpful spirit that exists in the works, but it cannot be depended on that similar results can be everywhere had, because the conditions elsewhere prevailing may not be the same.

"Such success as has been attained in this establishment arises from just wages paid to employes and a recognition by the company of the intelligence, efficiency, and, last but not least, the good-will of its working force."

The sentiments here expressed are in the highest degree commendable from both the moral and material standpoint, as while it is difficult to estimate exactly the difference in production in the same works between a force of men justly treated, earnest, zealous and faithful in their work, and a similar body of workmen who labor under hard and unjust conditions merely because they must live, but those familiar with industrial management well know that the difference between these two may be that between ruin and dividends.

The answers of New Jersey manufacturers to the specific inquiries contained in the schedule are shown in full in the following table:

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

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INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Employees.	Year Hours were Reduced.	Hours Worked per Week.		Changes Accompanying Reduction of Hours.						
			Before Reduction.	After Reduction.	In Daily Wages, Per Cent.	In Cost of Manufacture, Per Cent.	In Quantity of Product, Per Cent.	Due Wholly to Change of Hours and Daily Wages.	Necessary to Increase		
									Number of Employees.	Days of Running Time.	
Agricultural implements,	75	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	7.0	10.0	Yes	No	.....	Yes
Boiler making,	150	1899	59.0	53.0	.....	10.0	15.0	Yes	No	.....	No
Boots and shoes,	450	1900	59.0	55.0	.....	2.5	6.8	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Boots and shoes,	150	1904	59.0	55.0	.....	3.5	8.0	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes
Boots and shoes,	112	1903	60.0	55.0	.....	3.2	8.3	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Carriages and wagons,	175	1904	59.0	54.0	.....	7.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Clothing,	425	1903	59.0	53.8	.....	9.8	8.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Cutlery and edge tools,	100	1903	59.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	350	1903	59.0	55.0	.....	4.5	.....	.....	No	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	800	1902	59.0	54.0	.....	7.0	8.5	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	200	1901	59.0	54.0	.....	3.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	200	1901	59.0	54.0	.....	4.4	10.0	No	No	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	150	1901	59.0	54.0	.....	5.2	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes
Foundry and machinery,	140	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	3.9	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	130	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	8.9	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	120	1903	59.0	54.0	.....	10.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	115	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	10.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes
Foundry and machinery,	100	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	10.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	90	1901	59.0	54.0	.....	5.0	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes
Foundry and machinery,	65	1901	60.0	54.0	.....	10.8	10.0	No	Yes	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	60	1903	59.0	54.0	.....	11.5	10.0	Yes	.....	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	50	1899	59.0	54.0	.....	6.1	11.5	Yes	No	.....	No
Foundry and machinery,	35	1903	60.0	54.0	.....	3.7	10.0	Yes	No	.....	No
Gas and electric light fixtures,	700	1899	54.0	51.0	.....	11.2	6.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Glass,	175	1902	60.0	51.0	.....	5.0	15.0	Yes	No	.....	No
Hats and caps,	350	1902	55.0	50.0	.....	12.8	9.1	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Hats and caps,	150	1903	55.0	50.0	.....	9.9	9.1	Yes	No	.....	No
Hats and caps,	60	1903	59.0	50.0	.....	7.5	15.3	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Hats and caps,	225	1903	59.0	52.0	.....	5.0	8.5	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Iron work,	200	1903	59.0	55.0	.....	6.5	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Jewelry,	200	1903	59.0	53.5	.....	1.3	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Jewelry,	120	1902	59.0	54.0	.....	4.5	5.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No
Jewelry,	90	1903	60.0	54.0	.....	6.5	10.0	Yes	No	.....	Yes
Jewelry,	88	1902	60.0	54.0	.....	8.7	10.0	Yes	Yes	.....	No

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Employees.	Year Hours were Reduced.	Hours Worked per Week.		Changes Accompanying Reduction of Hours.								
			Before Reduction.	After Reduction.	In Daily Wages, Per Cent.	In Cost of Manufacture, Per Cent.	In Quantity of Product, Per Cent.	Due Wholly to Change of Hours and Daily Wages.	Number of Employees.	Necessary to Increase Days of Running Time.			
Jewelry.	75	1903	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Jewelry.	65	1902	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Jewelry.	60	1900	59.0	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Leather.	165	1902	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Novelties.	800	1902	57.0	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Oilcloth.	100	1902	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Planing mill products.	200	1897	54.0	44.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Planing mill products.	60	1901	54.0	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Plumbers' supplies.	70	1903	58.0	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Printing and publishing.	100	1901	59.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Refrigerators and meat blocks.	95	1903	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Saddlery hardware.	50	1903	59.0	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Silverware.	355	1903	59.0	53.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Silverware.	150	1902	60.0	54.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Silverware.	75	1902	60.0	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Worsted goods.	350	1902	60.0	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.

An examination of the foregoing table shows that 51 establishments, employing, at the time the inquiry was made, 7,070 operatives, are included in the presentation. Of these, the earliest reduction in working hours occurred in 1897, there being one establishment reporting that date; 1899 shows four reductions; 1900, one; 1901, twelve; 1902, twelve; 1903, seventeen, and 1904, four.

Twenty establishments report the hours of labor before reduction as 60 per week, 25 establishments report 59 hours, and the remaining six establishments report working hours of from 55 to 57. The working time as fixed after the reduction varies from 44 to 55 hours per week, the majority being from 53 to 55 hours. Only three establishments report having made any change in wages following the reduction in working time; in two of these, wages were decreased 10 per cent., and in the other, an increase of twenty per cent. in piece prices is reported. With one exception, every establishment included in the presentation reports increases in the cost of manufacture, the percentage ranging from a little more than one to nearly seventeen per cent., and the same establishments report a falling off in product as having followed immediately after the reduction, the percentages ranging between five and twenty.

With only a few exceptions, this state of affairs is reported as having grown directly from the change in working hours, and the deficiency in production, in all but a few instances, was met by increasing the number of employes or the number of working days.

PART IV.

Labor Legislation.

Decisions of the Courts.

Labor Chronology.

Labor Legislation.

CHAPTER 94.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the law relating to master and servant.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, to revise and codify the laws relating to master and servant and report the same to the next Legislature, with such comments and recommendations as they deem proper. Said commission shall organize by the election of a president and secretary, and may employ such clerical assistance as shall be necessary, at reasonable compensation to be fixed by them and paid by the State when appropriated for that purpose.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3, 1905.

CHAPTER 102.

SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health and work hours of persons, employes and operatives in factories, workshops, mills and all places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, and to establish a department for the enforcement thereof," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and four.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. For the purposes of this act and the act to which it is a supplement biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes and confectionery shall be interpreted to be goods, and places wherein the same are made or manufactured shall be held and considered as places where goods are manufactured; the word bakery in this act shall include all buildings, rooms or places where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes and confectionery are made or manufactured, and the provisions of this act, or any supplement thereof or amendment thereto, shall be enforced by the department of labor, and it shall be the duty of the officers of that department to enforce the provisions of this act; all suits brought for violations of any of the provisions of this act shall be brought in the manner and under the same restrictions as is provided for bringing suits under the act to which this is a supplement.

2. No employe shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in any bakery more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of day in which such employe shall so work during such week, but it shall be lawful, in cases of emergency, for an employer to permit any employe to work an additional time, not exceeding two hours per day, such extra work to be remunerated at the rate of weekly wages paid to such employe for his week of sixty hours; no employe in any bakery shall be discharged by his employer for having made any truthful statement as a witness in a court, or to the commissioner, assistant commissioner of labor, or any inspector in pursuance of this act, or any act amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto.

3. All buildings or rooms where goods are manufactured or made shall be drained and plumbed in a manner that will conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and shall have airshafts, windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation; no cellar, basement, or place which is below the street level shall hereafter be used and occupied as a place in which to manufacture biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes and

confectionery, except where the same was used for that purpose at the time of the passing of this act.

4. Every room used for a bakery shall be at least eight feet in height, and shall have, if required by the said commissioner or assistant commissioner, an impermeable floor, constructed of wood properly saturated with linseed oil; the sidewalls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, except where brick walls are shown, and, if required by the said commissioner or assistant commissioner, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary and clean condition; the commissioner shall have the power to order that any bakery shall be cleaned in such manner as he shall direct; no domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a bakery.

5. Biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cake and confectionery, after the same are made or manufactured, shall be kept in dry and airy rooms; the floors, shelves, pans, trays and every kind of appliances used for storing the same shall be so arranged that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

6. Whoever shall conduct a place covered by the provisions of this act shall provide a proper wash-room and water-closet or closet separate and apart from the room or rooms in which the manufacture of the goods is carried on; no water-closet, earth closet or privy shall be within or communicate directly with the room in which goods covered by the provisions of this act are made or manufactured.

7. Sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms used for a bakery, and the commissioner or assistant commissioner or an inspector may inspect such sleeping places if they are on the same premises as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed, in compliance with sanitary principles.

8. The commissioner of labor shall be required to enforce compliance with all the provisions of this act, and for that purpose it shall be his duty to have all bakeries visited and inspected at least once in six months; and whenever a complaint in writing,

signed by any employe in any such bakery or by an officer or representative of any labor union in the county wherein the same is located, shall be received by the said commissioner stating that any provision of this act is being violated in any bakery, it shall be the duty of the said commissioner forthwith to have the said bakery, concerning which complaint is made, visited and inspected; the visits or inspections shall be made in the presence of those then working or employed in said bakery and during the usual hours of employment therein.

9. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, allowed, permitted or required to work in any bakery between the hours of seven o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the forenoon following.

10. All notices given under or pursuant to this act or any act supplementary thereof or mandatory thereto, shall be in writing, signed by the commissioner of labor, and may be served upon the owner or proprietor of the place wherein such violation occurred either by delivering the same to him in person or by sending it to him by mail at his last known post-office address, with postage prepaid; if his post-office address is not known, then the said notice may be mailed to the address of the bakery or place wherein such violation shall have been committed; the notice providing for the doing of any act or the abating of anything forbidden by this act shall fix the time within which such act shall be done or such thing abated, and if the order shall not be obeyed within the time therein fixed, the person so failing to obey shall be liable to the penalty herein fixed for the violation thereof.

11. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any owner or proprietor who fails to obey any order of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for the first offense and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Approved April 5, 1905.

Decisions of Courts.

MICHAEL GREEN, Plaintiff and Defendant in Error, *v.* THE
BARNES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Defendant and
Plaintiff in Error.

Argued February Term—Decided June 13, 1904.

Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Opinion by the COURT, *58 Atlantic Reporter 171.*

Trials—New Trial—Second Verdict—Insufficiency of Evidence
—Excessive Damages.

1. A second verdict concurring with a prior verdict set aside as being against the weight of evidence will not be interfered with on that ground, though the testimony in its support is substantially the same as that at the first trial.

2. The fact that a verdict is a second verdict concurring with a prior verdict set aside as against the weight of evidence will not prevent the Court from setting it aside if excessive.

TOOL *v.* NORTH JERSEY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Argued February Term—Decided June 13, 1904.

Opinion by GUMMERE, *C. J.*, *58 Atlantic Reporter 172.*

Trial Verdict—Mistake—Correction.

1. Where the jury fixed on the sum of \$1,000 as plaintiff's compensation, but allowed a further \$200 under the belief that,

to entitle plaintiff to costs in that sum, there must be an allowance to him therefor by the jury, the verdict should be reduced to that amount.

ZIPPLE *v.* SANFORD & HARRIS COMPANY ET AL.

Argued November Term, 1903—Decided June 13, 1904.

Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Opinion by the COURT, *58 Atlantic Reporter* 176.

Death—Damages—Surviving Kin—Complaint.

1. Where an action under the statute to recover damages for death by wrongful act, there is a necessary inference from the averments of the complainant that a decedent left next of kin surviving him, the declaration will not be stricken out for failure to allege that fact.

EVERS *v.* KROUSE.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 22, 1904.

Opinion by GUMMERE, *C. J.*, *58 Atlantic Reporter* 181.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Tort of Servant—Liability of Master.

1. An act done by a servant while engaged in the work of his master, but entirely disconnected therefrom—done not as a means or for the purpose of performing that work, but solely for the accomplishment of the independent malicious or mis-

chievous purpose of the servant—is not in any sense an act of the master, and for injuries resulting to a third person from such an act, the servant alone is responsible.

DEMARIA *v.* CRAMER.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 20, 1904.

Opinion by GARRISON, *J.*, 58 *Atlantic Reporter* 341.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. At the trial of an action for personal injuries at which the plaintiff adduces testimony and rests his case, and the defendant calls no witnesses, it is, under Rule 47 of the Supreme Court, the right of the plaintiff's counsel to sum up the evidence to the jury.

KING *v.* ATLANTIC CITY GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 20, 1904.

Opinion by GARRISON, *J.*, 58 *Atlantic Reporter* 345.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Where a person authorizes another to speak for him, he may be confronted by testimony as to what was said by his representative within the scope of his authority; but where the employment is purely mechanical the master is not chargeable with what his employe may choose to say while at work for him.

2. In a suit against a master for damages caused by furnishing a defective appliance, testimony that a servant who, after the accident had been sent to repair such appliance, or to ascertain and

report its condition to his employer, said that something was wrong with the appliance, is irrelevant, hearsay and inadmissible.

MANNEBACH *v.* STEVENS ET AL.

Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Argued June Term, 1904—Decided November 7, 1904.

Opinion by GARRISON, *J.*, 58 *Atlantic Reporter* 1089.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to Employee—Assumption of Risk—Nonsuit.

1. When upon the case made by the plaintiff, his assumption of the risk that led to his injury appeared, a motion made for a nonsuit upon that ground should be granted.

NATALIZZO *v.* VALENTINO.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 14, 1904.

Appeal from District Court, Newark.

59 *Atlantic Reporter* 7.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. A servant employed by the month at a monthly sum, without excuse, left his employer after working eighteen days, and the next day was employed by the same master by the week at increased wages. He again left after working two days.

Held, that he cannot recover for his eighteen days' service under his first employment.

SHARP V. DURAND.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 7, 1904.

Opinion by GUMMERE, C. J., *59 Atlantic Reporter* 7.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Master and Servant—Dangerous Condition Created by Servant
—Duty of Master—Assumption of Risk.

1. A servant who, without his master's authority, creates a dangerous condition in the place where he works, assumes the risk thereof, and the master, on learning thereof, is under no duty to safeguard it.

MAURER V. GOULD & EBERHARDT.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 7, 1904.

Opinion by the COURT, *59 Atlantic Reporter* 28.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Servant's Injuries—Evidence—Question for Jury—Cross-Examination—Proper Scope.

1. In an action for injuries to a servant, *held*, that the question whether the servant was guilty of contributory negligence in using a defective machine was for the jury.

2. In an action for injuries to a servant, *held*, that the question whether the master was negligent in failing to provide safe appliances was for the jury.

3. It is only where the testimony offered is of such a conclusive character as would compel the Court, in the exercise of sound legal discretion, to set aside a verdict returned in opposition to such testimony that the binding instruction to the jury should be given.

4. Where in an action for injuries to a servant, plaintiff called a physician to prove the fact that he had removed one of the plaintiff's kidneys, but he was not examined by plaintiff as to the causes which produced the degenerated condition of that organ, it was proper to overrule a question to the witness on cross-examination as to his opinion as to the cause of the degeneration of the kidney.

5. The exclusion of a question on cross-examination was harmless where the witness was subsequently permitted to be cross-examined fully on the same point.

BURNS *v.* DELAWARE AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY. DONAHUE *v.* SAME.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, November 14, 1904.

Opinion by PITNEY, J., 59 *Atlantic Reporter* 220.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. It is one of the duties of an employer to exercise reasonable care in the manner in which he sets his servants to work, and the system of method adopted by the employer for the doing of the work shall be reasonably safe for the servant, and free from latent dangers known to the master, or discernible by an ordinary prudent master in the circumstances.

2. Where there is evidence from which the jury may reasonably find that the injured servant had no knowledge of the latent danger that necessitated the use of certain precautions for his safety, it cannot be held as a conclusion of law that because the servant knew of the absence of the precautions, he thereby assumed the risk of injury resulting to him from their absence.

3. It is not merely the physical surroundings of the servant that must be obvious to him in order that he may be held to have assumed the risks arising therefrom, but it must be obvious to

him, or at least to any ordinarily prudent servant under the circumstances, that there is danger to him in such a situation.

4. The rule that the duty of a master with respect to care as to the tools and appliances furnished for his servant's work is limited to such as are, in fact, supplied by the master, has no applicancy to the failure of the master to supply appliances needed, not for the work itself, but solely to protect the servant against latent dangers arising out of the work.

5. The duty of the master to exercise care for the safety of the servant cannot be evaded by the employment of others for its performance. The persons so employed are not fellow-servants engaged in common employment with the servant for whose safety the care is to be exercised.

6. The question whether a witness has such special knowledge or experience as to qualify him to give opinion evidence is a question of fact for the determination of the trial court, whose finding is not reviewable on writ of error if there be any legal evidence to support it.

HUMPHRIES *v.* RARITAN COPPER WORKS.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 2, 1905.

Opinion by the COURT, *60 Atlantic Reporter* 62.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Death of Employee—Rules of Employer—Notice to Decedent—
Weight of Evidence.

1. The fact that a railroad company had adopted a rule prohibiting its employes making flying switches will not prevent recovery for the death of an employe while making such switch if the rule was not called to the attention of the decedent.

2. A verdict that decedent's death resulted from a defective switch, based on the testimony of two witnesses as to its con-

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dition, will be set aside as against the evidence where nine witnesses, after a personal examination of the switch, testified that it was in perfect condition.

VAN BLARCOM *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 15, 1905.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., *60 Atlantic Reporter* 182.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Railroads—Injury to Employee—Degree of Care Required—
Instructions.

1. A railroad company owes to an engineer, employed by it in running a locomotive over its tracks, the duty of exercising reasonable care to keep its tracks in a safe condition for this purpose.

2. In an action for the death of such employee caused by a defect in the defendant's tracks, the jury was instructed that: "It was the obligation of this railroad company to use a high degree of care to keep its road-bed in a safe condition for the uses for which it was designed." Held, that, while this instruction is not approved, it affords no grounds for reversal when the objection made to it at the trial failed to point out in what respect the language to which exception was prayed was either inadequate, misleading or lacking in precision.

FRANKLIN *v.* EMPIRE RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, March 22, 1905.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *60 Atlantic Reporter* 186.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Master and Servant—Contract of Employment—Action—
Evidence—Employment.

1. In an action upon contract, the evidence of the plaintiff to sustain the burden of proving that he had fulfilled the contract

was clearly overcome by the evidence of the defendant that there was a failure to perform the contract.

2. Proof of sufficient excuse for not performing a contract will not sustain an averment in the declaration that it was performed.

FERGUSON *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ET AL.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. March 6, 1905.

Opinion by VREDENBURGH, J., 60 *Atlantic Reporter* 382.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to Employe—Negligence—Question for Jury.—*Lex Fori*.

1. It was held that the facts bearing on the case of the accident, as presented by the plaintiff at the trial below, were sufficient to require their submission by the Court to the jury.

2. If different minds might honestly draw from the testimony (from which the negligence of the defendant could reasonably be inferred) different conclusions as to the cause of the accident, the settled legal rule is that such material question remaining in substantial dispute belongs to the province of the jury.

3. In the trial of actions arising *ex delicto*, the *lex fori* is controlling upon the question of the quantum of evidence requisite to place the cause within the province of the jury; such question concerns the order of judicial proceedings where the action is instituted.

NORMAN *v.* MIDDLESEX & S. TRACTION COMPANY.
CHEVALIER *v.* SAME.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey. April 20, 1905.

Opinion by VROOM, J.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to Employe—Fellow-Servants.

Norman, the plaintiff, in the employ of one Leshner, was repairing the road of the defendant under a contract with defend-

ant, and while plaintiff was propelling a car over defendant's road in the service of Leshner, a car of defendant collided with that car and injured plaintiff; the collision being due either to the fact that the servant on the car preceding that on which the plaintiff was failed to warn defendant's servant driving the colliding car, or else that servant failed to heed the warning and wait on switch. Held, that the direction of a verdict for defendant on the ground that the employees of Leshner and the employees of the defendant were all operating cars over the line of the defendant, and hence were, in the operation of the cars, all fellow-servants, was error.

D'AGOSTINO v. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 12, 1905.

Opinion by FORT, J., 60 *Atlantic Reporter* 1113.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Railroad Employee—Warning of Danger—Assumption of Risk.

1. If a workman, in the discharge of his duty, has placed himself in a position of probable danger, where he has the right to expect a warning before the danger becomes actual, is injured because the danger warning was not given, the question of whether he assumed the risk or was guilty of contributory negligence cannot be decided against him by the Court.

2. The plaintiff's intestate was employed by the defendant to work on its railroad tracks, over which trains were frequently run. It was a part of the system under which the men worked upon the tracks that the foreman should, upon the approach of a train, call out, "Look out on track No. 3," or "Look out on track No. 4," as the fact was, and for the men on such track to get out of the way until the train passed. The plaintiff's intestate was injured by an engine running over him because of the failure of the foreman to give this customary warning. *Held*, that the giving of warning was embraced in the duty owed by the de-

fendant to the deceased that the place where he worked should be kept safe; that failure to perform this duty carefully was imputable to the defendant as employer, and that such failure was not one of the obvious dangers of which the deceased, as employe, assumed the risk.

RICKER v. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 17, 1905.

Opinion by the COURT, 61 *Atlantic Reporter* 89.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Master and Servant—Injuries to Locomotive Fireman—Negligence of Train Dispatcher—Evidence—Sufficiency.

1. In an action for injuries to a locomotive fireman caused by a collision, evidence held insufficient to show negligence on part of the train dispatcher with respect to statements or inquiries made by him as to the whereabouts of a certain train.

2. Same question for jury. Whether the train dispatcher was negligent in permitting plaintiff's train to leave without knowing the position of the colliding train and a train which it passed, *held*, under the evidence, a question for the jury.

3. Damages—Personal Injuries—Excessive Verdict. In an action for injuries the evidence showed that plaintiff was a locomotive fireman, 38 years of age, earning, prior to his injuries, \$80 to \$85 a month. By the accident both legs were crushed so that the right leg had to be amputated below the knee, and right hip was also injured. The collar bone and shoulder blade were also broken, but they, with the left leg, healed. The side and head were also injured. Plaintiff was confined to the hospital for ten weeks, and was unable to be out for seven months. He expended \$200 for medical treatment and \$150 for an artificial leg, with which he walked without crutches or a cane. He was not entirely disabled, but had earned a few hundred dollars since the accident. *Held*, that a verdict for \$20,000 should be scaled to \$10,000.

FUKER *v.* KERBAUGH.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, July 5, 1905.

Opinion by GARRETSON, *J.*, 61 *Atlantic Reporter* 376.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to Employee—Defective Platform—Negligence.

1. When a master has furnished reasonably suitable material in sufficient quantities for the building of a movable platform, to be used in connection with a railroad embankment, and which platform was built by the gang of men employed in constructing the embankment as part of that work, he has fulfilled his duty toward those workmen, and one of them injured by the falling of the platform cannot recover as for any negligence of the master.

2. Same—Suitable Material—Evidence. That the material furnished was reasonably suitable is proved by evidence that similar material had been safely used for several months upon the work, and for a long time upon other similar works.

HABER *v.* JENKINS RUBBER COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 19, 1905.

Opinion by MAGIE, *Ch.*, 61 *Atlantic Reporter* 382.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Duty of Master—Safe Approaches to Work

The duty of a master respecting the provision of a safe place to work for his workmen extends to providing a reasonably safe mode of entrance and exit from the place at which the workman is employed.

2. Same—Contributory Negligence.

When a safe mode of entrance and exit is furnished, evidence of the use by some of the workmen of another mode of entering

and leaving the place of employment will not impose a duty upon the employer to care for the safety of a workman who deviates from the path which the such workman had been accustomed to use and proceed to another part of the grounds out of mere idle curiosity. When out of the path provided or customarily used, the employer owes the workman no duty of a higher degree than that which is due to a licensee.

BENDER *v.* NEW YORK GLUCOSE COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 19, 1905.

Opinion by DIXON, *J.*, 61 *Atlantic Reporter* 388.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Minor Employes—Assumption of Risk.

Minor employes assume the risk of those dangers attendant upon their work which are obvious to them.

KALKER *v.* HEDDEN.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 19, 1905.

Opinion by FORT, *J.*, 61 *Atlantic Reporter* 395.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Injury to Employe—Cause of Accident—Question for the Jury.

1. When, under the proof, it is reasonably inferable that the accident happened by the catching of the edge of a belt under a defective key, used to fasten a pulley-wheel to a revolving shaft used for the transmission of power in the operation of machinery, the question whether it did so happen is for the jury.

Industrial Chronology of New Jersey.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

Accidents to Workmen While on Duty.

October.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Two Italian laborers employed on the Atlantic City Railroad were struck by a gravel train while at work near Pleasantville; one was instantly killed and the other so badly mangled that it was found necessary to amputate his right foot.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Peter Bruinoge, a workman employed at the Alexander Dye Works, Lodi, had a hand crushed in a machine on which he was at work.

Dominick Zimmeri, while at work in a stone quarry, had a hand severely crushed by a large stone falling upon it.

John Frost, a workman employed by the New York Glucose Company, had an arm caught in the belt of a machine and sustained a painful dislocation of the wrist and shoulder.

An employe of the New York Glucose Company was drowned at Edgewater by falling overboard from a barge laden with material belonging to the concern.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

James Brennen, an engineer, was caught in the machinery of a dredge on which he was working at Florence on the Delaware River, and very severely bruised about the head and arms.

As a result of an argument which grew out of his discharge as engineer at the new Roebling plant at Florence, John Peck was shot and instantly killed by a fellow workman who claimed that the shooting was done in self defense.

James Horne, chief engineer at the lumber mill of Severns & Sons, Burlington, was struck on the shoulder by a large circular saw which flew from the spindle on which it was running and shattered the iron protecting shield that covered it. The wound inflicted was long and deep, and the man nearly bled to death before a physician could be procured for him.

John Rhoda, head pitter in shop No. 3 of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Company at Burlington, while in the bottom of a pit which he was

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preparing for the day's work, was struck by a heavy iron flask that slipped from a hook, on which it was suspended above him, and so severely injured, as to make his recovery, in the opinion of the company's physician, impossible.

Henry Basher, engineer at the Sutcliff & Wilds Gelatine Works, near Bordentown, was caught in the shafting, while engaged in oiling the machinery, and had two ribs and an ankle broken besides sustaining severe internal injuries before he was extricated.

Dallas Pierce, a workman employed in the Risdon-Alcott Company's works at Mount Holly, had a foot badly crushed by a large piece of metal falling upon it.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Jacob Nelson, a workman employed at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, was crushed to death beneath a mass of steel plate which fell upon him through the breaking of a crane by which it was suspended. Richard Maloney, another workman, was injured by the same accident and will, the physicians say, probably die.

George Best, a freight brakeman on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was thrown from the top of a car on which he was riding and received injuries so severe as to necessitate his removal to a hospital.

Joseph Urban, fifteen years of age, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company, was struck on the head by a large piece of iron, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Richard Halloway, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company, had a leg crushed by a heavy mass of iron falling on it.

Hamilton Broom, fourteen years of age, had two fingers cut off by a piece of iron falling upon them, while at work assisting in the erection of a gas tank.

Thomas Burns, a rigger, fell into the hold of the cruiser "Washington," on which he was at work, a distance of fifty feet. It was found that as a result of the accident, the man had a fractured pelvis, a compound fracture of the left leg, besides lacerations of the scalp and injuries to the back and the right foot. It was expected that Burns would die.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Ovid Hay, an employe of the Whiteall Tatum Company's works at South Millville, had a hand caught and severely lacerated between some ware he was placing on an elevator.

ESSEX COUNTY.

George Price, a workman engaged in cleaning the factory of Couse & King at Newark, fell, through the collapse of a stairs down which he was walking, and the point of a crowbar, which he was carrying, entered his mouth and was driven out under his left ear, inflicting a terrible wound from which it was not expected he could recover.

John McGrath, a stone cutter, was stabbed in the left breast during the progress of a labor dispute, by an Italian whom McGrath was endeavoring

to persuade against going to work in a stone yard, against which a strike had been declared.

Sebastian Gieth, a workman employed in one of the large iron works of Newark, had three fingers of his right hand amputated, after they had been crushed by a power press.

Philip Metzger and John Durkin, both employed at the plant of the Celluloid Company, were scalded by the bursting of a steam condensing tank, situated on the floor below the one on which they were working. The cover of the condenser was driven through the floor, by the explosion, at a point near where both boys were stationed. Metzger died after removal to a hospital, and Durkin was so severely scalded as to leave small prospects of his recovery.

Charles Limbacker, an employe of Unger Brothers, manufacturers of jewelry, suffered a compound fracture of the right arm by its having been caught in a stamping machine.

Antonio Favia, a laborer employed at Branch Brook Park, Newark, fell into an excavation twenty-five feet deep and suffered a fracture of the skull. The man's chance of recovery was regarded as very slight.

Philip Carmyle, a laborer, suffered a dislocation of the shoulder from having fallen to the bottom of a trench at which he was working.

Thomas Heavy, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, suffered a fracture of the skull, which was expected to prove fatal, in a collision between a repair wagon on which he with four other employes were riding on a trolley car running at high speed in an opposite direction. The three companions of Heavy were also badly injured.

George Buehler, a truckman, died from septic poisoning, the result of internal injuries received by the falling of a heavy casting which he was unloading from his truck at Laundry Place, Newark. The accident occurred in August, 1904.

Robert Lessler, workman employed at the factory of Goldsmith & Sons, fell from a ladder on which he was standing, and was severely injured about the legs and hips.

Tony Lameno, a laborer, was, with another workman, buried under a great mass of earth from the caving in of an embankment at which they were working on Fairview Avenue, Newark. Lameno was crushed to death. The other man, Michael Racippo, escaped with severe, but not necessarily fatal injuries.

John Malan, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, at the leather manufactory of John Nieder, Newark, and was severely injured about the back and legs.

Alexander Kaporas, eighteen years of age, and employed at the Nairn Linoleum Works, Newark, had his left hand so badly crushed while at work that it was expected amputation would have to be resorted to.

Michael O'Shea, a mason, fell from a scaffold on which he was working and had three ribs broken.

John Stolz, a watchman employed in the Roemer factory, Newark, fell from a second-story window of the rear end of the building and was seriously injured about the head and back.

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John Fenane, employed at the Thropp Machine Works, sustained a severe injury to the right hand through a bar with which he was turning a wheel becoming loose and falling upon it.

Joseph Labatello, a laborer, while employed by the Public Service Corporation laying new gas mains in Springfield Avenue, Newark, was overcome by gas which escaped while a connection was being made, and fell unconscious into the hole dug for the new pipe.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Edward P. Grace, a conductor on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, fell from an engine which he was riding, and the wheels passed over his feet, taking off six toes.

Edward Kuster, employed in the Smeed Iron Works, Pine street, Newark, had his right leg crushed through being caught in the machine on which he was at work.

Harry Smith, employed at the plant of F. H. Lovell & Company, had the great toe of his right foot cut off through a heavy knife, about which he was working, becoming loose and falling upon it.

Charles Arnheiter, employed at the Clark Thread Mill, East Newark, had his right foot severely injured through an accident while at work.

James V. Birdsall, employed in the factory of the Webb Folding Box Company, had his right hand almost severed, through having it caught in a machine on which he was at work.

Samuel Franklin, a workman employed in the erection of an oil tank in the Guffy Yards at Bayonne, fell from a scaffold to the ground and received injuries from which he died a few days later.

Joseph Crum, a fireman employed on the Lackawanna Railroad, was severely injured while on his engine by being struck by a fragment of an exploded valve.

James Lowery, a laborer, was so severely crushed between heavy telegraph poles, which he was engaged in unloading from a car at the West Shore Railroad Station, that it seemed probable that he would die from his injuries.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

A workman, name unknown, employed on one of the bridges of the Ontario and Western Railroad near Flemington, had a foot crushed under the wheels of a car from which he was helping to unload heavy iron beams for the bridge structure. Another workman, also unnamed, had a rib broken through being involved in the same accident.

William Weitsman, a workman employed in raising the bridge span at Callicoon Depot, fell twenty-nine feet from the tressel into the water, but escaped with bruises of a comparatively trifling nature.

Ella Seals, an operative in the High Bridge Shoe Factory, had the index finger of her left hand pierced by two needles while operating a machine. One of the needles broke off and left the detached fragment in the girl's finger.

John Nagle, employed at the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's plant, had a leg badly bruised through being struck by large fragments of a bursted emery wheel.

Aaron Linderbury, a carpenter employed by the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, had the end of three fingers severed from his left hand by a mis-directed blow of a hatchet, with which he was shaping a large wedge.

William Ashton, a carpenter residing in Lambertville, was badly hurt while working on a new building of the Union Paper Mills at New Hope, through a heavy stone falling upon him from above. The injury resulted in partial paralysis of the man's limbs.

Charles Worthington, employed at the Lambertville Spoke Works, had his fingers badly bruised through being caught in a machine on which he was at work. Alfred Woolverton, employed at the same works, had the end of his left thumb cut off through slipping under the knife of a machine which he was operating.

Charles Smith, a stone quarry workman, fell from the top of the quarry at which he was working to the bottom, a distance of forty feet, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred through the breaking of an iron bar which he was using at the time.

Foster Penele, a colored man, was drowned through the upsetting of a boat laden with sheet iron which he was rowing across the Delaware River from Tucker's Shipyard at North Cramer Hill.

MERCER COUNTY.

Albert Schuchardt and Frank Jones, the former a fireman and the latter an operative employed at the Cook Pottery plant, were both severely injured while endeavoring to extinguish a fire at the above named works.

John L. Cochran, employed at the Greenwood Pottery, Trenton, had both legs broken through being struck by a heavy sagger while he was engaged in arranging some ware.

Charles Grupp, employed at the Grieb Rubber Works, had his right hand caught in a calendar machine, and suffered a severe laceration of the thumb and three fingers.

Andrew Keenan, employed at Doyle's Lumber Yard, fell from a car which he was helping unload at that place and suffered several severe cuts and bruises.

J. J. Donohoe, employed at the Trenton Water Works, was badly injured by an explosion which occurred while he was making an inspection of the boilers in the pumping station.

August Checiokoski, employed in the building department of the John A. Roebling Works, had the sleeve of a knitted jacket which he wore, caught in a heavy pulley and the arm which was thereby drawn into the machinery, was torn off at the elbow. The injured man was taken to the hospital where the doctors found it necessary to amputate the remainder of the arm at the shoulder.

William Robinson, a painter, fell a distance of thirty feet from a scaffold on which he was at work, and had an arm broken besides sustaining other severe injuries.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Daniel Knutter, employed at the Levering & Garrigues Iron Works, had the forefinger of his right hand torn off through being caught in the gears of a machine on which he was working.

John Voorhees, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the water tank to the ground and had both arms broken and his face severely cut and bruised.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Henry E. Keller, employed in the planing mill of Chandler & Maas, was struck by a swinging cut-off saw he was operating that became loose from the socket; the saw cut a deep gash in the right side of his forehead which extended downward to the lower end of the cheek.

Henry Ammerman, employed in a printing office at Asbury Park, while operating a press had a leg caught in the gearing and nearly all the flesh torn from his knee.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Bertram Hoagland, an apprentice to the moulding trade at the foundry of Richardson & Boynton Company, while carrying a ladle of molten iron, slipped and poured a quantity of the liquid metal into his shoe. The foot was very severely burned before the shoe could be removed.

Flanders Earles, a helper in a saw mill, had an arm so badly lacerated by coming in accidental contact with a circular saw that amputation may be necessary.

James Hubert, a machinist employed at the Lackawanna Railroad shops, had the forefinger of his right hand nearly cut off through being caught in a planing machine which he was running at the time.

Two men employed at the Hibernia Mines, whose names were not given, were severely injured while at work. One had a leg broken just below the knee, and the other suffered from an accident which may deprive him of the sight of one eye.

William Ryan, of Upper Hibernia, was caught in the gates of an ore crusher and received severe external and internal injuries.

George Poole, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell between two cars and was so severely injured that he died at the Paterson Hospital a few days later.

Antonio Spinner, a carpenter, fell from the unfinished stairs of a building on which he was at work and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.

M. Gallo, superintendent of the Cranbury Lake Granite Quarry, met with an accident while performing his duty which necessitated the amputation of his right arm.

Michael Dee, a freight brakeman, was swept from his train by his head coming in contact with a signal post, and fell to the ground. When taken up he was found to be unconscious and suffering from many severe bruises.

Harvey Morris, Edward Bartle and John Smith, aged respectively twenty, seventeen, and thirty-nine years, were burned so badly through an accident that occurred at the Wharton Furnace, where they were employed, that all died within two days of the occurrence. One other man, William George, was so badly burned that he died in the hospital a day later than the other victims. The accident was caused by the boiling up and flowing over the men of molten slag or refuse that was being taken in a train of small iron cars from the furnace to the dump. Two of the unfortunate men were married; one leaves a wife and eight children—the youngest of whom was only one week old at the time of its father's tragic death; the other family consists of a wife and three children the oldest six, and the youngest not yet two years old.

Jacob Everly, employed at a paper mill in Franklin Furnace, had his right hand severely crushed by a heavy metal ball falling upon it while he was at work.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Thomas Nolan, an engineer on the Susquehanna Railroad, was hit by a "free swinging" lever, the weight of which fractured the bone of his arm and crushed the hand.

Percy M. Jones, a gas fitter, mistook the elevator shaft in the second-story of a building where he was at work, for a doorway and stepped through, falling to the floor of the basement. The man was nearsighted and neither rail or notice of any kind was placed outside the door to indicate its character.

Charles McClinchy, a machinist employed at the Passaic Rolling Mills, was crushed by a large boiler that became loose from its fastenings and rolled over, crushing the man who, at the time, happened to be directly along side of it. McClinchy died three hours after the accident.

Tunis Keyser, an assistant fireman at the Ashley & Bailey Silk Mill, was very badly scalded while making repairs to a six-inch steam pipe in the boiler-room. A pressure regarded as well within the limit of safety was on the pipe at the time of the explosion, and no one could account for the cause of the accident. The man's face and hands were frightfully scalded before he could be rescued from the position in which he fell.

Cornelius Pickart, a carpenter, fell from the roof of the Auger & Simon Silk Mill, where he had been working, and striking the ground forty feet below received a fracture of the skull that resulted in death within an hour after the accident occurred.

Peter Lora, a metal ware worker, had the second finger of his left hand crushed while at work in the mill where he was employed. The bruised finger was removed by amputation.

An Italian laborer, name not given, had a foot badly crushed through an accident at the Passaic Rolling Mills.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

L. H. Cowley, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was at work setting wires on the top of a pole which suddenly broke off near the ground. The man, who was strapped to the

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pole, fell to earth with its end resting across his chest, which caused internal injuries besides which his ankles were sprained.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Peter O'Neill, who met with an accident at the Stanhope Furnace about a year ago, died at Morris Plains Hospital recently as a result of the injuries he then received.

Anthony Johnson, employed at the Taylor Mine, had a leg broken in the shaft where he was at work by a cave-in of earth, which occurred shortly after a blast had been fired off.

UNION COUNTY.

John Dilinsky, a laborer employed at the old Central Railroad Yards, had the toes of one foot so badly crushed by a pair of car wheels which fell upon his foot through the breaking of a derrick hook, that three of them had to be amputated.

Herman Gaedeke, a machinist employed at the shop of Brownson & Miller, had his left hand almost cut off by a knife while at work.

George Morton, an employe of the Singer Manufacturing Company, received a severe injury to one of his hands through an accident which occurred to him while at work.

Paul Hoffman, a painter, fell from the roof of a house, on which he was at work, to the ground thirty feet below. His injuries were so numerous and serious that it was believed he could not live.

A man named Able, fireman on a New Jersey Central freight train, was killed in a collision with another train near Plainfield.

George Newmiller, a machinist employed at the Scott Press Works, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it from a machine on which he was at work.

An Italian workman, name not given, employed in the chipping room of the Pond Tool Company, was badly hurt by a flying piece of steel which inflicted a large gash in his head and rendered him unconscious by the force of the blow.

Charles Post, employed at the Regina Music Box Factory, Rahway, had his left hand caught in the machinery and so badly lacerated that the thumb had to be amputated.

WARREN COUNTY.

The watchman employed at the Alpha Cement Works, had a leg and ankle badly crushed by a rock which was driven into his shelter shed by a blast.

Whitfield Garey, a brakeman, was thrown from his car while engaged in drilling, and received several severe bruises.

George Snyder, employed at the Needham factory, lost the end of the third finger of his right hand while working on a planing machine.

John Mollinneaux, a miner at the Washington mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, had an arm broken through a large piece of ore falling

upon it. Charles Tauger, amachinist, had a finger crushed while setting up a machine in the same mine.

Five workmen engaged in making repairs to Blair Hall, Blairstown, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty feet by the breaking of a scaffold on which they were working. All were painfully, but none of the number seriously injured.

November.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Two employes of the Bulls Ferry Chemical Company were killed by an explosion which occurred in the company's works at Edgewater.

One man was killed and another fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite that was being placed in position for blasting at the excavation being made for the new Lackawanna Railroad shops in the vicinity of Kingsland. Besides these two men, four other laborers were severely injured by the same accident.

Walter Reed, eighteen years old, was caught in the belting while at work in a saw-mill at Hackensack and crushed to death before he could be released.

Frank Murray, a carpenter, fell to the street through the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working at Fort Lee, and had an arm broken.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Henry Kunzel, a bakery employe at Bordentown, had an arm caught in a machine on which he was at work and so badly lacerated that amputation of the entire limb was necessary.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

W. C. Gillispie, an employe of the Michelin Brothers Phosphate Company at Camden, was dangerously scalded about the head and the upper part of the body by escaping steam from a fractured pipe in the engine-room of the works.

Benjamin Shinn, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, had a leg crushed and broken in two places by a heavy cast-iron pipe falling upon it.

Charles Jackel was struck on the head and severely injured by a sledge hammer which flew from its handle while being wielded by a fellow workman in the Pavonia Car Shops at Camden.

Neal McBride, aged 55 years, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg, from a large cast-iron pipe having fallen upon him.

Five laborers, employed in the interior of a newly erected building in Camden, were killed by the collapse of the structure, which fell in without affording any warning of their danger. Six other workmen, involved in the same disaster, were taken from the ruins severely injured but yet alive.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Samuel Horner, 14 years of age, employed at the Ayars Canning Factory at Bridgeton, was caught and drawn into the machinery while putting a belt on a revolving pulley. When released, it was found that the scalp had been torn from his head, his left arm fractured in four places, the shoulder having been drawn out of the socket. It is not expected that the boy will survive his injuries.

ESSEX COUNTY.

David Neeley, 55 years old, a painter, fell to the street from the roof of a house in Vailsburg, Newark, on which he was working, and received injuries from which he died.

Patrick McLagur, 57 years old, a flagman, was struck by a locomotive at a Newark crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad, where he was employed, and sustained a fracture of the hip, besides other severe injuries.

Michael Florida fell down an elevator shaft in the works of the Art Metal Company at Newark, and was badly injured about the head and shoulders.

Morris Cohen, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold projecting from the third story of a building on which he was employed, and sustained a severe fracture of the collar bone.

John Hartman, an employe of the Lyon & Son Brewery at Newark, fell three steps of a stone stairs leading to the cellar of the building in which he was employed, and had an arm broken in four places. Shortly after receiving surgical treatment, Hartman was attacked by tetanus, from which he died within a few days after the accident occurred.

Louis Valencourt, a carpenter, fell from the second story of a building in East Orange, on which he was at work, and sustained a severe injury to the spine.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

George Minmont, an employe at the tin-making plant at Paulsboro, was so severely injured by an accident, which occurred while at work, that he became insane on recovery a few weeks later, and was placed in an asylum.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Three carpenters, James Lyons, Thomas Henry and Joseph Delway, employed on an extension to Reigel's sack factory at Jersey City, were thrown to the street by the collapse of the scaffold on which they were working. All were severely injured; one of the number, Thomas Henry, had three ribs broken.

Samuel Ellinger, a roofer, was struck by a heavy timber, while at work on the Butler Brothers' new warehouse at Jersey City, and had his left leg broken below the knee.

John Scanlon, a bricklayer, was struck on the back by a brick which fell from an upper story of the Butler Brothers' warehouse in Jersey City, on which he was at work, and so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Joseph Sullivan, 18 years old, had two fingers of his left hand cut off by a machine on which he was working at the Barnes Sash and Blind Factory at Jersey City.

Fanda Munday, a laborer 46 years old, was badly scalded about the head and upper part of the body, while at work in the A. S. Coat Company's factory in Jersey City.

Walter Vleit, a railway workman, had a foot badly crushed in the Jersey City freight yards by a heavy timber falling upon it.

John Degnan, an employe of the Nairn Linoleum Company at Harrison, had his left foot severely crushed in the machinery at which he was working.

Two laborers, Francis Oscapper and Francis Pinno, while loading ashes in a scow at Bayonne, were crushed under a large steam shovel, which descended upon them so rapidly that they were unable to escape. Both men were badly crushed; Oscapper, who had his right leg broken, is in danger of dying from his injuries.

Two laborers, Tony Simonsky and John Bulder, both employed in the Bayonne works of the Standard Oil Company, were struck by a traveling scaffold, which fell from a tank at the base of which they were working. Simonsky had a thigh bone broken, and Bulder received a fracture of the shoulder, together with other bruises of a severe character.

William Davidson, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold, on which he was working, and was badly crushed and bruised about the head and body.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

William Seals, an employe of the Taylor Iron & Steel Company at High Bridge, had a thumb cut off through its being caught between two heavy flasks. John Beam, also employed at the steel works, was severely crushed, and had a rib broken, by a load of heavy flasks falling upon him from a truck. Joseph Stone and Joseph Hoppough were severely injured by accidents which occurred in the same plant; one suffered from a crushed foot and the other from a laceration of the hand.

John Swick, a carpenter, fell 25 feet from the roof of a house on which he was working, to the floor below, and had a hip broken.

MERCER COUNTY.

Charles Schenck, an engineer at the Oliphant Steel & Iron Company, Trenton, was struck on the head by a heavy fragment of a bursted dynamo and sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died a couple of days later.

Michael Stone, a workman employed in the Roebling Wire Mills at Trenton, fell from a scaffold to the floor, a distance of 25 feet, and suffered a severe fracture of the skull, from which he died the next day.

Edward Hughes, an apprentice, 17 years old, lost a finger through its being caught in the machinery on which he was working at the John E. Thropp & Sons' Machine Shop at Trenton.

James McLaughlin, a machinist employed in the factory of the Hamilton Rubber Company at Trenton, was caught in a belt and drawn over the

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shafting, from which he fell to the floor, a distance of 10 feet, receiving severe internal and external injuries.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

John Savage, an employe in the Janeway & Carpenter wall-paper factory at New Brunswick, had one finger cut off and another, on the same hand, badly crushed, through being caught in a machine on which he was working.

Michael Goldbright, an employe of the Sheeler Condenser Company at Carteret, had an arm broken and suffered severe internal injuries through a heavy casting having fallen upon him while at work.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Four men, Elias Chamberlain, William Bulmer, Otto Eidschum, and a painter who had recently come to the works, name unknown, together constituting the whole working force, were fatally asphyxiated in the meter room of the Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram gas plant at Dover. A broken valve under the floor of the meter room was the cause of the disaster.

Grover C. Trimmer, 19 years old, was killed by an explosion of dynamite, which occurred in the engine room of the Middle Valley Trap Rock Company at Middle Valley. The explosion caused the complete destruction of the building in which the engine and boilers were placed.

Stephen Jawrick, an iron miner, whose back was broken by a fall of rock in the mines where he was employed, died from his injuries. The man's wife and children came from Hungary, a week before the accident occurred, to make their home with him.

William Reid, 17 years old, employed in a saw mill a short distance from Riverdale, was caught by the foot in a belt and dragged to a large fly-wheel which whirled him around several times, his body striking the frame of the machine with each revolution. The boy was finally cast upon a rapidly revolving circular saw, which cut deep gashes into his body before the machinery could be stopped, and when released was found to be dead.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

An Italian laborer, employed at the Passiac Rolling Mills, Paterson, had a foot so badly crushed, through an accident, that it had to be amputated.

Robert Friend, an employe of the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Frederick Hollatz, an employe of the Passiac Rolling Mill, Paterson, was struck on the head by the end of a broken chain, and received injuries from which he died.

William Martin, an employe of a dealer in mason's material, had a foot so badly crushed by a heavy stone that it is feared the member will have to be amputated.

Louis Zeekini, a carpenter employed in Passiac, fell from a building, through the breaking of a scaffold, and struck the stump of a tree, severely lacerating his face and breaking almost all his ribs.

Elmer Martin, employed on a stone crusher at Little Falls, was severely bruised and lacerated about the hips and abdomen, besides being seriously injured internally.

Max Lemberg and Benjamin Orbeck, painters, fell to the flagged sidewalk from a scaffold on which both were working in Paterson. One of the men had a leg broken, and the other suffered a serious injury to the spine.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Lewis Gervis, an employe of the Duplex Radiator Company at Newton, had a finger cut from his right hand by a circular saw on which he was working.

UNION COUNTY.

Patrick Carney, a railroad man, was caught between the bumpers of two cars, which he was attempting to couple in the freight yards at Elizabeth, and received such injuries that he died soon after.

James A. Fulton, a painter, fell from a ladder on which he was working at Elizabeth, to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, besides severe internal injuries.

Samuel L. Katz, a machinist employed at the Chrome Steel Works, Tremley, had a leg very badly crushed and mangled by the cog-wheels of a machine, in which he was caught while at work.

William F. Long, a machinist employed by the American Sanitary Ware Company at Elizabeth, had his left foot caught in the machinery and so badly crushed that immediate amputation was necessary.

John A. Leighton, an engineer employed in the Central Railroad Company's pumping station at Cranford, was so severely burned by an explosion of gas in the engine room that it is feared he will die of his injuries.

WARREN COUNTY.

An Italian laborer employed at the Vulcanite plant at Vulcanite, fell from the stone crusher and had several ribs broken, besides being injured about the body.

John Denski, an employe of the Alpha Cement Company at Martins Creek, was caught in the shafting of the mill and had his left arm so badly mangled that it had to be amputated at the shoulder joint.

Reuben Rittenhouse, a workman employed at the ore kiln of the Oxford Iron Company at Oxford, fell to the ground from a trestle, a distance of 30 feet, and suffered injuries which are likely to prove fatal. John Fox, an employe of the same company, had a leg broken by being caught between two cars.

December.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Charles H. Littlefield, engineer of the electric light plant at Hammononton, was struck and badly injured by a fragment of the engine governor that had burst while the machinery was running at high speed.

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BERGEN COUNTY.

Three Italian laborers, employed as rockmen in the quarries at Woodcliff, were hurled from the top of the Palisades by the premature firing of a blast, and fell to the foot of the cliff, a distance of two hundred feet. The victims were taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Charles Lippincott, employed at the works of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, at Burlington, was severely bruised through being caught in a part of the hoisting machinery.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

John Fallon, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Camden, had his right hand so badly crushed by the wheels of an engine, which he was engaged in cleaning, having passed over it, that all the fingers had to be removed by amputation.

Neal McBride, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, had his left thigh bone broken by the fall of a heavy casting.

Charles Valletti, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, at Audibon, and was so badly injured that death soon followed.

Enos Hughes, a teamster of Camden, had a foot crushed while loading some heavy piping, and suffered an attack of lock-jaw, which resulted in his death.

Dempsey Tucker, John Birdley and Alexander Matthews, all colored men, fell to the cellar from the third story of a building on which they were employed, through the collapse of a scaffold. All three were badly injured, one of them—Tucker—so severely that he was not expected to survive.

H. A. Kessler, a riveter employed at the yard of the New York Ship Building Company at Camden, lost his footing on the scaffold on which he was standing at work and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. His injuries consisted of several broken ribs, a broken ankle and a badly sprained back.

Peter Peterson, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working and suffered severe injuries to his back.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A painter, name unknown, fell from a ladder on which he was working, at Newark, a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, and, striking his head on the stone pavement, was almost instantly killed.

Daniel F. Maher, an employe of the Whitehead & Hoag Company at Newark, had a leg broken through falling on some shafting which he was placing in the hangers.

George Oblino, a laborer, employed in the works of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Newark, made a misstep while passing from one room to another, and fell into a run of molten iron. The man was dangerously burned on both legs up to the hips.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Charles Erhart, age 14 years, employed at the Whitney Glass Works at Glassboro, fell from a gas tank to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and suffered severe external and internal injuries.

HUDSON COUNTY.

August P. Cash, a brakeman, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a train to the tracks near the shops at Kearny and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died a week later.

Orestes Gazel, a machinist, employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, was caught in the shafting while arranging some pulleys, and whirled around many times before he could be released. The man's injuries were very painful, but not dangerous.

James Carroll, a machinist, employed in the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, had a hand crushed very badly by a large piece of iron falling upon it.

Joseph Walden, an employe of the Worthington Pump Company at its Harrison works, fell into a large tank of boiling water and had both legs severely scalded.

Lawrence Farrington, a carpenter, while working on a building in Harrison, fell from the ladder, on which he stood, to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and suffered a fractured wrist, a broken nose, and the loss of several front teeth, which were knocked out.

James F. Gonloss, who was managing a large steam scoop used in excavating a cellar in Kearny, had his right foot severely bruised and the great toe of the same cut off from the sudden falling of the shovel.

George Burns, an employe of the Worthington Pump Works at Harrison, fell from a scaffold, on which he was working, to the floor, a distance of thirty feet, and had his right arm broken.

Frank McDonald, a bridgebuilder, fell from a tressle, on which he was working at Riverdale, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was dangerously injured.

Joseph Duffey, a fireman, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell between the engine, which he was firing, and the tender, which became separated through the breaking of a coupling pin, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred near the Jersey City terminal.

Rudolph Yaeger, an employe in the planing mills of Woodhouse & Company, Jersey City, had three of the fingers of his right hand cut off by a circular saw which he was operating.

MERCER COUNTY.

Miller Dye, a moulder, employed in a Trenton foundry, had his face badly burned and the sight of one eye destroyed by molten metal which, with other workmen, he was engaged in pouring, having been accidentally dashed upon him.

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Robert J. Steel, an employe of the Reading Railroad Company, while directing the work of a gang of laborers, near Trenton Junction, was struck by a signal block weighing 800 pounds, which, while being hoisted into position, fell through the breaking of part of the derrick tackle. The man's nose was broken and his head and face badly bruised.

Richard Githens, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, in the library building at Trenton, and suffered a fracture of his legs.

Frederick Timm, a well digger of Trenton, was precipitated to the bottom of a well, which he was cleaning, through the breaking of the rope used in lowering him, and sustained a broken ankle, besides many painful bruises.

Stephen Kovac, an employe in the galvanizing department of the Roebing Mills at Trenton, had his left arm caught in the cog wheels of a machine on which he was working and nearly torn off. At the hospital it seemed likely the arm would have to be amputated.

Frank Shanley, employed in the American Bridge Works at Trenton, had the fingers of his right hand badly crushed by a heavy piece of steel falling upon them.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Oren Grey, a millwright, employed at a wall paper factory in New Brunswick, suffered severe internal injuries through a blow on the chest from a sledge hammer head that had rebounded from the anvil in consequence of the handle breaking while he was wielding the large hammer.

James McGuirk, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling, on the coal tracks near Perth Amboy, and instantly killed.

Joseph Elias, a former employe of the Johnson & Johnson Company at New Brunswick, brought suit in the Supreme Court against that firm, claiming \$2,000 damages for the loss of four fingers of his right hand, which were cut off while he was cleaning out a cotton spinnig machine hopper. The presiding judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants on the ground that the plaintiff assumed the ordinary risks of his work, and should have known about the danger of the machine.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Richard Lawless, employed in the woodshops of Northley's Coal Yards at Red Bank, was caught in the shafting while adjusting a heavy belt and almost instantly killed. Lawless was 67 years old, and leaves a widow and children, who were dependent on him.

Jeremiah Leahy, a steamfitter, was instantly killed by falling from a scaffold to the floor in the plant of the Pennsylvania Clay Company at Matawan, where he was employed.

Gustave Zengel, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, in a theatre at Asbury Park, and sustained injuries that are likely to result in death.

Isaac Bloomer, employed in a saw mill at Navesink, had two fingers severed and his hand otherwise badly lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working.

MORRIS COUNTY.

James Hannaka, an employe of the Dover Boiler Works at Dover, was crushed to death by a heavy boiler he was helping to move, which broke loose from its fastenings and rolled upon him.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Theodore Lyon, a painter, fell from a ladder on which he was working, at Paterson, and sustained injuries that resulted in his death two weeks later.

James Small, an employe in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, had a shoulder blade broken by an accident which occurred to him while at work.

Patrick Gilligan, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was so severely scalded by the escaping steam from a ruptured valve, that in order to escape he jumped through the window of a baggage car, of which he was the sole occupant. The injuries caused by the steam and the severe bruises received from falling on the stone-ballasted roadbed were so severe that the chances are regarded as being against his recovery. The accident happened in the vicinity of Paterson.

Albert Seeley, a fireman on the Susquehanna Railroad, fell from his engine to the roadbed in consequence of his having fainted. When removed to the hospital at Paterson, it was found that the man was suffering from concussion of the brain, besides several minor injuries.

Daniel Walsh and John Hughes, laborers employed in digging a trench on Ellison street, Paterson, were both completely buried under a mass of earth, which fell upon them in consequence of the sides of the deep cut having caved in. One of the men had the presence of mind to elevate his hands to the greatest height as the loosened clay and gravel fell upon them, and the rescuers were guided in their work by his fingers, which were just visible above the dirt under which he was buried. Both men were taken out without having suffered serious injury, but the incident illustrates the dangers attending such work when no attention is paid to proper shoring.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Charles Speitzer and Julius Bohrer, engineer and fireman on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, were severely injured in a collision which occurred on the road near Franklin Furnace.

William Beauregard, a carpenter employed on a public school building at Sussex, fell to the ground from the top of the building, in consequence of the collapse of the scaffold on which he was standing. The man had two ribs fractured and nose broken.

William Couse, an employe of the paper mill at Hamburg, had the tops of two of his fingers cut off through his hands having been caught in the machine on which he was working.

UNION COUNTY.

William Green, a workman employed at the South Plainfield Coal Storage, while unloading coal at that point, through a misstep, had his foot

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caught in the hoisting cable which, in an instant, crushed the ankle joint, cutting off the foot completely.

Charles H. Stauffer, an electrician, was very badly burned about the hands and face by the electric current, while repairing a switch in the power house of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth.

Joseph R. Hindman, aged 60 years, a cupola feeder at the Chrome Steel Works at Carteret, fell into the cupola which was being filled up preparatory to firing and striking on the pigs of metal, suffered a compound fracture of both legs besides other injuries which rendered him unconscious for some time after the fall.

Patrick Fink, a night flagman on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Summit, was struck by a fast train while crossing the track and injured to an extent that proved fatal.

William Murweis, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a fast train and instantly killed at the water tanks of East Rahway, where he had stopped a freight train under his charge for the purpose of taking water.

WARREN COUNTY.

John Nunn, while running a rock drill in a gorge near High Bridge was struck by some large boulders which became loosened and rolled down the side of the cut upon him. The man's foot was badly crushed and his back severely bruised.

Floyd Lewis, an employe of the Vulcanite Cement Plant at Stewartsville, was severely crushed and otherwise injured by a heavy roller door, which he with other men were trying to place in position, having fallen upon him.

John J. Fox, a workman, was struck by a telephone pole which he was endeavoring to place in position at Hopatcong and so severely injured that he died within a few hours after the accident occurred.

January.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

John Yon and Andrew Hall, laborers, were injured in the collapse of the roof of the new post-office building at Atlantic City. Yon's back was believed to have been broken, and Hall's leg was fractured.

Charles Thurston, while driving a well at Ancora, fell to the bottom of the excavation, a distance of forty feet, and sustained severe injuries.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

A collision between two trains at Medford Junction resulted in John Downs, an engineer, receiving a fractured shoulder by jumping from his cab.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

James Collins, an employe of the Esterbrook Pen Factory at Camden City, was caught in a rapidly revolving belt and thrown a distance of

twenty feet. He received a broken arm and a badly lacerated thumb, which latter had to be amputated.

R. C. Prince, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, Camden, fell in the hold of a vessel on which he was working and received injuries which resulted in his death a few days later.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Tony May and George Wolf were seriously injured by the explosion of a pot of glue in the sash and blind department of the Glosby Lumber Company, Newark.

John Miller, fifty-five years old, employed at Hamburg Place and the Central Railroad, Newark, was struck by a whirling piece of machinery and rendered unconscious. His injuries were not serious.

While shoeing a horse, J. Henry Parker, a blacksmith of Newark, was kicked in the head by the animal and instantly killed.

Frank Anthony was badly burned about the face and neck by molten metal while at work in the plant of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, Newark.

While working in an excavation under Bloomfield avenue, Newark, Michael Similine, a laborer, sustained a broken leg through a cave-in.

John Kelly, a laborer employed by the D., L. and W. Railroad Company, was badly injured while at work in the Company's yards at South Orange.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Robert Coulson, sixteen years old, while at work in Barnes' Sash Factory, Jersey City, was caught in the machinery and instantly killed.

In a wreck in the freight yards of the Central Railroad at Jersey City, Charles Speer, a fireman was fatally injured.

Frank Fallon, an employe of the Hudson Coal Company, was fatally injured through being caught between two cars on the chutes at Jersey City.

George Hahn, a fireman on a Lehigh Valley Railroad drill engine, while leaning out of his cab window was struck by a passing train at Jersey City, and killed.

William Granz, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seriously crushed while coupling cars at Greenville, Jersey City.

William Lazarazus, an employe of the International Steam Pump Company at Harrison, had three of his toes crushed while at work on the elevator, and Michael and James Wilmouth had their feet badly injured by the falling of a heavy casting at the same plant.

John Fair, while at work at the Atha Steel Works, Harrison, was severely burned by a red-hot bar of steel which struck him as it came through the mill.

David Brown, a fireman in the employ of the International Steam Pump Company, at Harrison, was killed by being crushed between the door of the shop and a locomotive. The accident occurred while the employes were shooting cars in and out of the building. Brown was leaning out of the car window to communicate with another employe when he was caught.

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An explosion of dynamite in a sewer excavation at West New York killed two Italians and probably fatally injured a third; other workmen were cut and bruised by flying stone. The dynamite had been placed in a rock the night before for blasting, but was not exploded at the time. The men were endeavoring to draw the charge at the time of the explosion.

Andrew Worth, a laborer employed at the New Jersey Storage Company's works at Bayonne, had both legs and an arm broken in a fall sustained while replacing a belt which had slipped from its pulley.

MERCER COUNTY.

Miss Theresa Hall, aged fifteen years, while feeding a machine at the Cook Pottery, Trenton, had a hand caught in a roller, crushing it so severely that it was necessary to amputate one of the fingers.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

John Nitka, employed at the Lehigh Valley Railroad roundhouse, Perth Amboy, was crushed between the tender of an engine and the side wall of the roundhouse, and instantly killed.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

John W. Wooley, a contracting painter, was killed by a fall from a ladder on which he was working at Long Branch.

MORRIS COUNTY.

J. B. Searfoss, employed in the grocery department of Drake Bastedo, at Stanhope, fell from an elevator to the cellar, receiving several severe bruises.

Raymond Guest, while at work at the Estling Lake ice house, Den-ville, slipped from an elevator, falling a distance of thirty feet. His injuries consisted of a few bruises only.

Alex. Vezse, a Hungarian employed at the Wharton Furnace, Wharton, was burned to death by molten slag on a cinder dump. It was supposed that Vezse went to the cinder dump to warm himself, and while there, the tub of molten slag was emptied upon him.

William Davis, a well digger, in attempting to break frozen ground to sink a well at Netcong, was about to use a piece of frozen dynamite, when it exploded in his hands. Davis suffered the loss of his left arm, two fingers of his right hand, and a badly mutilated face; his eyesight also was seriously impaired.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

While inspecting lamps at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Paterson, James Bentley, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, fell from a step-ladder, and striking his head first on the floor received a fracture of the skull which resulted in his death a few hours later.

Henry Remood, employed at Ashley & Bailey's silk mill, Paterson, received a severe and deep gash to a foot as a result of its coming in contact with a revolving scroll saw.

John Burke and Charles Schuman were instantly killed by an explosion in the plant of the Lafin & Rand Powder Company, Haskell. Pieces of earth in the powder, which was undergoing a grinding process, are supposed to have given the spark which ignited the powder, and caused the explosion.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Michael Yernon, employed in the zinc mines at Franklin Furnace was severely burned about the hands and face by the explosion of a can of gasoline.

Edward Sweeney, a brakeman on the Susquehanna Railroad, had his hand badly crushed while on duty at Ogdensburg.

UNION COUNTY.

Frank T. Gerathy, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was caught between two cars at Elizabeth, and suffered a severely sprained back.

William Lockburn, a crane rigger employed at the Jersey Central repair shop, Elizabeth, was caught in the rigging on which he was working and had an arm badly fractured.

Michael Gordon, employed by the Commonwealth Roofing Company, while working on a roof at Summit, fell to the ground and received injuries which resulted in his death a few days later.

February.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Ernest Schweible, employed in William C. Davis' bakery, Camden, was instantly killed while at work, by being caught in a belt and thrown into the machinery.

Thomas Rice, an employe of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, was struck on the head, while at work, by a falling plank, and sustained a concussion of the brain.

ESSEX COUNTY.

George M. Rorabach, an employe of the Sherwin-Williams Company, at Newark, was severely burned about the face and neck by the sudden blazing up of a can of heated varnish, over which he was working.

William Gleason, an employe of the International Steam Pump Company at Harrison, had a splinter of steel run into his hand while at work, causing a painful but not serious wound.

William Jarmon, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his engine at Waverly and was severely injured.

Marioni Van Ripper and Victor De Wolf, employed on the Lackawanna track improvements at Roseville, were badly injured in an accident by falling timber.

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Paul Sommer, while carrying a heavy ladle of molten metal at the Essex Foundry, Newark, fell, spilling the contents of the ladle over his legs and burning them severely.

Frank Pai, sixty years old, fell from a beam into a vat at the Howell & Company's leather plant, Newark, and was killed by a revolving wheel at the bottom.

John Arnold, while at work in the Driver-Harris wire factory, Newark, was struck in the right eye with a piece of wire and suffered injuries which may prove of a serious character.

While working on a building on Hunterdon street, Newark, Michael Berky, fifty years old, a carpenter, fell through the flooring of the second story, and suffered severe internal injuries.

William O'Brien, laborer, fell from the scaffold of the new Court House, Newark, and was painfully bruised about the face and body.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Antonio Pascolie, employed on a tramp steamship which was taking on a cargo of iron bridge girders at the Central Railroad Docks at Jersey City, was fatally injured by the falling of a fifteen ton girder which struck him, breaking his back.

Edward Thompson, a lineman employed by the Hudson Telephone Company, was thrown to the ground and severely cut and bruised by a shock he received at Jersey City, while at work on a pole.

While coupling cars on the docks of the Ontario and Western Coal Company at West New York, Frank Roff, 22 years old, had a hand caught between two cars, crushing it so severely that amputation was necessary.

By the breaking of a rope on the elevator in the slaughter house of Bimble, Van Wagenen & Company, Kearny, two employes, Michael Redone and Peter Hookie, were precipitated to the basement and very badly injured. The men were on the elevator with about 700 pounds of refuse when the rope broke. Several of Redone's ribs were fractured, while Hookie sustained a contusion of the hip and head.

George A. Tatone, an employe of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, while working on the Central Railroad bridge over Newark Bay, Bayonne, was struck by a passenger train and thrown into the bay, which was frozen over at the time. He broke through the ice in his fall but was rescued by other workmen.

Felix Semplenski, an employe of the Oxford Copper Works at Bayonne, fell in a tank of boiling water, over which he was working, and was badly scalded.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Eliphalet Beam, an employe at John Neighbor's peach basket works at Califon, while oiling machinery, was caught in a rapidly moving belt and whirled around the shaft several times before the power was shut off. Both legs and several ribs were broken.

Bernard McGuire was struck on the head by a hammer which slipped from the hand of a fellow workman in the Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops at Lambertville. The injury was only a scalp wound.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

By the collapsing of a scaffold at the Jersey Central Traction Company's power house, Keyport, Clarence R. Bedle, an employe, fell a distance of eighteen feet to the ground. A severely sprained ankle was the result.

MORRIS COUNTY.

William Kelly, a miner employed at the Hibernia Mine, was killed while descending the shaft in a skip. Kelly was alone at the time, and it is supposed that his clothing was caught on a protruding object which held him suspended in the shaft while the skip continued its course downward. Shortly afterwards, Kelly dropped to the bottom of the shaft and was instantly killed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Three laborers—Harry Krakovitch, Samuel Shattiro, and Alexander Walstrom—fell from a scaffold on which they were working at the Gaede Dyehouse at Paterson, and all three of them sustained severe internal injuries.

Nellie High, fourteen years of age, employed in the John Hand & Sons silk mills, at Lakeview, had a foot caught between the elevator and floor of the building, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary.

Edward Barrow was badly burned about the arms and shoulders at the American Locomotive Works, Paterson, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp with which he was working at the time.

UNION COUNTY.

Marte Bone, a laborer employed in the Pond Machine Tool Works at Plainfield, was crushed between a large crane and the wall of the building. His injuries consisted of a fracture of the left leg and the right ankle.

Andrew Wilson fell from a scaffold at the plant of the Plainfield Cold Storage Company, Watchung, and had several ribs fractured.

John Christine, an employe of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport, was severely injured through a heavy box which he was endeavoring to lift, having fallen upon him.

Joseph Sensiky, employed in the roofing material factory of William H. Rankin, Elizabethport, had his leg broken by being caught in the machinery.

Charles Fanger, a mason, fell from the top of a large building in course of erection at Newark avenue and Waverly place, Elizabeth, and had several ribs broken besides suffering other internal injuries.

WARREN COUNTY.

Charles Wiesburn, while at work at the Jansen Brothers Rolling Mill, Oxford, was struck in the eye with a piece of iron, cutting a deep gash several inches long.

Paul Kaler, a laborer employed at the place, was instantly killed by falling over a cliff into a quarry at Martins Creek.

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March.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

John Lewis, William Kleen, and Chicks Hilverson were badly bruised in the wreck of a scaffold on which they were working at the new amusement hall, Atlantic City.

Isaac English, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working in Atlantic City, and sustained a fractured arm and badly sprained foot.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Bert St. John, aged seventeen years, employed in the paper mill at Bogota, had a hand caught in a machine and crushed so badly that amputation of three fingers was necessary.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Chancy Bennett, aged sixty-nine years, an employe of the West Jersey Railroad Company at Camden, fell from a ladder to the ground and received injuries which resulted in his death.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Elwood Roseman, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Cape May City, and was seriously injured.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Michael Majewski, 22 years old, while at work in the leather factory of Albert A. Guigues, Newark, was caught in a fly-wheel and carried around several times before the machinery was stopped. He escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

John Gluck, an employe at the plant of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, Newark, had a hand crushed by the falling of a heavy block of metal which he was moving.

Amida Freda, a workman employed on a building in Newark, was badly cut on the head by a bundle of laths which fell from an upper story.

Joseph Toule, an employe at the plant of the American Crucible Company, Newark, sustained a broken foot by the falling of a block of metal on which he was working.

Herbert Williams, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working in Newark, and was very severely injured.

Paul Sidney, a laborer employed at the coal chutes of the Lackawanna Railroad, Newark, was struck by a lump of coal, which injured his back severely.

Frank Smullen, a press boy employed in a newspaper office at Orange, while ascending an elevator shaft, had a foot caught between the machine and a passing floor and very severely crushed.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Through the accidental explosion of a dynamite cartridge in an excavation at West New York, where a water main was being laid, Francisco Izzo was blown to pieces; Peter Izzo, a brother, and Andrew Aurazzy and Francisco Auofrio, were injured so badly by the same explosion that it seems certain they will die. The excavation was through rock, and several charges of dynamite were set off to effect the blast. It seems that one of the charges of dynamite was thrown out of place by the explosion of the others, and the wires being disconnected by the shock, the cartridge missed fire. The men were clearing away the broken rock when the explosion occurred.

Frank Roff, employed on the Ontario and Western Coal Docks at West New York, while coupling cars, had a hand caught between the bumpers and crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Nathan Welsh, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, while repairing wires in Kearney, was badly burned about the hands and face by the sudden blazing up of a lamp which he was using.

Edward McGuire, an employe of the Standard Oil Company, while filling a still with tar at the paraffine department of the company's Bayonne branch, lost his balance and fell a distance of 25 feet to the ground. He was severely cut and bruised about the face and body, and also injured internally.

While Patrick O'Brien was at work in Schwarzenbach & Huber Company's Silk mill, Bayonne, a large pine block fell on his head, inflicting injuries of a serious character.

Riley Boyd, an employe of the Pennsylvania Bridge Company, while at work on the Central Railroad bridge over Newark Bay, was struck and killed by an express passenger train.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

August VanMarter and Edward Wyhuskey were severely injured, by falling from a scaffold on which they were working at Ringoes.

Seymour Odell, employed at the Lambertville Rubber Works, Lambertville, had an arm caught in the machinery and severely bruised and fractured.

E. E. Hahn, an employe of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's works at High Bridge, had a foot badly crushed, while at work, by a heavy casting falling upon it.

MERCER COUNTY.

James Mara, 17 years old, an employe of the Thomas Maddock & Sons' Pottery, Trenton, was killed while attempting to enter a moving freight elevator at the works.

F. J. Glucher, an employe of the John E. Thropp's Sons' Machine Shop, Trenton, was injured at the plant, by being struck in the face with a pulley key which broke while being operated upon.

Joseph Olkoski, a laborer employed in the galvanizing department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, was caught in a revolving shaft, and received injuries from which he died shortly after.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Henry Whack, fireman on a Central Railroad freight train, while crossing the tracks at Perth Amboy, was struck and killed by the Matawan Express.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Stewart Hoffman, employed at Anthony's Trap Rock Quarry, near Middle Valley, received a badly sprained foot by being struck by a falling rock.

Timothy Hart, employed at the Wharton Mine, Hibernia, died as the result of a fractured skull, received in an accident while at work several weeks previous.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

John Dowd, night watchman in the Hinchliff Brewery, Paterson, fell through an elevator shaft to the ground, four stories below, and was killed instantly.

UNION COUNTY.

Edward Murphy, a laborer employed on the work of depressing the Lackawanna tracks at Summit, was killed by a cave-in of the bank of the excavation. Two other laborers were hurt at the same time.

Hans Larson, an employe of the Port Reading coal wharves, was caught between two cars, while at work, and received several severe bruises about the body.

WARREN COUNTY.

William Korner, a brakeman on the Lackawanna Railroad, was caught between two cars at Oxford, breaking three ribs and suffering other internal injuries.

John Brosco, a laborer employed at the Washington Mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, sustained a fracture of the right leg by being struck by a large piece of ore.

Peter Conroy, a conductor on a Central Railroad train, was seriously injured at Phillipsburg by the bursting of an engine cylinder. Conroy's leg was broken, and he was injured internally.

April.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Oscar Reagers, a carpenter, while working on the roof of a three-story building in Burlington, fell to the ground dislocating his shoulder.

John Bowers, employed in the Philadelphia Watch Case Works at Riverside, had a hand caught in a machine, crushing one finger so badly that amputation was necessary.

William Horn, an employe of the Rogers Terra Cotta Company at Moorestown, fell from a high platform in the works and received injuries which resulted in his death the following day.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

John Welsh, Jr., was struck on the head by a piece of falling timber at the Camden Cork works and received a severe laceration of the scalp.

W. M. Cole of Philadelphia, while painting the roof of a house in Camden, fell to the ground and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Henry Dill, an employe at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, had an arm badly lacerated, while at work, by being caught in a cog-wheel.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Joseph Tomlin lost the sight of an eye, through being struck by a lever, while at work in the plant of the Millville Manufacturing Company, Millville.

ESSEX COUNTY.

William Brier, an iron worker, while operating an automatic compressed-air riveter on the Seventh avenue bridge over the Lackawanna railroad at Newark, was accidentally thrown from his position and landed on a train passing beneath him. His injuries were not serious.

Angelo Lattia, 65 years old, and Angelo Girrone, 35 years old, while cleaning out a sewer basin at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street, were severely scorched about the face and head by an explosion of sewer gas from a subterranean tube.

John Kennedy, gang foreman, was killed, and Charles Wyhoffskey and Walter Blair, workmen, were seriously injured by the falling of a steel girder on the new bridge of the Central Railroad over Schalk street, Newark. Kennedy, Wyhoffskey, and Blair were standing on the scaffold, waiting to assist in placing the girder in position, when the chain, which held the girder, broke and the span dropped. It struck Kennedy a glancing blow, knocking him and the two other men from the scaffold.

Edward Blake, brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Newark, fell from a freight train on which he was riding. His leg was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Michael Thomas, a brakeman for the Erie Railroad Company, while drilling cars in the company's yards at Newark, was jolted from a car and received injuries which resulted in the loss of an arm.

Henry Milbauer, a car inspector employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell from a moving freight car at Newark and had a foot badly crushed beneath the wheels.

Lorenzo Copozzi, aged 14 years, while running a machine at the Newark Metal Tube Works, where he was employed, sustained severe injuries about the head and face, through being caught by the clothing and drawn into a machine close to the one which he was engaged in operating.

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James Cresco, a carpenter working on a four-story building in course of erection at Newark, fell from the fourth floor to the cellar, striking a fellow-workman there. He was not seriously hurt.

Benjamin Tichenor, a painter of Upper Montclair, sustained two fractured ribs by the collapse of a scaffold on which he was at work.

John Smith, a press boy employed by Frederick G. Temme, Orange, had his foot badly crushed in a machine on which he was working.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Joseph Bransky, foreman of the shops of the Central Railroad at Jersey City, had both legs cut off, while working on repairs to the tank of a locomotive. The accident occurred through the engineer starting the locomotive just as Bransky was coming from under it, where he had been at work.

Frank King, a painter, 60 years old, fell from a scaffold on which he was working on the Erie Grain Elevator Building, Jersey City, a distance of 60 feet, and was instantly killed.

James Hart, a fireman on the West Shore Railroad, fell from the top of an engine in the Weehawkin yards, and suffered a fracture of the spinal column.

Patrick Manning, a car inspector for the Central Railroad at Bayonne, was severely crushed, while under a car, by a drill engine backing into the one he was inspecting.

Joseph Houton, a fireman for the Central Railroad, while attempting to board an engine in motion at Bayonne, slipped and had a foot crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotive.

William E. Farrell, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was killed at Kearny, by falling from an engine on which he was riding.

MERCER COUNTY.

Frederick Gaunt, a roofer, fell from the top of a house on which he was working at Trenton, and suffered injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later.

Edward Dowd, a rubberworker in the employ of the Empire Rubber Works, Trenton, had a hand caught in a duck-cloth machine and crushed so severely that a finger was amputated.

A. H. Hasbrouck, an employe of the Valentine-Weeden Company, Trenton, while testing a spring, received a painful injury to his hand which, through the coupling breaking, was caught in a vise.

Harvey Groves fell from a scaffold on which he was working at the new car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Trenton, and suffered a fractured skull.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Frank Vanderhoof, a mason's helper, fell from a wall on which he was working at Long Branch, and received a fractured skull, which resulted in his death a week later.

Two employes of the Safety Powder Works near Farmingdale, were badly burned in an explosion which occurred there.

A laborer, while working in Pennsylvania Gravel Pits, near Matawan, struck a charge of dynamite with a pick and caused an explosion which severely injured himself and other workmen.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Jean Wein, employed at the Richardson and Boynton Stove Works, Dover was struck on the head by a falling cupola, near which he was working on the roof, and suffered injuries which resulted in his death.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Abram Coyle, Central Railroad trainman, was severely cut and bruised by being knocked from a box car at Flagtown.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Walter Treloar, while assisting with hot waxing rolls at the paper mill at Hamburg, had one of his hands severely burned.

UNION COUNTY.

Joseph Waterknor, a laborer, while working on coal chutes at Port Reading, fell from the trestle, a distance of 60 feet, and fractured his skull.

George Goulass, employed at the Chrome Steel Works, Elizabeth, was struck by a large piece of flying steel and so severely injured that he died the following day.

Morris Luby, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Elizabeth, and suffered injuries which resulted in his death.

WARREN COUNTY,

Charles Lisk, a workman engaged in removing the roof of the engine house of the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Oxford, was thrown to the ground by the cave-in of a part of the structure.

Fred Koos, a machinist at the Edison Cement Works, New Village, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

May.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Patrick Janat, an employ of the Delaware Iron Foundry, Burlington, was severely burned while attempting to light a fire in the works with kerosene oil.

An unknown laborer was drowned from a barge at the wharf of the United States Pipe Foundry, Burlington, while assisting in unloading the boat.

Barclay Haines, a carpenter, was instantly killed by a fall from the roof of a blacksmith shop at Vincentown, where he was doing some repairing.

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CAMDEN COUNTY.

Mark C. Broadbent, a corniceworker, fell 30 feet from a building on which he was working in Camden, and suffered a concussion of the brain.

John Keis was struck in the eye by a piece of iron at the plant of the South Jersey Gas and Electric Works, Camden, badly injuring the sight.

Edward Angeroth, 17 years old, an employe of the Camden Preserving Company, Camden, while attempting to board a moving elevator, missed his footing, and was crushed between the elevator and the second floor of the building, killing him instantly.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Jesse Baigent was severely injured, by a fall from a scaffold on which he was working, at the Domestic Sewing Machine Company's works at Newark.

Christian Peterson, while working on a shearing machine at Strieby & Foote's drop forging establishment, Newark, had a hand caught in the machinery and badly bruised.

Patrick Novia, 15 years old, an employe of the New Jersey Button Works, Newark, while operating an elevator, had a hand caught and badly crushed between a part of the machine and a floor of the building.

William Stoetzel, employed in the power house of the Public Service Corporation of Newark, while adjusting the rigging of a crane, was struck and severely injured by the arm of the machine which had suddenly escaped control.

Thomas Pasquale, an employe of the Central Railroad Company on the new bridge at Jackson street, Newark, fell from the structure, breaking several ribs and injuring his spine.

Antonio Depoalo, employed in the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company's works at Newark, had a foot badly crushed by a block which fell upon it.

Abraham Swanton, an employe of the Marble Novelty Works at Glen Ridge, was severely cut and bruised by flying glass caused by the explosion of a keg of powder.

Richard Johnson, a carpenter, fell from a building on which he was working at Montclair Heights and suffered fractures to an arm and two ribs.

HUDSON COUNTY.

John Hamill, manager of the Hamill Iron Works, Jersey City, while at work on one of the school buildings, was struck by a piece of iron from a chisel and will probably lose the sight of one eye.

Raphael Lynch, 23 years old, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell from the top of a car at Jersey City; the wheels passed over and severed a leg from his body.

Thomas Pendergast, aged 23 years, employed as a brakeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had an arm so badly crushed while coupling cars, at Jersey City, that it had to be amputated.

Frederick Busch, brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his right hand caught between two cars, while coupling at Jersey City, and so severely crushed that the thumb had to be amputated shortly after.

Anthony Lewis had his right arm broken while working on a machine at the plant of the International Steam Pump Company in Harrison.

John Flynn, while attempting to shut off a steam valve over a boiler in Swift & Company's slaughter house, Kearny, had his right foot crushed in some piping and badly fractured.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Harry Cook, an employe of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, had a hand caught in the cogs of a crane and suffered the loss of one finger.

Morris Sutton, employed at the same place, was struck on the head by a heavy bar, which inflicted a deep wound.

Frank Payne, an ironworker, employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which firm is constructing the coal storage plant at Hampton Junction, was fatally injured by a heavy girder which fell from a derrick, striking him on the head and crushing his skull.

Two laborers employed in Shanley's quarries, Lambertville, while prying heavy rocks on the side of the hills, were crushed beneath a large mass that had been released. One was killed outright, and the other suffered injuries from which he will in all probability die.

Jacob Martenis and Whitefield Barris, carpenters, were severely injured by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were working at Junction.

Julius Thomas, a quarryman, had a leg badly crushed while at work in the Stockton quarry.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

While at work in the plant of the Hartford Rubber Company, New Brunswick, John Berg had his hand caught in a roller machine and crushed so badly that amputation was necessary.

Roy Hankinson, a lineman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, received a shock while working on a pole at Woodbridge, which threw him to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and caused painful and serious injuries.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Howard Applegate, an employe of the Electric Light Station at Red Bank, was severely scalded by the bursting of a tube in the boiler.

A telegraph pole on which Enoch Tantum, a lineman, was working, at Asbury Park, broke at the base and fell. Tantum, in his fall, struck the ground under the pole. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

Thomas Duffy, a fireman at Joseph Brakeley's Cannery, Freehold, was severely scalded by steam, resulting from the bursting of a boiler tube.

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Frederick G. Dokkenwaddles, manager of the Safety Powder Works, Farmingdale, was severely injured in an explosion at the works, which occurred while a test was being made of a dryer containing a large quantity of the explosive.

Clarence Boon, a Central Railroad trainman, while at work on a drill engine at Long Branch, was struck by a pushing pole, which broke while being used to move cars on a siding. His injuries were serious.

George W. Lamberton, a lineman, was so severely shocked by an electric wire at Matawan that he died shortly afterward.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Fred Miller, a machinist at the McKiernan Drill Works, Dover, had a head badly lacerated by its being caught between a pillow block and a post.

Edward Williams, a workman employed at the Andover Mines, Hibernia, was killed by a fall down the shaft leading to the mine.

Joseph Deringo, a laborer at the Muscanetcong Iron Works, sustained a broken leg from being struck by a heavy bar of pig iron, which fell from a car.

Samuel Vanover, employed at the Muscanetcong Iron Works, was badly injured through being struck by a runaway car of ore at the mine.

Michael Kolezar, a laborer at the Wharton Furnace, was killed by falling from a trestle to the ground, a distance of fifty feet.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Charles Shalanski, a laborer employed at the Passaic Steel Works, Paterson, was burned to death while working at one of the furnaces. The man was attempting to close one of the furnace doors, when his clothing caught fire. He was fatally burned before effective help could be rendered.

Benjamin Bills, 17 years old, employed at the Eastwood Works, Paterson, had one of his hands badly crushed through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Louis Weigold, a machinist, in the employ of the Rogers Works, Paterson, fell over a lathe before which he was working and suffered a broken leg.

John Seal, a laborer, employed at the Passaic Steel Works, Paterson, while carrying a large ingot to the furnace, dropped the metal on his foot, severely crushing the toes.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Benjamin Shafter, an engineer employed at Lincoln, was so badly scalded by steam, while cleansing the blow pipes, that he died a few hours later.

WARREN COUNTY.

Charles Scheiber, employed at the Edison Cement Company's plant, New Village, while repairing a leak in a pipe connected with a large gasoline tank, was overcome by the fumes from the escaping gasoline, and died before he was rescued.

Alpheus Culver, engineer at the Edison Portland Cement Company's plant at New Village, while oiling an engine, was caught in the main belt and instantly killed.

Forajomie Serato, a mill hand employed at the plant of the Alpha Portland Cement Company at Alpha, while feeding a large pulverizer, fell against the shafting and was crushed to death.

June.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Miss Susan Trullender, while at work in the marking department of Esterbrook's Pen factory, Camden, had her hand severely crushed in the machinery.

John E. Crowley, employed in the same establishment, had a finger caught and badly lacerated in a trimming machine.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Ezekial Allquist, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, in Newark, and suffered a broken ankle.

Charles Schoonover, drillmaker, employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, while riding on a drill engine at Newark, was struck by the handle of a switch and thrown to the ground, suffering the loss of an eye and an ear.

While at work on a building in Newark, Patrick Scanlon, aged 62 years, was knocked from a ladder by a falling plank and sustained a fracture of two ribs.

Frederick Budd, 18 years of age, employed by the Sturtevant Blower Company, of Philadelphia, installing new machinery in the plant of the United States Printing Company at Montclair, was caught in the shafting and received several severe cuts and bruises.

John Young, a tinsmith, fell from the roof of a two-story house, on which he was working at South Orange, and was severely injured.

While Joseph Hesterfer was repairing the second-story roof of the Active Hose Company's house, in Bloomfield, a chimney, near which he was working, toppled over on him, fracturing several of his ribs and inflicting other internal injuries.

John Miller was severely burned about the breast and arms while at work in Glorieux & Woolsey's smelting works at Irvington.

George Forrest, employed at Christian Feigenspan's Brewery, at Newark, fell from a ladder while at work and suffered a severe fracture of the leg.

Edward Sheenan, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a piece of metal coupling, which was loosened as a result of the air-hose bursting. Sheenan's nose was broken, and he was otherwise disfigured about the face.

While leaning from the step of a swiftly-moving drill engine, at the Waverly yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, William Winters, a brakeman, was struck by a passing locomotive, and received injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later.

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Frank Stoperlie, 17 years old, employed at Solomon's Leather Factory, Newark, while attempting to board a descending elevator, had his foot crushed between the car and floor of the building.

While lacing a belt at A. F. Banister & Company's cutlery works, Newark, Benjamin C. Dunham, aged 65 years, had his right hand badly crushed in the machinery.

Andrew Yedukeis, an employe of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, had a foot severely crushed by the falling of a block of metal upon it.

Peter Kelly fell from a crane on which he was working at the plant of the Hay Foundry and Iron Works. His most serious injury was a broken nose.

Nicholas Gianetti, foreman of a drilling gang, and Joseph Valenti, the latter 22 years old, both employed at the Marley Quarry, near Montclair, were instantly killed by a premature blast of dynamite as they were tamping the explosive in an excavation made by the drill. Several other laborers were badly injured.

Frederick Polio, a Lackawanna Railroad brakeman, was knocked from a freight car by coming in contact with a bridge at Glen Ridge. The man sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused his death a few days later.

Eugene Farley, while at work for the International Steam Pump Company, East Newark, was badly crushed while manipulating machinery for the removal of ashes. A leg and an arm were broken, and he was also injured internally.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

George Hornbaker, an employe of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's plant at High Bridge, had a foot severely burned by molten metal which splashed on him.

A scaffold on which Jacob Martenis and Whitfield Barris, carpenters, were at work erecting a barn at Junction, collapsed; both men were thrown to the ground and severely injured.

Frank Payne, an ironworker employed in the Central Railroad Company's new coal storage plant at Junction, was struck on the head by a falling girder, which crushed his skull, inflicting fatal injuries.

Elias C. Scott, a workman at the Joseph Smith Company's flour mills at Prallsville, had a leg broken by a heavy truck, which fell upon him while at work.

MERCER COUNTY.

L. M. Levzey, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Trenton as a result of his having fallen between two freight cars while at work.

Frank Eschbrandt, employed at the Superior Fire Lining Company's plant, had a hand caught in a planer, lacerating three of the fingers so badly that amputation was necessary.

Harry Bohnenberger, while at work in the wire mill of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, was caught in a revolving reel of wire and

carried around several times before the machinery could be stopped. His injuries were not very serious.

George Fletcher, 18 years old, had a hand caught in the machinery while at work in the plant of the Trenton Oilcloth Company at Trenton. The hand was badly lacerated.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

John Conard, employed in the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Brunswick, had a foot caught between the coupling of the car and engine, crushing the limb so badly that amputation was necessary.

Thomas McCabe, while at work in a sand pit in New Brunswick, had both legs broken by a cave-in of the banks.

The scaffold on the new office building of the Public Service Corporation at New Brunswick, collapsed and severely injured Frank Vild, John Rounders and Don Skelton.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

George Hopkins, a conductor on the Central Railroad, had a hand severely crushed while coupling cars at Keansburg.

Thomas Duffy, a fireman at Joseph Brakeley's canning factory at Freehold, was badly scalded by the bursting of a blowoff pipe on the boiler while he was banking the fire.

William Bennett, a lineman, was killed by coming in contact with a live wire while at work at Bradley Beach.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Clarence Cole, a laborer employed at the Ulster Iron Works, fell to the ground from a platform on which he was working, and suffered several severe cuts and bruises.

While at work in the Andover Mines, Robert Rowe had a foot badly crushed by the falling of a heavy drill. Thomas Ingle, employed at the same place, suffered a severe laceration of one of his fingers through an accident which occurred while at work.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Herbert Chandon, a dyer employed in Alfred Crew's dyeing and finishing establishment at Paterson, while whitewashing the ceiling of the dye house fell into a rapidly-moving belt and was instantly killed.

Frederick Crown and John Donovan, laborers of Paterson, employed in laying a concrete foundation, were injured by the cave-in of a bank of building sand, which had been weakened by rain.

George Hackett, a dynamo wiper at the Edison Works, Paterson, was badly injured through a fall which followed an electric shock received while at work.

Mary Tregido, 16 years old, employed at George Besson's perfume manufactory at Dundee Lake, were severely burned about the hands by boiling fluid.

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UNION COUNTY.

Marco Elclostak, a laborer, while working on a retaining wall at Elizabeth, had a leg so badly crushed by a falling stone that amputation was necessary.

E. H. Davison, employed at the Jersey Central repair shops, Elizabeth, was badly injured about the head by a ladder which fell upon him.

Michael Barpati, employed at the coal docks at Port Reading, was fatally injured by being crushed between cars while at work.

William Walter, a machinist employed at the Ball and Wood works, Elizabeth, had a hand caught in a lathe and seriously crushed.

WARREN COUNTY.

Harry Niece, employed at the plant of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, Phillipsburg, suffered the loss of two fingers by having them caught in a machine which he was operating.

Jesse Brady, employed on the gravel train of the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell under a car at Martins Creek, crushing his arm so badly that it had to be amputated.

July.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Arthur Hempell, an engineer at the cooling plant in Egg Harbor City, was badly burned about the face and eyes by the bursting of a feed pipe leading to an ammonia tank. The escaping fluid burned the man's eyes so severely that he may be permanently blind.

George Bishop, an employe of the Hammonton Gas Works, was quite severely burned by an explosion of gas caused by opening a condensor and allowing the sudden mixing of oxygen with gas which it contained.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Peter Maskey, a railroad laborer, was struck by a train on the Susquehanna Railroad, at Little Ferry Junction, and instantly killed.

Franzo Rivaria, a laborer employed on the Susquehanna Railroad, was struck by a train at a point near Hackensack, and very severely crushed and bruised about the head and body.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

S. G. Applegate, a brakeman on a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train, suffered a fracture of the skull from his head coming in contact with an elevated bridge at Newton. The man died from his injuries.

John Geighein, a workman employed in the rolling mills at Kinkora, fell from a derrick at the works, receiving a concussion of the brain and a dislocation of the left hand.

Charles Allen, a carpenter employed on a water tower in course of erection at Bordentown, fell from a scaffold on which he was working to the ground; a distance of thirty feet, and suffered several fractures of the small bones of the feet, and also severe bruises about the head.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

James Wesley, a painter, was injured about the body by the fall of a scaffold on which he was working in Camden city.

Albert Taylor, 16 years old, was very severely burned by boiling tar spilling on him while he was engaged in hoisting the material to the roof of a house in Camden.

Harry Pfeiffer, an employe in Farr & Bailey's oilcloth works at Camden, was severely scalded about the body and legs through the bursting of a steam pipe.

Silas Boyer, an employe of the Camden Iron Works, was struck in the abdomen and severely injured by a piece of planking which was thrown with great force from a circular saw.

George Strong, a brakeman employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was crushed to death between a platform and freight car at the company's Camden yards.

Lewis Priest, an employe in the licorice works of McAndrews & Forbes, at Camden, was severely scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe.

Peter Sanford and Robert Bordson, both of them workmen employed in erecting an addition to the factory buildings of the American Nickel Works at Camden, were buried under the debris of a wall which fell while they were working on it. Both men were unconscious when taken out of the ruins, but were found to be suffering injuries of a no very serious character.

John Wisley, a painter, was thrown to the ground and severely injured by the falling of a scaffold on which he was at work.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Paul Scholsky, a workman employed in the paper mill of the George W. Downs Company at Newark, was caught in the machinery and instantly killed.

Joseph Vyerzorik, a workman employed in the rendering room of Swift & Company's beef house, on the Kearny Meadows, was scalded by boiling grease and so badly burned that he died a few hours after the accident.

Michael Krivitsky, a laborer employed in the works of the Orange Machine and Manufacturing Company at Orange Valley, was severely and painfully burned by molten metal, which splashed over him from the melting pot.

Herbert Johnson, 15 years of age, had two fingers cut from a hand through an accident which occurred while he was running a press in the Marshall Brush Factory at Bloomfield.

Samuel Sheerin, a carpenter, fell from a building in East Orange, on which he was employed, and died from his injuries a few days later.

Alfred Pedro, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between cars, which he was engaged in coupling at the Waverly yards, and had his left foot badly crushed.

Henry Burrell, a laborer employed in unloading a freight steamer at a Newark wharf, was struck on the head by a large piece of rock plaster, which fell from a hoisting crane, and instantly killed.

Frank Ammick, a painter, while engaged painting a flag staff on a high building in Newark, fell to the roof through the rope supporting the chair in which he sat having parted. The man was very seriously injured.

Edward Edwards, a painter, fell from a scaffold, on which he was working at Newark, and was quite severely injured.

Charles Mackey, a trolley conductor, had his right leg badly bruised and lacerated through being caught between the side of his car and the rear end of a coal truck.

Michael Russo, a laborer employed on a building at Silver Lake, was injured by being struck upon the head by a fragment of a broken scaffold.

Albert Stickler, a laborer employed at the Lister Agriculture Chemical Works at Newark, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of 14 feet, and suffered a fracture of the skull, from which he died a short time later.

John Anderson, an ironworker employed on a large office building in Newark, was struck on the head by a falling plank and sustained very severe injuries.

Robert Foley, a brakeman employed on the Lackawanna road, met with an accidental fall, while engaged in drilling cars, and suffered very severe bruises of the head and left arm.

Frank Reilly, a leatherworker employed in the works of E. H. McCormack & Sons at Newark, was severely cut about the hands and breast by a large machine knife, which he was engaged in sharpening, having slipped from the position in which it was being held.

Charles Spragg, a conductor in the employ of the Public Service Corporation, was killed, and a fellow-employee, named William Moran, was badly injured by being caught between a car and the side wall of the barn at Montclair.

Philip Degnan, a roofer, fell from the top of a building at Jersey City, on which he was working, and suffered severe injuries.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Charles Weston, a painter, fell from the roof of a house on which he was working at West Hoboken, and lodged in the branches of a tree which grew against the building. When rescued, several hours later, he was found to have two fractures of the left leg, and to be unconscious from the loss of blood, which flowed from a gash in his head.

Arthur Norfolk, an electric light trimmer employed by the United Electric Company of Jersey City, was shocked to death while placing the carbon in a lamp. The accident was caused by a hole in one of the rubber gloves which the man wore while at work.

Samuel R. Mattson, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was killed in a freight train wreck that occurred at Marion.

Alexander Fleckstein and Henry J. McCue, both employed in the Meadow shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kearny, were injured by a heavy piece of iron which fell, crushing the hand of one, and the foot of the other.

William Katz, an employe of the Crucible Steel Company's works at Harrison, had two fingers of his left hand so badly crushed that they had to be amputated.

Thomas McCormack, 15 years old, an employe of the International Steam Pump Company at Harrison, had his left leg broken by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Antonio Combrori, an employe of the International Steam Pump Company at Harrison, had his right leg broken, through a heavy casting, which he was handling, having fallen upon it.

Frank Smith, a machinist employed in the shops of the International Steam Pump Company at Harrison, had his right leg broken and left badly bruised by falling, with an elevator car in which he was riding, from the top to the bottom of the shaft.

John Yarrow, a workman employed on a gas tank which was being erected at the Harrison end of the bridge, which connects that town with Newark, became dizzy and fell from the scaffold on which he was working, and was very seriously injured.

Henry Beebe, a workman employed in the shop of W. G. Greenfield at Harrison, had a finger cut off while operating a machine.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Andrew Boyd, an employe of the Scott Iron Foundry, Flemington, was injured by a blow in the region of the stomach from a heavy piece of board that flew backward from a circular saw on which he was working.

Ira Hill, proprietor of a small factory at Copper Hill, was caught while repairing some belting and drawn into the machinery; his injuries were such that death followed a few days after the accident.

Stephen Judosky and Joseph Labara, laborers employed on a work train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, were thrown from a car at Hampton Junction, from which they were unloading ties, and suffered to an equal extent from bruised heads, limbs, and fractured ribs.

John Phillips, a carpenter employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey near High Bridge, had a hand severely bruised by a heavy plank falling upon it.

John Egan, a boy employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Lambertville, received burns which afterward resulted in death, from the explosion of a gasoline tank.

James Fisher, an engineer, was badly injured by flying fragments of a shed in which he was at work running a threshing machine. The destruction of the shed was caused by the bursting of an engine flywheel, fragments from which tore through the shed in all directions.

Theodore Fergus, of Lebanon, a casting dresser, was struck on the arm by a fragment of iron and very severely injured.

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MERCER COUNTY.

David Burd, an employe at McFarlands Foundry, Trenton, had his face and eyes badly burned by sulphuric acid which was accidentally splashed upon him, while using the fluid to clean some iron.

Paul Zempo, a laborer engaged in excavating for a water main in Trenton, was severely injured by a cave-in of the bank, which covered him with several tons of earth.

Harry Webster, an employe of the Roebling Wire-drawing Mill at Trenton, was severely burned by being struck in the back by the end of a hot coil of wire as it came from the rolls.

John Hillman, a pottery employe of Trenton, suffered a compound fracture of the left shoulder through an accident which occurred while he was at work.

Charles R. Stoop, an iron moulder employed in Reeves Iron Foundry at Trenton, had a foot very badly crushed through a heavy casting, which he was hoisting out of the sand, having slipped and fallen upon it.

John Kelty, an employe of the New Jersey Tile Works, Trenton, had his left hand badly bruised by a heavy weight falling upon it.

William Young, an employe of the Roebling Company at Trenton, had his left foot severely bruised by a coil of heavy wire falling upon it.

Henry Horner and Herman Multop, both employed in the United and Globe Rubber Works at Trenton, were badly burned about the body and face, by molten lead which splashed with great energy from a ladle into which it was flowing from a crucible.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Charles Granatt, a wood turner in the shops of the Cronk Manufacturing Company at New Brunswick, received a severe wound in one of his legs from a chisel which slipped from its position while he was turning a piece of wood.

Andrew Liukosky, employed as a road laborer, was injured while at work, by a stone crusher near New Brunswick, and died from the effect of his wounds two weeks later.

Henry Brenon, a railroad trainman, fell from his train near Woodbridge, and had his left arm taken off by the wheels of several cars passing over it.

Edward Roberts, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between the bumpers of cars that he was engaged in coupling together to make up a train, and very severely crushed about the body.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

David Bareford, a workman employed on a building in Belmar, was struck on the head and severely cut and bruised by a chisel which had fallen upon him from the floor above.

MORRIS COUNTY.

James Merritt, an employe at the Hurd Mine, Wharton, had a hand very badly bruised by a fragment of rock from the shaft falling on it.

James Manning, a painter, was overcome by a fit of dizziness while working on a scaffold at Dover, and fell to the ground; the fall resulted in three broken ribs and severe internal injuries.

Andrew Levi, a miner employed at the Richard Mine, Dover, had his left leg so badly crushed by a fall of rock and earth in the shaft, that amputation was necessary.

Joseph Ulmschneider and Charles Drake, employes of the Ulster Iron Works at Dover, were thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were standing while repairing the factory stack; both men suffered severely from bruises, and one of them, Ulmschneider, from a fractured leg.

Stephen Greah, a laborer employed in the Richard Mine at Dover, had his right leg broken by a large piece of ore which rolled from an elevation down upon him.

Four laborers, employed in the mines at Hibernia, were injured, one fatally, by the fall of earth and timber which became loosened from some unknown cause.

Richard Barnes and Richard Carlyou, employed in the Elizabeth Mine at Hibernia, were crushed under a fall of earth and rock in the shaft in which they were working; both men were so severely injured that they were not expected to live.

George Krall, a boss timberman, was killed in the Wharton Mine at Upper Hibernia, by a fall of sixty feet from where he was working to the bottom of the shaft.

Joseph Bolka, a laborer employed at the Hibernia Mine, Hibernia, had a leg broken by a large boulder falling upon it in the shaft in which he was at work.

Edward Doney, an employe at the Wharton Furnace, Wharton, was severely burned by an outburst of gas from the oven doors.

George Kendas, a timberman, while lumbering in one of the mine shafts at Hibernia, was struck by a piece of rock which fell from above and instantly killed.

Joseph Wintermute, a railroad man, had his left arm and hand crushed while coupling cars near Netcong Station.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

William Jacobs, a laborer employed in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, was struck on the head by a boiler flue and sustained a severe laceration of the scalp.

Isaac McCrum, fifteen years of age, employed in the shops of the American Locomotive Company at Paterson, fell with an armful of bolts which he was carrying to the workmen, and sustained a fracture of the wrist of one arm.

William Jacobs, an employe of the Cook Locomotive Company at Paterson, was violently struck on the chest by a large piece of steel and very painfully injured.

Nicholas Van Duin and Leonard Hartley, both bricklayers, were thrown from a scaffold on which they were working at a building in Paterson, to

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the ground, a distance of twenty feet. An eight-foot lintel, which they were employed in setting, fell on both men as they struck the sidewalk. Van Duin was injured internally, besides being like the other man, very severely crushed and bruised about the head and body.

Frederick Ralph, an employe of the bleachery at Delawanna, while walking along the edge of a tank filled with boiling water, slipped and glided into the vessel feet first; both legs, from the knees down, were so severely scalded that the man's recovery is regarded as doubtful.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Antonio Battera, an employe of the Somerset Mill at Raritan, had a hand badly sprained and bruised while attempting to remove a piece of cloth from an extractor in the dye house.

John Burns, a lineman employed by the Somerset Telephone Company, was severely injured at Bound Brook by a fall from a pole to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, caused by the man coming in contact with a live electric wire.

UNION COUNTY.

Adolph Steingerst, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working at Elizabeth, and suffered a broken nose with other severe external injuries.

John Sininson, an employe of the Singer Machine works at Elizabethport, was caught and drawn into some machinery on which he was working, and so severely bruised and injured internally that it seemed unlikely that he could recover.

John Trowner, a machinist employed in the works of Davis & Thornton at Elizabeth, was seriously injured by being struck in the eye by a piece of flying steel.

Hans Megilsen, employed by the New Jersey Dry Dock Company at Elizabethport, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of piling, and badly cut and bruised.

John Basut, employed at the trolley company's barns at Rahway Junction, was struck on the head and severely injured by a heavy piece of iron, which fell from a moving crane.

Eight laborers, employed in excavating under the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Netherwood, were buried under a mass of sand and earth, which was jarred loose by a passing express train. When finally taken out it was found that five of the men were severely injured, both internally and externally.

WARREN COUNTY.

Herotz Janos, employed in the Edison Cement Works at New Village, fell into a pit that was being filled with cement, and was crushed to death

before the mass of material which was pouring down the chute into the hole could be shut off.

August.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Charles Erickson, a baker of Wortendyke, was seriously injured by a heavy stone which became dislodged from an oven and fell, striking him on the head.

Frank Gabush, an employe of the Public Service Corporation, fell from the top of a construction car, on which he was working near Lodi, and was severely injured.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Giovani Gitto, employed at the Roebling plant at Kinkora, while dumping a car was struck on the head with a crowbar and badly injured.

Arthur Fowler, employed at the Roebling plant at Kinkora, was struck on the arm by a piece of flying steel, which severed an artery.

Abraham Mitchell, employed at the Springfield Worsted Mills, Bordentown, fell from the roof of the building to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was severely cut and bruised.

Casper Eppert, an employe of the Hainsport Foundry, Hainsport, had his leg badly fractured by a heavy casting, which fell upon him.

Herbert Henry, a boss carpenter at Beverly, while assisting in moving a barn, had a hand so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Joseph Baker, while at work in Farr & Bailey's Oilcloth Works, Camden, had a foot caught and severely crushed between the elevator and the floor of the building.

Lewis Lewman, a rigger, while engaged in construction work in Camden, had an arm fractured by being caught under a falling beam.

Jacob Claypole, 60 years old, had four fingers severed by a circular saw which he was operating at Scudder's Lumber Mill, Camden.

Horace Plum, aged 17 years, employed at the Caramel Works, Camden, had a foot badly crushed between an elevator and the floor of the building.

James McCullin, while working at the bottom of an excavation in Camden, was badly injured by a cave-in of the banks.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Roland Radcliff, employed in the Millville Manufacturing Company's works at Millville, was severely cut about the head and face by the bursting of a roller which he was operating.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Ernest Bawerle, an employe of the Van Wegenen & Schickhaus Company, Newark, fell through an elevator shaft to the floor below and sustained a fracture of the right leg.

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Charles Wilkercky, employed in the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works at Newark, fell from a platform on which he was working and received slight injuries.

David Schmidt, a painter, while at work on a scaffold in Newark, fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, and was severely injured.

Jacob Roof, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working in Newark, and suffered severe bruises about the body.

Stephen Cozack, employed at the Lister Agricultural Chemical works, Newark, received a fracture of the skull and right hip by a quantity of fertilizer falling on him.

James H. Cullum, a painter, fell from a scaffold at Bloomfield, and suffered a fracture of both legs, besides being injured internally.

John Flynn, employed in the engine room of Tiffany & Company's works at Newark, was badly scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe, which he was cleaning when the accident occurred.

John Loeffler, a track-walker for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was struck and killed by a train at Newark.

Emil Rice, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while coupling cars at Newark, was severely crushed between the bumpers.

Alexander Clark, a laborer employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while working at a derrick, received a severe fracture of the left ankle by a heavy beam which fell upon him.

James Kennedy, employed by the Lambert Hoisting Engine Company at Newark, was struck by a crane in the shops, and badly bruised about the body.

William Stone, William Pittinger, and Frederick Mattell, bricklayers, were thrown to the ground by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were working. Stone's shoulder was broken, as were also several of his ribs. Pittinger sustained a strained back and a broken wrist, and Mattell received a fracture of both legs and had several ribs broken.

Thomas McKay, an ironworker, 65 years old, while at work on a building in Newark, sustained a fracture of the right leg, by a heavy iron girder which struck him while it was being lifted into place.

A telegraph pole, on which Harry Whitlock and William O'Brien were working at Wanaque, broke and fell, killing Whitlock instantly and severely injuring O'Brien.

Anton Falk, 65 years old, was killed in a cave-in of a sandpit at Belleville, where he was employed.

John W. Stasse, a lineman, was instantly killed by a fall from a tree in East Orange, through which he was stretching wires.

HUDSON COUNTY.

James Needham, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell from a platform at the tunnel in Jersey City, and received serious internal injuries.

Carlo Di Lucco, a laborer employed on the Hudson River Tunnel, Jersey City, was killed, while at work, by a cave-in of earth and rocks,

James Bossner, employed at Hewitt's Foundry, East Newark, had his left foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

Rudolph Lindenthaler, a machinist in the employ of W. C. & G. Greenfield at East Newark, was so badly crushed beneath a pump, which fell on him while it was being moved, that he died shortly after the accident.

Joseph Bannock, employed in the slaughter house of Swift & Company, Kearny, died from scalds which he received from boiling fat that had overflowed upon him while at work.

George Cran, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while repairing a switch at Harrison, received a fracture of the right leg, as a result of an engine leaving the track.

Frederick T. Lawer, employed by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Harrison, had his right leg badly crushed in a lathe which he was operating.

Edward O'Brien, a brakeman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Jersey City, was instantly killed by falling beneath the wheels of a moving car.

Michael Lannon, an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was caught between two cars at Jersey City and badly crushed.

Lawrence Howard, while engaged in unloading castings at Hitchings & Company's foundry at Jersey City, had his foot badly lacerated by a heavy mass of iron falling upon it.

Frank Kakoski, employed in the Orford Cooper Works, Jersey City, fell into a tank of hot chemicals and was badly scalded about the body.

John Henry fell from a building on which he was working, in Jersey City, to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was severely injured.

Samuel Scherer fell from the top of a building on which he was working, in Bayonne, to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and received a fracture of the skull and also severe internal injuries.

John Burk, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while leaning from the cab window of an engine at Bayonne, was struck on the head by a telegraph pole and suffered severe injuries.

James E. Carey, a brakeman in the Central Railroad Company's yards at Bayonne, was badly crushed between two cars.

John Brown, 17 years old, employed at Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne, had both arms fractured by a heavy piece of iron which fell upon him.

Michael Mahon, a painter, 60 years old, fell from a church on which he was working, in Hoboken, and was severely injured.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

John Egan, 17 years old, who was so severely burned by the explosion of a gasoline tank, at the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in July, at Lambertville, died a week later from his injuries.

David Darson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly crushed between cars at Stockton.

Harry Apgar, employed in the steel plant at Whitehouse, had a hand badly burned by hot sand.

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Theodore Hunt, employed in the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's Works at High Bridge, was severely hurt by a flying chip of steel, which penetrated his body.

MERCER COUNTY.

John Woolman, employed at the Armstrong Box Factory, Trenton, had his left hand badly lacerated in a planing machine.

John Thorn, a brakeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was severely crushed between a freight car and the side wall of a tunnel at Trenton.

William Hoffman, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, at Trenton, and was severely bruised.

While repairing machinery at the United and Globe Rubber Companies' plant at Trenton, Charles W. Clark fell from a ladder and was severely injured.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Andrew Hansen, employed in the claypits of Sayre & Fisher at Sayreville, was killed in an accident which occurred at the place.

Anton Takedglut, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was severely crushed between two cars at South Amboy.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

John Robinson, a bottler employed by Charles A. List, at Long Branch, sustained a fracture of the jaw and was severely cut about the face by the bursting of a bottling machine which he was operating.

Mooney McCaul, a lineman in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was instantly killed, by electricity at Manasquan, while on a high pole endeavoring to separate electric light and telephone wires that had become crossed.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Adolph Wuelper, a brakeman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, fell from a train at Stanhope and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Charles Hendrickson, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, fell from a moving car at Port Morris; the car passed over his foot, severing one of the toes.

Martin Vavina was killed by falling sand while at work in the New Jersey Zinc Company's mines at Franklin Furnace.

Howard Wyckoff and Caleb Payne, moulders employed at the Richardson and Boynton Works, Dover, were badly burned about the feet by molten metal, which was accidentally spilled from a ladle.

John Bickley, a machinist employed at the Singleton Silk Mill, had his left hand badly lacerated in a lathe on which he was working.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Frederick Wilday, a boiler maker, was injured while at work in the Cook Locomotive Shops at Paterson, by a large piece of metal which, in falling, struck him on the head.

Peter Siliosley, a machinist employed at the Cook Locomotive Works, Paterson, was struck by a falling weight; the blow caused a severe fracture of one of the arms.

Bernard Kiernan, while at work in the Passiac Steel Works, Paterson, was badly burned about the face by molten metal which was accidentally splashed upon him.

UNION COUNTY.

John Anstern, a machinist employed by the Samuel L. Moore, Sons. & Company at Elizabethport, had several ribs fractured by being caught in the mechanism of a hoisting crane.

Bernard Donelly, 19 years old, employed in the polishing and plating department of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth, had an arm caught in some machinery and completely severed from the body.

Patrick Dunn, a section boss for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a train at Linden and instantly killed.

WARREN COUNTY.

Philip Snyder, employed in the Needham Piano Factory at Washington, had a hand caught in a planer, and suffered a severe laceration of the fingers.

Daniel Rendy, employed in the Franklin Lumber Company's works at Hackettstown, had a finger of his right hand so badly lacerated, while at work, that amputation was necessary.

September.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Leroy Willis, employed on a building in course of erection in Atlantic City, jumped from a platform on which he was working, to avoid a falling beam, and landed on an iron spike which penetrated one of his feet.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Three Italian workmen, employed at the Jerome Fireworks Factory at Fairview, were seriously injured in an explosion which completely wrecked the building.

Herman Vobinger, a carpenter, was severely crushed by a wall which collapsed while in course of erection at Union Hill. A sewer trench, which had been dug under the foundation, weakened the wall, and was the direct cause of the accident.

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BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Walter McLean, an electrician, while working on a ladder at the Burlington Silk Weaving Company's mills at Burlington, fell to the floor, receiving slight injuries.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Michael Maguire and John Thompson, while working on the roof of the Public Service Corporation building in Camden, were severely burned by hot pitch from a bucket which was accidentally overturned by another employe.

Louis Kreig, employed at the Whitehead Works, Camden, was so badly injured in a fall while at work that he died a week later.

Samuel Greenwold, employed at the Castle Kid Company's works in Camden, had one of his hands caught in the machinery, and suffered severe lacerations of the fingers.

John J. Tierney, a lineman, while working on a pole in Camden, fell to the ground and was severely injured.

C. E. Parker, a brakeman employed by the West Jersey Railroad Company, was killed at Waterford while crossing the tracks.

ESSEX COUNTY.

James Negaster, assistant gang foreman for the Lackawanna Railroad Company, was struck by a drill engine at Newark, and died from his injuries the following day.

Three laborers were slightly injured by a cave-in of earth while digging a trench for new water mains in Newark.

An explosion of gasoline in the cleaning and dyeing establishment of the Desaye Company, Newark, resulted in the death of Mrs. Eugene Noll, an employe, and severely injuring eight others, both males and females. The explosion completely wrecked the rear of the factory and damaged the building on both sides.

Charles Bovina, seventeen years old, employed at the American Crucible Company's works at Newark, was severely injured by a block of metal which fell on one of his feet.

John Smith, while at work in the factory of the Crucible Steel Company at Newark, was struck in the face by a piece of flying metal and severely injured.

Edward Delaney, a bricklayer, while working on a building in course of erection in Newark, fell to the ground and suffered severe injuries.

Raymond Cosgrove, fell from a scaffold on which he was working in Newark, and had his left leg broken.

Adam Sauer, a painter, fell from a scaffold on which he was working in Newark, and had his left ankle broken and his back severely injured.

Charles Voggetti, employed at the wood turning mill of Henrietta Dankelfsen at Lyons Farms, fell against a circular saw which he was operating and had his left arm so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated.

J. Keatting, a lineman, while working on a pole at Springfield, was injured about the head by the rebound of an axe which he himself was wielding at the time. An unseen wire on which the blow landed caused the accident.

James H. Cullum, whose injury by a fall from a scaffold while at work has been noted in the August items, died as a result of that mishap.

Patrick Malack, employed at Heller Brothers Steel Company's plant, Belleville, fell through an aperture in a gas furnace and was severely burned.

Charles Mowell, while working in a sand pit at West Caldwell, was instantly killed by a cave-in of the bank.

William Parsello, eighteen years old, had his right arm badly crushed by being caught in the machinery at the hat factory of Napier & Mitchell in Newark.

Ernest Keys, Thomas Claire, Attilio Svella, and Ceasar Jaunito, stonecutters, were hurt in the collapse of a scaffold on which they were working at Newark. Keys was severely cut about the face and body; Clair's leg was broken and he was otherwise bruised.

Joseph Rosky and Kline Santi, while working in an excavation at Newark, were severely injured in a cave-in.

John Manzi, employed in the Celluloid Company's works at Newark, had his foot badly crushed between the floor of the building and the elevator.

Samuel Cohen, while unloading oilcloth at the Central Railroad freight station at Newark, had his right leg broken by one of the rolls falling upon it.

John Carter, a tinner, while working on a roof in Newark, fell to the ground and was but slightly injured.

John Malady, employed in Ballantine's Brewery, Newark, was severely injured about the head by a blow received from a falling skid.

HUDSON COUNTY.

John Fitzsimmons, a brakeman in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad, fell from the top of a freight car at the Newark Meadows, and suffered severe injuries to the back and head.

Harry J. McCue, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Kearny, had his right hand badly lacerated by being caught in a machine which he was operating.

John Lawrence, employed at the American Radiator Company's shops at Harrison, had a foot badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it.

John Kennedy, while assisting in removing a large stone from a wagon in Harrison, had his right hand badly crushed.

Frank Stager, a rigger employed in the freight yards at Harrison, had his left hand caught in the chains of a crane and badly crushed.

John Marcia, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was run over by a drill engine at Harrison, and had a leg severed from his body.

George R. Coffee, a Central Railroad engineer, while crossing the tracks at Jersey City was struck by a drill engine and seriously injured.

304 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Corey M. Cotay, yardmaster in the Central Railroad yards at Jersey City, was crushed between two cars while on duty and instantly killed.

Antora Sauckini and Zilzio Racinodo, both hod carriers, while ascending a ladder, in Hoboken, fell to the ground and were killed.

Stephen Marka, employed at the foundry of the International Pump Company's works at Harrison, was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel at which he was working.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Wesley Sutton, a carpenter sixty-five years old, was injured in a fall from a scaffold on which he was working at Califon.

Ellis Teats, employed at the Hoffman Saw-mill at Fairmont, had his hand badly crushed between two planks.

Benjamin Dufford, while holding a drill at the Hoffman Farms, Hoffman, was accidentally struck on the hand with a sledge by a fellow workman causing a severe injury.

Elmer Rush, employed by the Central Railroad Company, had his left hand badly crushed between cars at North Hampton.

Peter Snyder, employed at the Taylor Iron and Steel Company's plant, High Bridge, had a hand badly crushed under a heavy casting.

MERCER COUNTY.

Harry Metzgar, a brakeman employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, fell from a car at Trenton, and suffered severe injuries.

George Baggaley, employed on a new building at Trenton, fell through the beams to the floor below, and was severely injured.

Richard Vaughn had his left hand badly burned by hot tar at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Trenton.

James Banney, a plumber, was burned about the face and body by an explosion of a gasoline stove in a cellar where he was working at Trenton.

Michael Pulone, while repairing a chimney at Trenton, fell to the ground and was severely injured.

Jacob Susader, employed in the Joseph Stokes Rubber Company's mill at Trenton, had an arm badly lacerated by being caught in a machine which he was operating.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

John O'Brien, a coal trimmer employed on the docks at Perth Amboy, was badly injured by a heavy bar which fell, striking him on the head.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Allie Embley, a boy employed in the shops of the New Jersey Bridge Company at Manasquan, was badly burned by a hot rivet while assisting the riveters in their work.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Joseph Sutton, employed at the Wharton Furnaces, fell into one of the bins in the stockhouse and suffered a broken leg with several cuts about the face.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A workman, name unknown, who had been employed only one day at the Mayo & Deyo feed mill in Ramsey, was killed by being caught in a belt and dragged into the machinery.

Daniel Eagan, a track-walker employed by the Lackawanna Railroad Company, was struck and killed by a passenger train at Paterson.

UNION COUNTY.

Bernard Donnelly, employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, while repairing a belt was caught in the machinery and lost one of his arms.

Charles Ritter, employed at the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant in Elizabeth, was caught in the machinery and injured so badly that he died a few days later.

Thomas Barence, while working on the new addition to the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant in Elizabeth, fell through the beams of the floor and had a leg broken.

Benjamin Moore, an engineer in the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, fell from the tender of his engine, at Elizabethport, and received severe internal injuries.

WARREN COUNTY.

Manuel Zobell, employed at the Edison Cement Works, New Village, was badly scalded by steam, which followed the blowing out of a plug in a tubular boiler.

Harry Trecise, employed at the Washington Manufacturing Company's plant, Washington, had his thumb badly lacerated in a planing machine which he was operating.

Robert Shrope, a workman employed in the Warren Foundry at Philipsburg, fell beneath a car to which he was applying the brake, and the wheels passing over one of his legs, completely severed the limb from the body.

Changes in Working Hours.

October.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The Burlington Silk Weaving Mills are running full-handed, employing between 250 and 300 operatives. Some departments are working overtime.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The lamp room of the lower works of the Whitall-Tatum Company at Millville were placed in operation after a period of idleness.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Pennsylvania shops at Lambertville are running full time with a complete force of workmen. Some departments are working overtime.

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MERCER COUNTY.

The Trenton Lamp and Glass Company has placed china and glassware upon the market decorated with silver plating in various designs. The demand for these goods had been so great that the works are running overtime.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The factory of the American Snuff Company at Jamesburg is now running full time, after having been on reduced hours for some time back.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Twenty moulders have been added to the force of the Richardson & Boynton Stove Works at Dover. Several departments of the plant have been working with a night gang lately.

The Sturzenegger Factory at Chester has been working overtime for several weeks in order to meet the demands of trade.

Seven hundred tons is the daily average product of the Wharton furnace at Wharton.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The American Locomotive Works at Paterson have orders for engines from several roads amounting in the aggregate to 105 locomotives, and consequently there is much night work at the plant.

The Employees of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson have been placed on full time. The plant had been running, for some time back, with a reduced force.

Many of the silk-throwing mills and dye houses of Paterson are running overtime, to keep up with orders from the large silk mills.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Standard Gas Fixture Company at Bound Brook, which has been running on 40 hours per week, for some time back, is now working its employes 70 hours per week.

The American Engine Company at Bound Brook, has increased its working time to fifty hours per week.

The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company of Rocky Hill advertises for men skilled in plaster model and mould-making, and for young men to learn the trade. The firm is very busy and cannot procure sufficient help.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The stone quarry of M. R. Kenney & Son at Andover has increased their working force and are now very busy.

UNION COUNTY.

The Æolian Company Works at Garwood are very busy and running on full time. Several other factories in Garwood are working with night gangs.

The Pond Tool Works at Plainfield are busy getting out some large and fine tools for the Japanese Government, and are working overtime in several departments.

WARREN COUNTY.

Employes of the Needham Piano Works at Washington are now working 11 hours per day.

The Woodbridge Manufacturing Company at Great Meadows is running its mills both night and day. The company finds it difficult to get sufficient help.

Several factories at Belvidere, engaged in the production of apple barrels, are working overtime. The piece price paid is thirty-eight (38) cents per barrel.

November.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Cooper's Point Shipyards at Camden have reduced their working time one-half owing to scarcity of work.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

There is a scarcity of help to man the oyster boats for dredging in Maurice River Cove.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Fandango Board Mills of Millburn have increased their daily output of boards from five tons to six tons per day; more hours are worked and higher wages are paid to the workmen.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company of Bayonne worked overtime, during the entire month of November, to meet a large increase in orders.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Union Register Company at Trenton is running its shop overtime to meet the demand for its machine, which is a new one.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The machinists and iron shipbuilders employed at the Lewis Nixon Yard at Perth Amboy are working day and night to complete an order of 19 torpedo boats for the Russian Government.

A number of employes were laid off at the iron works of Levering & Garrigues in Dunellen.

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MORRIS COUNTY.

The Rockaway Shoe Factory was compelled to run overtime, and employ more help, in order to meet the demands of new business.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Passaic Rolling Mills at Paterson is being run to its fullest possible capacity, and several departments have had to work overtime.

UNION COUNTY.

The Pond Tool Company's Works at Plainfield, which have been running only five days a week for several months, were started on full time for six days per week.

The Pedrick-Ayer Company of Plainfield has reduced its working force.

The new car fender shops at Lincoln have had to be run overtime to fill orders.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Washington Silk Mill at Washington was run on overtime for two weeks in order to fill orders. The mill is being run to the full limit of its capacity.

The Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company has put on an extra force of men to work at its plant in Phillipsburg.

Jansen Brothers, on November 14th, started working their rolling mill at Oxford, which has been idle for two years.

December.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Employees of the Pavonia Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Camden had had their working time reduced to eight hours per day and five days per week, at which point the time schedule remained for two weeks, when the former hours, nine per day and six days per week, were restored.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Employees in the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops at Kearny have been notified of a change in working time, which, according to the new schedule, is to be eight hours per day for five days a week.

A fracture of the main shaft in the factory of the insulated Wire Company at Bayonne has caused a suspension of work in one of the departments. A night force of about two hundred men has been put to work in the wire department of the plant.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Working time at the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops at Lambertville has again been reduced to eight hours per day for five days per week. Recently the works had been changed from this schedule of hours to full time.

MERCER COUNTY.

An agreement has been arrived at by the printers of Typographical Union, No. 71, of Trenton, and the Trenton Typothetae, the employing printers' association, which will go into effect on January 1st, 1905. Under its terms fifty-one hours, nine and three-quarters for the first five days and four and one-half on Saturday, will constitute a week's work. These hours are to remain unchanged until Labor Day, the first Monday of September, 1905, and for two years thereafter, unless both parties shall meantime agree on a shorter day. This reduction in hours applies only to book and job compositors. Newspaper printers will still continue to work on the basis of eight hours a day.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The employes of the E. J. Ross Silk Manufacturing Company are working overtime in order to meet the rapid influx of orders.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

During the month of December there has been scarcely an idle loom among all the silk mills of Paterson. The operatives in many establishments are working overtime in order to keep up to the demand for silk goods.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Carbon Stove and Range Company in East Somerville has not only increased its working force, but is also running overtime in every department of the works. The capacity of the plant will soon be nearly doubled by the addition of a new building, which will be one hundred feet long.

UNION COUNTY.

Several employes of the Manganese Safe Company at Plainfield were laid off temporarily through slackness in trade.

The Pond Machine Tool Company at Plainfield is running its works until 9 P. M. every day in the week excepting Saturday.

Many of the departments of the Singer Company's factory at Elizabethport are working overtime, the hours generally extending to 7 P. M.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Phillipsburg Silk Mills Company is about to shorten the hours of labor for its employes.

January.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

The Standard Bleachery, the Flintcote and, indeed, almost every factory in Carlstadt has adopted the Saturday half-holiday.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

New machinery has been placed in the East Burlington Rubber Mill, and the plant is now running night and day.

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Nearly all the factories in the glass towns of South Jersey are running overtime.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Steiner Shirt Factory at Long Branch, which employs about 125 persons, is running overtime.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The silk throwers of Paterson are pushed to the extreme limit of their capacity to handle the work required of them. Almost all the throwing plants are running overtime.

Work at Rogers' Locomotive plant is very busy and several of the departments have to work overtime in order to keep up.

UNION COUNTY.

The organized barbers of Elizabeth and Plainfield have demanded that the workday begin at 7.30 instead of 7 A. M., as heretofore.

February.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Typographical Union of Orange has secured a new wage scale which is fixed at \$16.50 per week. The working hours are to be eight and one-half (8½) per day hereafter.

March.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

All the manufacturing plants at Millville are working overtime on account of the urgency of orders.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A number of the employes of the Lackawanna car shops at East Dover were laid off, owing to the removal elsewhere of a large quantity of freight shop work.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Employes of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson have been, and are now, working extra time in order to turn out work for which there is a very urgent demand.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Somerville Iron Works, of Somerville, is employing a greater number of persons than ever before, and is also working overtime.

Michael Baun's Stove Works at Somerville is being enlarged to meet the increasing demands for goods, and meanwhile the shops are being run overtime.

WARREN COUNTY.

The slate quarries at Bangor have a larger force at work than usual and are also working longer hours. The indications are that the quarries will be open for fully ten months during the present year.

April.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Unionville Silk Mill has become so busy that overtime has had to be resorted to.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The section gangs on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in the vicinity of High Bridge, have been placed on ten hours per day instead of nine.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A large number of the Paterson silk mills have had to require their operatives to work from one to three hours overtime.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Cornish Piano and Organ Company are very busy, and several of the departments are running overtime.

The new coal storage depot at Junction is being pushed with the utmost vigor. Work is continued night and day, including Sundays, without cessation.

The Washington Manufacturing Company, of Washington, has placed its plant on a ten hour working day schedule.

June.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The glass manufacturing trade of Millville is so busy that the various firms say they will have to request the Glass Workers Union to extend the closing time of the blasts until the middle of July, so that orders on hand may be filled. The usual closing time is June 30th.

July.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The shipyard of the John L. Mills Company at Camden has a contract to build a large sailing vessel of wood. An extra force of men, working longer hours than has been customary, will be employed to push work on the ship to speedy completion.

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HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The S. B. Twining Company, which has recently acquired the ownership of the Stockton Stone Quarries at Stockton, are running the stone crushers at the quarries day and night.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Rand-Ingersoll Company at Washington has secured contracts for a large number of rock drills, hammers, etc., which are to be used in work on the Panama Canal. The works will be run to their full capacity so that orders may be filled on time.

August.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

There is a great demand for help at the American Cigar Company's factory at Camden. The company is hard pressed to meet the orders on hand, and the employees are at present working overtime.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The workmen at Neighbor's Peach Basket Factory at Califon are working overtime to meet the large orders.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Wynockie River Paper Manufacturing Company is compelled to work overtime to supply the demand for its goods.

WARREN COUNTY.

The plant of the National Fire Proofing Company at Port Murray is run twenty-two hours per day in order to supply the accumulated orders for its goods.

September.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Standard Silk Mills at Phillipsburg will hereafter close at noon Saturdays, instead of one o'clock, which has heretofore been the custom.

Closing of Factories—Suspension of Work, Partial or Total.

October.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Owing, it is said, to differences over last year's accounts, a window-glass factory in Vineland will not open this season. The blowers formerly employed there have gone to the glass districts of Pennsylvania seeking employment.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The hammock factory at Mount Holly closed down temporarily, because of financial embarrassment.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

One of the glass factories of Moore Brothers at Clayton was idle for want of boy help. Fires were up and 25 blowers ready to begin the season's work, but were unable to do so for the reasons given above. Similar conditions prevail in other towns.

HUDSON COUNTY.

In order to guard against the possible failure of the water supply distributed to the factories of Bayonne, in consequence of injury to the water main through which they are supplied and the consequent suspension of work and loss of wages by operatives, the Mayor and City Council have provided by ordinance for a duplicate pipe, to which connection can be made, in case of its being necessary to repair the old one.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

It is said that when the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops at Trenton are completed the establishment at present maintained at Lambertville, in which 240 men are employed, will be closed.

The G. N. Alpaugh Flour Mill at High Bridge was closed for a month to undergo necessary repairs.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Levering & Garrigues Iron Works at West Dunellen has reduced its working force by laying off 20 men for an indefinite time.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The mills of the Ulster Iron Works at Dover have been closed for the purpose of making some alterations in the works. About 200 men are out of employment while the shut-down lasts.

The automobile works at Rockaway, which have been closed for some time, will resume work before the end of October.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Some of the departments of the Passaic Print Works at Passaic have been closed to allow the making of necessary repairs.

SALEM COUNTY.

The canning factories of Salem County have closed, refusing, it is said, to take the entire crop of tomatoes, for which they had contracted with the farmers.

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UNION COUNTY.

Some of the workmen employed in the Aeolian Company's works at Garwood have been discharged in consequence of the company's having reduced its output of pianos.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Cement Works at New Village is closed and all employes discharged.

November.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The Daniel & Blumenthal Company's works at Woodbine have been closed temporarily, owing to a disagreement regarding the payment to the concern of a bonus out of the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

After nearly six months' idleness, the North American Window Glass Works at Millville have been re-opened.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Gill Hat Forming Mill at Orange, established thirty-two years ago, has gone out of business, owing to progressive demands on the part of the Hatters' Union for increase in the wage scale.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The India Rubber and Tire Works at New Brunswick have been shut down for an indefinite period.

UNION COUNTY.

The mills of the Summit Silk Manufacturing Company, which employs 700 persons, were closed as a result of the strike of 20 weavers, who left their looms because a request for an increase of from 1½ to 2½ cents a yard had not been granted. The strikers who were all Armenians, refused to return to work unless the increase in wages was conceded and their union recognized.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Godfrey Paper Mill, near Carpenterville, which has been idle for two months, was started up again.

Jensen Brothers' Rolling Mill at Oxford, which has been shut down for the past two months, was re-opened with a force of 200 workmen.

December.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The James Bowers Corset Company, of Newark, has voluntarily retired from business after an honorable existence in the corset trade which extended backward over a period of thirty-five years. The retirement of the

old firm is caused by the gradual reduction of prices and consequent falling off in profits that has been going on for the past ten years. About five hundred men and women were employed by the James Bowers Company.

MERCER COUNTY.

The rolling-mill plant of the Trenton Iron Works has been shut down because of a stock of rods equal to supplying the other departments of the mills has been accumulated. Work will be resumed when this material is used up.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Rockaway Iron and Steel Works have been closed indefinitely.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A break-down of machinery at the mills of the German Artistic Weaving Company at Pomton has made a temporary shut-down of the entire plant necessary.

UNION COUNTY.

The works of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth have been closed down for the purpose of taking stock and making repairs to the standing machinery. This suspension of work is an annual custom.

The Aeolian Works at Garfield have been closed for one week to permit stock-taking and making repairs.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Cement Company's plant at New Village has been closed for some time for the purpose of making enlargements and other improvements.

The Pequest Iron Furnace at Pequest, which went out of blast some time ago, is making preparations to rekindle the fires.

January.

UNION COUNTY.

The John Stephenson Car Works Company, of Elizabeth, has been recently acquired by a new firm. The plant is being remodeled, and meantime all work is suspended.

WARREN COUNTY.

Work at the Woodbridge Manufacturing Plant, Great Meadows, has been suspended on account of the extreme cold weather.

The Pequest Blast Furnace has started up after being idle over six months.

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February.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

A Pennsylvania firm has purchased the plant of the Franklin Iron Company at Franklin Furnace, and will remove the equipment to Pennsylvania.

March.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Work was resumed at the plant of the Liberty Cut Glass Company at Egg Harbor City after a period of enforced idleness which followed a fire that had occurred there in February.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has reopened its shops at Bloomfield and will hereafter produce malleable iron castings there. The working force to be employed is said to be about 200 men.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The Duplex Radiator Company, manufacturers of gas radiators, has suspended operations at its Newton factory, which was started about one year ago. Lack of business is given as the cause.

April.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Portland Cement Plant at New Village, which has been partly closed for repairs for some time back, will soon be in full operation again.

May.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The sawmill of William DeMott at Green Village has been closed permanently; the machinery and other equipment has been removed to more commodious quarters in the same town.

The United Box and Paper Company, of Hanover, has decided to close its mill at that place for an indefinite period.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Stark & Phillips Silk Company's mills at Paterson are closed on account of litigation growing out of finances.

June.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Ulster Iron Works at Dover has been closed for a period of eight weeks.

WARREN COUNTY.

The old mill of the American Sheet Iron Company at Phillipsburg, which was partly destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt, the property having been sold for other purposes.

July.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The buildings once occupied by the Kearny Machine Company at Kearny are being cleared of the machinery once used there, preparatory to tearing them down for the purpose of clearing the site for the erection of a municipal lighting plant, in which the town is to invest \$70,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

After a suspension of work for the purpose of making repairs, the plant of the Empire Cut Glass Company, situated at Flemington, was again put in operation.

MERCER COUNTY.

The John R. Shangle Foundry at Hightstown, one of the oldest in that section of the State, has been permanently closed; the entire fittings and machinery were bought by the Standard Harrow Company, of Utica, N. Y., to which place they will be moved.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The building of the Milltown Rubber Company, which had been opened as a playing card factory after a long period of idleness, was closed again, apparently without any prospect of reopening.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The rolling mill of the Ulster Iron Works at Dover was closed down for a period of eight weeks.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The obnoxious odors arising from sewer deposits which flow into the Passaic River and are not carried off because of lowness of water, are reported as having caused so much sickness among operatives employed in silk mills situated along the river banks as to produce a practical suspension of work in some of them.

UNION COUNTY.

About five-sixths of the nearly seven thousand employes of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth were idle for one week, during which the works were practically closed for repairs.

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WARREN COUNTY.

The Cornish Organ and Piano Factory at Washington was closed for one week for the purpose of taking the annual inventory. This has had to be done notwithstanding the condition of trade was such that many of the employes had been required to work eleven hours per day for some months back.

August.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The United States Chemical Company, of Camden, has closed its plant temporarily because a number of residents of the neighborhood had complained of the obnoxious odors which were generated by the works.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The E. J. Ross Silk Manufacturing Company's plant at Wharton has closed up permanently.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Passaic Steel Company, of Paterson, has closed its works temporarily.

UNION COUNTY.

The C. H. Taylor Cut Glass Company, of Elizabeth, have closed their plant temporarily on account of the obnoxious odors of the Elizabeth river, on the banks of which the plant is situated.

September.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeton, has resumed operation in the continuous window light tank, which branch has been suspended for a long time.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Lackawanna Railroad car shops at Dover, which have been steadily reducing the number of employes because of transferring the work elsewhere, is about to close permanently. All the work in this section will hereafter be done at Kingsland.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The silk mill conducted by Morris Bergman in Paterson has been closed on account of foreclosure proceedings.

Damage to Manufacturing Plants by Fire or Flood.**October.****BERGEN COUNTY.**

The Lyndhurst Mills, the products of which were pumice stone and emery, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$23,000; \$8,000 of which represented the value of the building, \$10,000 damage to machinery and tools, and \$5,000 to finished and unfinished stock on hand.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The hide and tallow factory of John North at Mount Holly was damaged by fire. The loss amounted to a total of \$575; \$400 of which was on the building and \$175 on machinery and tools.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The manufactory of cornices owned by John B. Whitaker at Camden was damaged by fire; the losses were estimated at \$3,000; \$2,000 on stock and \$1,000 on the building.

The mill of the Camden Wool Stock Company, a one-story brick building, was completely destroyed by fire. The fire was supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion which occurred in some of the material. The loss is stated to be \$32,000. Of this amount, \$12,500 was on building, \$10,000 on machinery and tools, \$7,500 on raw material, and \$2,500 on finished goods.

The large rug manufacturing plant of the Fries-Breslin Company at Camden was totally destroyed by fire. The losses as reported by the company aggregate \$311,788, divided as follows: on building, \$115,789; on machinery and tools, \$113,546; on material and finished goods, \$163,302; damage to designs and to merchandise supplies, \$19,152. One of the most regrettable incidents of the fire was the destruction of an improved loom with all the patterns of its parts, which an employe, a weaver, had just perfected after upwards of ten years' experimenting upon it.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The leather factory of Bernstein Brothers, on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, was partially destroyed by fire, which was started from an overheated oven. The loss amounted to \$5,500. One thousand five hundred of this was on the building, \$500 on tools and machinery, \$500 on raw material, and \$3,000 on finished goods.

The wood-working establishment of Joseph Lee, Orange, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$425.

HUDSON COUNTY.

An explosion caused by the careless use of alcohol by an employe caused a fire in the factory of the Weiderhold Light Company, of Jersey City. The damage was under \$100.

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The barrel factory of James O'Connor, on Green street, Jersey City, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000. Four thousand dollars of the loss was on the building and \$1,000 on finished stock.

A shirt factory operated by the firm of Worshansky & Levin at Bayonne was destroyed by fire. The loss as reported by the firm amounted to a total of \$8,500. Of this, \$2,500 was on the building, \$3,000 on machinery, and \$3,000 on material and finished goods.

The carriage manufactory of Decker Brothers at Kearny was damaged by fire to the extent of \$388.

A large smokestack attached to the Crucible Steel Works at Harrison was blown over by a high wind-storm, and falling on the small buildings of the plant completely demolished it.

MERCER COUNTY.

A slight fire caused by an overheated oven in the drying-room resulted in damages to the extent of \$60 at the Trenton Fire Clay and Porcelain Company.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The thread mill of E. J. Currie at Keyport was almost totally destroyed by a fire which started in the engine-room. The loss was \$7,000.

The canning factory at Englishtown owned by J. B. Reid was totally destroyed by fire.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Two buildings of the American Forcite Powder Company at Landing, near the Lake Hopatcong shore, were badly wrecked by an explosion which occurred near midnight. Two hundred pounds of powder were exploded, but no one was hurt.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A fire which started in one of the buildings of the local plant of the Standard Oil Company at Paterson caused damages to the amount of \$1,200. Five hundred dollars of this was on the building, \$500 on tools and fixtures, and \$200 on stock.

A slight fire which caused damages of less than \$100 occurred in the bobbin factory of Van Riper & Sons at Paterson.

Fire caused by an overheated stove in the weaving-room of a silk mill at Paterson caused damages to the amount of \$800.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

A sawmill owned by Isaac Crown was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was \$1,200.

WARREN COUNTY.

The mills of the Union Sheet Iron and Steel Company at Phillipsburg were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

November.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The large cider mill of Charles Woodruff near Lyons Farms was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$1,900, of which \$1,200 was on the building, \$150 on machinery, and \$600 on material.

Fire partly destroyed a three-story brick factory building in Newark and caused a loss to the Taylor Novelty Company of \$1,600, and to the Newark Bit Company of \$873.

HUDSON COUNTY.

About one-third of the plant of the New Jersey Stock Yard Company at Jersey City was destroyed by fire. One thousand five hundred lambs and sheep, 400 hogs, and 50 cattle perished in the flames. The total loss was \$100,000.

A fire in the paint and polishing department of the Mesereau Metal Bed Company at Jersey City destroyed material to the value of \$14,187, distributed as follows: Damage to building, \$3,437; damage to machinery and tools, \$1,750; damage to material, finished and unfinished, \$9,000.

The entire plant of the Dovetail Box Company and the Auto Boat Company in the west section of Jersey City were destroyed by fire supposed to have been started by a spark from a passing locomotive. The loss to both companies amounted to \$75,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

A fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion broke out at the works of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company in Trenton and destroyed property amounting in value to \$40,000.

The foundry building of the Emmons-Borden Foundry Company at Trenton was destroyed by fire with a resultant loss of \$10,000.

The factory of the Trenton Hardware Company at Trenton was completely destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$8,900, of which \$2,500 was on the building, \$4,600 on machinery and tools, and \$1,800 on finished and unfinished material.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The laundry plant of William E. Curley at Freehold was partly destroyed by fire. The total loss was \$10,490, of which \$2,690 was on the building, \$5,000 on machinery and tools, and \$2,800 on material.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

A fire which started in a wing of the Standard Paint Company's works at South Bound Brook caused losses amounting to \$9,500, distributed as follows: on building, \$4,000; on machinery and tools, \$4,000; on material, \$1,500.

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UNION COUNTY.

The main building of the Watson-Stillman Architectural Iron Works at Aldine was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted in the aggregate to \$37,000, distributed as follows: on building, \$15,000; on machinery and tools, \$15,000; on finished and unfinished product, \$7,000.

A fire broke out in a building in Plainfield occupied by a manufacturer of dolls and consumed property and material to the value of \$2,600.

WARREN COUNTY.

Fire started in a heap of bituminous coal containing 100 tons, which was stored in one of the large buildings of the Edison Cement Company at New Village, and caused much labor and loss before it was finally extinguished. Chemical action in the closely packed coal is supposed to have started the fire.

December.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Dix wrapper factory at Millville was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Two hundred girls are temporarily out of employment.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The new compression plant of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company located in Waverly freight yards at Newark was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$20,000.

Fire in a three-story factory building at Newark caused losses to Frank Vennio, maker of electrical goods, and the Newark Cap Company of \$500 and \$450 respectively.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The factory of William Schimper & Co., Hoboken, manufacturers of silver and other metal goods, was damaged by fire. The loss on building, machinery, material, and finished goods closely approximated \$100,000.

A fire occurred in the works of the Nairn Linoleum Company at Kearny which caused losses aggregating \$15,500, one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) of which was on the building, \$1,000 on machinery and tools, and \$13,000 on account of raw material (cork) destroyed.

A fire which appears to have been of incendiary origin broke out in the garment factory of Bressler Brothers at Bayonne and consumed the entire building before it was extinguished. The loss as reported amounted to \$10,000, divided as follows: \$3,000 on machinery, \$1,000 on material, and \$6,000 on finished goods. One hundred girls and several men were thrown out of employment through the destruction of the factory.

MERCER COUNTY.

A fire which occurred in the plant of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company at Trenton on November 2d caused losses aggregating \$61,697,

divided as follows: on building, \$23,751; on machinery and tools, \$14,540; on raw material and finished goods, \$23,406. Just one month later, or on December 2d, another conflagration in the same plant destroyed property to the value of \$17,707; \$1,707 of which was on building, \$1,000 on machinery and tools, and \$15,000 on raw material and finished goods. The damaged buildings are to be entirely rebuilt.

A fire which broke out in the Keystone Pottery at Trenton caused losses amounting to \$1,395; \$528 of which was on the building, \$40 on machinery, \$658 on raw material, and \$169 on finished goods.

The japanning department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company's plant at Trenton was damaged by fire. The loss amounted to about \$1,500.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

A fire broke out in the Block Ice and Cold Storage plant at Manasquan which entirely destroyed the buildings, causing losses amounting to \$20,500.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A fire which broke out in the Taylor Mine at Mount Hope caused a total suspension of work in one of the shafts. At the time of writing the fire had not been extinguished, and it appeared that to put it out the mine would have to be flooded, a course which would involve a long stoppage of work and a large outlay of money.

A tenement owned by the Thomas Mining Company at the Richard Mine, which was occupied by laborers employed by the company, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is reported as \$450.

UNION COUNTY.

The bicycle repair department of the Ira M. Curtis Machine Company in Elizabeth was badly damaged by a fire which broke out in the works at midnight. The total loss amounted to \$315, of which \$125 was on the building and \$190 on machinery and tools.

The works of the Fullard Machine and Press Company at Plainfield were damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,750. Five hundred dollars of this sum was on account of the building, \$250 on machinery and tools, \$500 on raw material, and \$500 on finished goods.

WARREN COUNTY.

The American Sheet Iron Company, of Phillipsburg, is receiving bids from contractors for the rebuilding of its works at that place, which were recently destroyed by fire.

January.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Victor Talking Machine Company's plant at Camden was partly destroyed by fire which started in the record-making department, supposedly from spontaneous combustion. The damage amounted to \$13,000. About

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one-half of the usual working force of one hundred and fifty persons were thrown out of employment.

The plant of the Farr & Bailey Oil Cloth Company, of Camden, was badly damaged by a fire which originated in the printing and storeroom. The reported loss was \$27,600.

A fire at the shipyard of John Dialogue & Son, Camden, completely destroyed the roof of one of the large iron shops.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The metal novelty goods plant of the J. E. Mergott Company, Irvington, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out in the engine-room after midnight. The loss was estimated at \$350,000. The entire force of employes, about 400 in number, are idle in consequence of the fire.

MERCER COUNTY.

A defective flue caused a fire which damaged the shops of the Trenton Cooperage Company to the extent of \$1,300.

WARREN COUNTY.

A heavy rain-storm flooded the shops of the American Saw Mill Machinery Company at Hackettstown and prevented the operation of the works for several days.

February.

HUDSON COUNTY.

An explosion of gas at the plant of the American Crucible Steel Company at Harrison partly wrecked one of the large furnaces.

MERCER COUNTY.

The buildings of the Trenton Mills and Elevator Company were damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by a fire which was caused by friction in a wheat scouring machine on the second floor.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The buildings formerly occupied by the Boonton Canning Company at Boonton were completely destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The structure was of wood, and at the time of the fire was used for storage purposes by the Knox Hat Company and the Benney & Smith Chemical Company.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The machine shops of the Timmins & Chissold Company, at East Bound Brook, with a very valuable collection of drawings and patterns, were destroyed by fire. The loss is reported as approximating \$20,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Bamford Brothers' silk mill and Crane's felt works, both at Belvidere, were flooded by the breaking of a mill dam and compelled to suspend work for several days.

March.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The paint and repair shops of the Public Service Corporation at Camden were destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The loss was estimated at \$75,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The works of the Louis Sagel & Son Candy Manufacturing Company at Vineland were totally destroyed by fire; the loss is reported at \$50,000. All the employees, about one hundred (100) in number, were stockholders in the company.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The explosion of a blower which was used to force gas from the generators into storage tanks at the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's works at Newark completely wrecked that machine and broke nearly every window in the building.

The shops of the Wooley-Dorer Hat Manufacturing Company at Newark were partly destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The loss is estimated at \$2,400.

A fire which started in the boiler-room of the Van Hoff Hat Company's factory at Newark damaged the works to the extent of \$2,000.

The buildings occupied by the extractor department of the Lister Agricultural Works at Newark were, with their contents, entirely destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The loss was estimated at \$163,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A four-story frame building occupied by the International Automobile Tire and Vehicle Company, of New Brunswick, as a storehouse was completely destroyed, with its contents of finished machines. The loss was estimated at \$20,700.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

A sawmill owned by William D. Bailey at Matawan was destroyed by fire supposed to have originated in the office stove. The loss is estimated at \$16,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The works of the Oriental Silk Company at Paterson were badly injured by a fire which, before it was subdued, caused damages to the plant amounting to \$50,000.

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April.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The building occupied by the Pemberton Barrel Company, of Pemberton, was destroyed by a fire the origin of which was unknown. The loss was estimated at \$5,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The gas purifying plant of the Public Service Corporation at Camden was badly damaged by a fire which followed an explosion of gas. The loss is reported at \$7,400.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

A large flour mill, the property of Max Marx, situated at Blackwell's Mills, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The mill had been refitted with new machinery after a fire which occurred a few months previously. The loss was reported at \$7,500.

May.

BERGEN COUNTY.

A fire said to have been caused by the crossing of electric wires in the weaving-room of the Granite Linen Company at Wortendyke completely destroyed the entire works, causing a loss of \$175,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Three large buildings forming part of the Merritt & Company's screen works at Camden were destroyed by a fire the origin of which was not reported. The loss is given at \$75,000, and about 250 persons are thrown into temporary idleness.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The paint and color works of Cawley, Clark & Company, Newark, comprising four large buildings, were destroyed by a fire the origin of which was unknown. The loss is reported at \$155,000. The leather factory of E. H. McCormack & Company, which adjoined the paint works, was damaged by the same fire to the extent of \$2,000.

The Manhattan Buckle Factory, of Newark, was damaged to the extent of \$3,000 by a fire of unknown origin.

A fire occurred in the factory of the Anglo-American Varnish Company which, before it was extinguished, extended to an adjoining building occupied as a hardware manufactory. The damage to both concerns was slight, not exceeding \$500.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A portion of the Fagan Iron Works at Jersey City was destroyed by a fire the origin of which was unknown. A number of valuable patterns and

a large quantity of very costly machinery were consumed. The loss amounted to \$10,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The sawmill of William Flintcroft, near Farmingdale, was destroyed by fire which was started by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss is reported at \$3,800.

June.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Fire in the bottling department of the Haster Brewing Company damaged the plant to the extent of \$850.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The shoe factory of Leech Brothers at West Burlington was partly destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The factory of Diffany & Company, manufacturers of metal novelties, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,800.

Fire which followed an explosion in the Celluloid Company's works at Newark damaged the novelty department of the plant to the extent of \$39,200.

Fire which originated in the building used for the repair shops of the Public Service Corporation of Newark caused losses estimated at \$8,000.

The Marble Novelty Works at Glen Ridge were entirely destroyed by a fire the origin of which was unknown. The loss is reported at \$3,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Eisner's clothing factory at Red Bank was slightly damaged by a fire which originated from lightning conducted into the building by an electric wire.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Two large buildings used as print mills by the John Capstick & Sons Company at Montville were badly damaged by fire which was supposed to have originated in lightning. The loss was not reported.

July.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

A large factory building in Camden city partly occupied by the publishing firm of A. J. Millette & Company and the Richter Electrical Company was badly damaged by fire. The loss of A. J. Millette & Company, as reported by them, amounted to \$5,750; the Richter Company's loss was estimated at \$3,500.

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The Keystone Leather Works at Camden were damaged extensively by the bursting of a large water tank on the roof, which flooded the place with 15,000 gallons of water. A portion of the wall on the third floor of the building, where the pressure of the water was greatest, gave way and a large quantity of stock was more or less seriously damaged.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Moore-Jonas Glass Company's works at Bridgeton were almost entirely destroyed by fire. Two bottle houses, two warehouses filled with goods ready for shipment, two packing houses, and the box-making shop were completely swept away. One factory and the company store are all that remained of the plant. The money loss was estimated at \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The japanning shop of the leather manufactory of Moses Strauss & Son at Newark was partly destroyed by fire. The damage as reported by the firm amounted to \$3,600, divided equally between the building and material for manufacture.

The works of the Sills-Eddy Mica Company at Newark were almost totally destroyed by fire, the origin of which was unknown. The loss is reported at \$75,000.

The pasteboard manufactory of Ernest Lighthipe & Company, situated at Millburn, was completely destroyed by fire which originated in the drying-room and resulted in a loss of \$35,000, distributed as follows: on building, \$20,000; on machinery and tools, \$8,000; on finished goods, \$6,000; and on material for manufacture, \$1,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

A fire at the works of the Electrical Porcelain Manufacturing Company at Trenton caused damage to the amount of \$117.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The blacksmith shop of the New Jersey Bridge Company at Manasquan was destroyed by fire; the loss was \$5,000.

UNION COUNTY.

The factory building of the Fullard Machine Company at Plainfield was slightly injured by a fire which was reported as having originated in spontaneous combustion; the loss was \$75.

August.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The plant of the John Simmonds Company at Newark, manufacturers of bent pipe, was completely destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$30,000. The building was a two-and-one-half story frame structure and contained, as well as the necessary machinery, a considerable quantity of finished product, which was also destroyed.

Fire which started from a lighted gas stove in the Eagle Japanning Company's plant, Newark, caused a loss of \$2,635. The building, which is a two-story brick and frame structure, was damaged to the extent of \$85, and \$50 worth of machinery and tools were destroyed. The loss on account of damaged materials was \$1,500 and on finished product \$1,000.

The Mockridge Jewelry Company's plant at Newark was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by fire which is supposed to have originated in the boiler-room. The damage to machinery was the greatest loss.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A fire in the spar yard of the Brown Drydock Company at Jersey City caused a total loss of \$12,000. Of this amount \$3,000 was on the building, \$1,500 on machinery and tools, \$6,000 on material for manufacture, and \$1,500 on finished products.

The same fire extended to the adjoining machine shops of the Theodore Smith's Sons Company, where property to the value of \$25,207, distributed among the following items, was destroyed: on the buildings, \$8,655; on the tools and machinery, \$8,127; on raw material, \$2,925; and on patterns and dies, \$5,550.

The Fagan Iron Works at Jersey City was badly damaged by a fire which is said to have caused a loss of \$100,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The works of the United Oilcloth Company at Yardville were damaged to the extent of \$300 by fire caused by a spark from the stack falling in a tub of oil.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Fire completely destroyed the blacksmith shop and the main shaft of the Hurd Mine, near Irondale.

UNION COUNTY.

The plant of Degeuer & Steiner, Rahway, manufacturers of plush goods, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$762.25. The loss on the building was \$21; on machinery and tools, \$300; and on material, \$441.25.

WARREN COUNTY.

Fire from an unknown cause completely destroyed the shaft of the Alpha Portland Cement Works at Alpha.

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September.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Fire partly destroyed the Holt Silk Mill at Midland Park. The loss on account of both stock and building will aggregate \$5,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

An explosion in the Arlington Company's works at Arlington completely wrecked the east wall of the factory building and started a fire which, however, was extinguished without difficulty. No estimate of the loss was given. The Arlington Company manufactures an article known to the trade as Pyraline.

The foundry and lacquering department of the Knickerbocker Brass Bedstead Company in Kearny was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$24,000, divided into the following items; on machinery, \$9,000; material, \$10,000; and finished product, \$5,000. One hundred and twenty-five persons were rendered idle as a result of the fire.

UNION COUNTY.

The factory of the William C. Finck Company at Elizabeth was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$8,000, divided as follows: on building, \$3,500; on machinery and tools, \$3,500; and on material and finished products, \$1,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

The bottling establishment of Thomas Grogan at Hackettstown was completely ruined by fire which started from an unknown cause. The fire spread to the hay sheds of John A. Shields and consumed about fifty tons of hay.

Enlargement of Manufacturing Plants.

October.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Lyndhurst Mills, which were destroyed by fire, are to be replaced by a frame structure of a temporary character to permit the manufacture of goods while the factory is being rebuilt in permanent form. The new buildings will cost \$30,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The plant of the Fries-Breslin Company, which was destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt on substantially the same scale as the old establishment. The buildings are to be of brick, and will be fitted with every known device to insure the safety of employes and to guard against fire.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The varnish manufacturing firm of Flood & Conklin has added to its plant at Newark a new fireproof brick building, 26 x 192 feet. The cost of the addition will be \$16,000 and of the new machinery equipment \$2,000.

The Consolidated Safety Pin Company is increasing its plant by the addition of a new brick building now being erected, 60 x 80 feet. The structure will cost \$12,000, and an additional working force of twenty men will be employed.

The Cope Company, manufacturers of carriages and wagons at Hilton, is about to double its existing facilities for work by the erection of a two-story building, 30 x 58 feet, which will cost \$2,500. Additional machinery to the value of \$1,000 will be installed in the new structure.

The new addition to the Wheeler Manufacturing Company's pepper mills at Park View is nearing completion. The building is of concrete and will have cost when finished \$40,000. When the new part is ready for business twenty more men will be employed.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Welsbach Manufacturing Company has enlarged the power house connected with its works at Gloucester city and installed a new set of boilers.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Standard Oil Company is about to extend its Bayonne plant by the erection of five storage oil tanks on the lands bordering New York Bay at Bayonne city, known as the Van Buskirk farm. These tanks will be 115 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. The capacity of each will be 2,719,483 gallons.

The Nairn Linoleum Works at Kearny are being improved by the introduction of a new process for maintaining heat in the drying-rooms which is expected to greatly increase the efficiency and lower the consumption of fuel.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Lambertville Heat, Light, and Power Company has its gas producing machinery all ready for installation.

The Lambertville Rubber Works are being increased in size by the addition of a new building.

Six new cold storage houses, each having a capacity of 50,000 tons, are to be erected at Junction by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

J. R. Sutphin's wagon manufacturing establishment at Asbury Park is being extensively altered and enlarged.

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MORRIS COUNTY.

The old Olmstead Mill at Morristown is being repaired and made ready for an early resumption of work.

The silk manufacturing firm of Pelgram & Meyer, who operate large mills at Paterson and Boonton, are about to start a new plant at Rockaway.

John C. Welsh is making extensive additions to his roller mill at German Valley.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Pompton Fuel and Development Company has made contracts for the erection of additional buildings for the enlargement of its plant at Lincoln Park, the cost of which will be \$35,000.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company has contracted for the erection of several additional coal pockets at Paterson.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Standard Paint Company, of South Bound Brook, has increased its plant by the addition of a new concrete building at a cost of \$10,000. Five more men will be employed.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The Duplex Radiator Company has taken the factory building formerly occupied by the Newton Shoe Company at Newton. The new firm has already placed some of its goods upon the market.

The New Jersey Lime Company is erecting a trestle for the purpose of conveying the stone on loaded cars direct to the top of the kilns. Three new kilns are being erected at a cost of \$6,000.

UNION COUNTY.

The roofing plant of the W. H. Rankin Company at Elizabeth is being extensively altered and enlarged. When the additions are completed there will be accommodations for about 125 more workmen.

The great plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport has been increased in size by the addition of the adjoining property, lately occupied by the Henry R. Worthington Pump Works, which the Singer Company has purchased. The Worthington buildings will be used for the present as an annex to the shipping department.

Large coal shipping docks are being constructed at Elizabethport by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The Watchung Silk Company is installing a new electric lighting plant in its mills at Plainfield.

E. & L. Hand, brick manufacturers, of Plainfield, are erecting a large building, 50 x 150 feet, for the storage of clay during the winter and for drying newly made bricks by running them on belting over steam pipes. The capacity of the plant when the new machinery is installed will be 20,000 bricks a day.

The old carriage factory in Hamilton street, Rahway, has been thoroughly overhauled and put in order for occupancy by the Standard Piano Key Company, who will employ, when a start is made, about fifty men.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Portland Cement Company is about to enlarge its plant at New Village.

The Thomas Iron Company is making extensive repairs to furnace No. 3 of its Hokendanga plant. The furnace has been relined and will shortly be put in blast.

New smelting works are being erected at the copper mine in Paha-quarry township. A large force of men are at present employed in the mine.

The old mill at Blairstown is being repaired and refitted with new machinery.

The Standard Silk Company, of Phillipsburg, has largely increased the number of looms in its mills in that place.

The American Sheet Iron Company is taking measures for rebuilding its mills at Phillipsburg which were recently destroyed by fire.

November.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The works of the Fries-Breslin Rug Company at Camden, which were recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The Vitor Talking Machine Company's plant at Camden city is being enlarged by the addition of a new warehouse, which is now in course of erection.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Esterbrook Pen Company is enlarging its factory at Camden.

The South Jersey Plate Ice Company is enlarging its plant at Gloucester.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is now making a large addition to its Newark works. The new building when finished will afford an additional floor space of 100,000 square feet and will cost \$200,000. The additions to the tool equipment will involve an expenditure of \$100,000. When the new buildings are ready for occupancy an additional force of 400 males and 600 females will be employed.

The J. Rummell Company, manufacturers of felt hats, are adding a new brick building, 60 x 60 feet to its Newark plant, the cost of which will be \$6,000.

The Hooton C. and C. Company, manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate, is having erected for its own use a brick building, 75 x 100 feet, which will cost when finished \$25,000. Ten thousand dollars will be invested in new machinery and an additional force of fifteen persons will be employed.

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The Newark Rivet Works is being enlarged by the erection of a new brick building which will cost \$28,500. This firm manufactures umbrella rods, ribs, and points.

Tonks Bros., pearl button manufacturers, are erecting a new building to rent out for factory purposes.

The Reiley-Knotz Manufacturing Company is installing a new suction blower to carry the dust from its polishing-room.

The Flood & Conklin Company, varnish makers, are now erecting a two-story brick extension to their works which will cost \$16,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The C. A. Wolsey Paint and Color Company is having a brick building, 50 x 100 feet, erected as an addition to its plant at Jersey City. The improvement will cost \$9,000.

The Babcock & Wilcox Company are increasing the size of its boiler-making plant at Bayonne by the erection of a new pattern shop and carpenter shop.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Ceramic Art Company, of Trenton, is erecting a new brick building, 28 x 90 feet, at a cost of \$5,000. New machinery to the value of \$1,000 will be installed, and twelve men in addition to its present force of operatives will be employed.

The Greenwood Pottery Company, of Trenton, is having a two-story building erected to be used as a storehouse which will cost \$5,000.

The Reeves Machine Works is having a one-story building added to its factory which will cost \$8,000. The structure is 50 x 123 feet and 18 feet high. Six thousand dollars' worth of new machinery and tools will be added to the plant, and an additional force of fifty men will be employed.

The Eureka Rubber Company, of Trenton, has installed a new and complete plant of machinery for the manufacture of rubber tires.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Levering & Garrigues Iron Works Company at West Dunellen has purchased a strip of land adjoining its factory for the purpose of erecting a new addition to its plant. The structure will be built of brick at a cost of \$3,000. Two thousand dollars' worth of new machinery and tools will be required, and an additional force of twenty-five men will be employed.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The plant of the Ulster Iron Works at Dover is being enlarged by the addition of two buildings, measuring respectively 40 x 60 feet and 26 x 100 feet, which will cost, with their equipment of new machinery, \$6,800. Fifteen new employees will be added to the usual working force.

The old "Joseph Righter" factory at Rockaway has been altered and enlarged to accommodate a new silk manufacturing firm that is going to locate here.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The German Artistic Weaving Company is erecting a new addition to its works; the building will be 120 x 130 feet and will cost \$16,000. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of new machinery will be added to the plant, and an additional force of fifty male and fifty female operatives will be employed.

The firm of Sutton & Potts has made an addition to its works at Paterson which requires the installation of \$4,000 worth of new machinery and the employment of an additional force of twenty-five operatives. The opening of the new addition was made the occasion of a social reunion between the employes and members of the firm.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

A new boiler house is being erected for the Fowler Quarry at Franklin Furnace.

The Newton Electric Light Company is having new buildings erected which will more than double the capacity of its old plant. The new structure will be of brick, 27 x 45 feet, and will cost, with its equipment of machinery, \$30,000.

The H. W. Merriam Shoe Company has added a new building to its plant at Newton which measures 20 x 140 feet, the cost of which will be \$12,000. New machinery to the value of \$10,000 will be added to the plant.

The New Jersey Lime Company, of Hamburg, is erecting three new kilns.

UNION COUNTY.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has secured the passage of an ordinance by the City Council of Elizabeth closing Trumbul street from the Second street line to the water front. It is the company's intention to build an extension to its works on the vacated street.

The W. R. Rankin Company, manufacturers of tar paper for roofing purposes, has erected a new building as an annex to its plant at Elizabeth which will be used for the saturating department and also for a storehouse. The improvements will be finished about March 1st, and an additional force of 150 men will then be employed.

The Hibbard-Ely Safe Company has begun the erection of a brick building, 50 x 160 feet, which will be used as an addition to its shops at Plainfield. This enlargement of the plant has been made necessary by the rapid growth of the company's business.

A new four-story packing house built of concrete and steel throughout, without a particle of wood being used in its construction for any purpose, is being erected by the Singer Manufacturing Company as an addition to its Elizabeth plant.

The Manganese Steel Safe Company is increasing the size of its works at Plainfield by the addition of a brick building 50 x 162 feet. The new structure, with its equipment of machinery and tools, will cost \$13,500. A number of new workmen, estimated at from fifteen to forty, will be employed.

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WARREN COUNTY.

The Basic Iron and Ore Company at Oxford is extending its mines on Oxford Mountain and increasing their output.

The works of the Edison Cement Plant at Stewartsville are being enlarged by the addition of a new stockhouse, roaster building, and coal sheds. About 500 additional men will be required to operate the enlarged plant. The new building and machinery will cost \$25,000.

The Washington Electric Light Company has installed a day service, and now furnishes electricity for manufacturing purposes.

December.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

A new two-story building, 70 x 32 feet, is being erected at Egg Harbor City as an addition to the carriage and wagon manufactory of Mall & Day. The structure is of wood and will cost \$2,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Bergen Point Sulphur Works at Constable Hook, Bayonne, is being remodeled and enlarged. The new building is to be 50 x 100 feet and two stories high and cost \$4,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The New Jersey Rubber Company at Lambertville has purchased the "Upper Flouring Mill" at that place, which will henceforth be used as part of its plant.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The firm of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of chemical and surgical supplies at New Brunswick, has at length obtained the necessary permissions for the construction of a tramway to facilitate the transfer of material between the buildings comprising its plant, and will at once begin work on the road.

The Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company is about to begin a very large extension of its filtering department facilities at Perth Amboy. The new structure will be five stories high, with massive walls, and will be built of concrete and steel throughout.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The International Smokeless Powder Company, whose plant at Parlin includes seventy separate buildings, has planned and will shortly begin the erection of a large office building at that place which will cost \$21,000, and also five residences, which will be set apart for the department superintendents; these houses will cost about \$5,000 each.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Two new shafts have recently been sunk at the old Mount Hope Mine at Mount Hope; one is located on the "Side Hill" near the old Taylor Mine, and the other is in the vicinity of the Elizabeth Mine. Both shafts are yielding good returns.

plans have been prepared for an addition, 100 x 100 feet, to the stockhouse of the Richardson & Boynton Stove Works at Dover.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The Windsor Lime Company is having two kilns equipped for a new process of burning which will require the use of coal for fuel. If the experiment proves a success, all the kilns belonging to the plant will be changed to the new system.

UNION COUNTY.

The cabinet department of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabethport has been transferred to the part of the old Worthington Pump Works formerly used as a pattern shop. The pump works property has been purchased by the Singer Company, and its buildings are being utilized to relieve the overcrowded condition of some branches of the works pending the erection of new structures in place of old ones.

January.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Woodside Japanning Company's plant at Newark has passed into the possession of the firm of Murray, Starr & Murray, manufacturers of chamois and other fine leathers, and will hereafter be operated as part of its business.

The Celluloid Company, of Newark, has added one entire city block to its plant at Newark. The newly purchased property adjoins the works, and soon the erection of buildings for an extension of the business will be begun.

MERCER COUNTY.

The United Globe and Rubber Company, of Trenton, is about to enlarge its plant by the addition of a three-story brick building, which will be 60 x 200 feet in dimension. This extension, when complete, will accommodate about 150 workmen in addition to the number employed at present.

The Mercer Rubber Company has commenced the manufacture of rubber tiling at its Hamilton Square plant with new machinery especially adapted to that purpose.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Empire Foundry Company, of New Brunswick, and the Criterion Gas Company, of New York, are reported as having been consolidated. A new two-story building is being added to the Empire foundry plant to accommodate the new department of the business and a much larger working force than has heretofore been employed.

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UNION COUNTY.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has commenced the erection of coal sheds at its Elizabeth factory which will have a storage capacity of 12,000 tons. The same company has laid out a most thorough and comprehensive system of fire protection for its works, which includes the formation of a fully equipped fire department to be managed by its own employees.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Stevens Cabinet Company, of Washington, is installing new machinery to meet a largely increased demand for plumbers' supplies.

The Edison Portland Cement Works at New Village is being enlarged and equipped with new machinery to meet the increasing demand for its products.

February.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The works of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company at Bloomfield, which have long been idle, are about to be reopened by the firm for the manufacture of malleable castings.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Freehold Carpet Mills Company has secured possession of the building in Freehold formerly occupied as a shirt factory by V. H. Rothschilds, and after some alterations have been made will commence work there with about 100 employees.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Dolphin Jute Mills, of Paterson, is having its buildings enlarged, and is providing other facilities for an extension of business.

UNION COUNTY.

The Crescent Shipbuilding Company, of Elizabeth, a subsidiary organization of the defunct United States Shipbuilding Corporation, has been reorganized with a view to the resumption of business.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Needham Piano and Organ Company, of Washington, has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The new capital is all to be used for the purpose of enlarging the plant.

March.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The National Phonograph Company, of West Orange, is said to have decided on making a large addition to its plant for the purpose of taking up the business of manufacturing automobiles. The land and new buildings to be erected will, it is stated, cost approximately \$257,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company has made a large addition to its office; the structure now contains a dining-room to be used by office employes.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A building to cost \$2,000 is being added to the plant of the Plainfield Brass Foundry at Dunellen.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The W. H. Adcock Foundry at Red Bank has been very greatly enlarged and refitted with machinery of higher efficiency and power than that formerly used. The increasing demands of business made the changes necessary.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company is greatly enlarging the facilities of its plant at Dover.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Washington Manufacturing Company has contracted for the erection of a three-story brick building as an addition to its piano manufacturing works at Washington.

April.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The factory of A. B. Ridgeway & Son at Delanco has been enlarged by the erection of a new building, 32 x 32 feet, which will cost \$1,500. The firm manufactures women's and children's shoes.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Miller-White Extract Company has purchased four acres of land in Camden for the purpose of enlarging its plant in that city.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The tannery firm of Wiegand & Doerzbacher, of Newark, has added a new brick building to its plant in that city, the erection of which cost \$12,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Star Porcelain Company has contracted for the erection of a two-story addition to its works at Trenton. The new building will be 30 x 141 feet, and is to cost \$7,000.

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WARREN COUNTY.

Louis Rossel & Company have made an addition to their silk mills at Washington which will accommodate 100 more operatives.

June.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Dobbins Electric Soap Company has built an addition to its factory at Camden consisting of a one-story structure which measures 110 x 209 feet.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Celluloid Company, a small part of whose plant at Newark was destroyed by fire, has rebuilt and refitted the damaged parts and at the same time considerably enlarged the department in which the fire had occurred.

H. T. Somers & Company have added a new brick factory building to their leather manufactory at Newark. The structure will cost \$40,000 and the new machinery with which it is equipped represents an outlay of \$10,000.

The managers of the Goeller Iron Works at Newark have secured eight acres of land which adjoins its present plant, and will erect a number of buildings thereon, the aggregate cost of which will be upwards of \$30,000. All the company's work will be concentrated at this place, when the new buildings are finished.

Sloan & Company, jewelry manufacturers of Newark, have moved their business into a large new building erected especially for its accommodation at a cost of \$12,000.

Joseph Infield, a manufacturing jeweler, has contracted for the erection of a five-story brick building in which to carry on his business. The structure, when finished, will cost \$30,000.

Otto Bernz, manufacturer of plumbers supplies, has added two buildings to his factory plant at Newark, which together cost \$3,600.

The Hay Foundry and Iron Works has had a large three-story brick building erected as an addition to the Newark plant; the structure will cost \$37,000.

Durand & Company, manufacturing jewelers, are having their works at Newark enlarged by the addition of a three-story brick building which, when finished, will cost \$5,000.

The Atha Tool Company, manufacturers of heavy hardware, have added a new building to its works at Newark. The structure will cost \$15,000, and is to be used as a machine and tool shop.

Spanjer Brothers, manufacturers of various kinds of ornamental wood work, have enlarged their works at Newark by an addition which cost \$2,000.

The firm of Maas & Waldstein, manufacturing chemists, has carried out an enlargement of its Newark works at a cost of \$4,000.

The varnish factory of the Palmer-Price Company at Newark has been enlarged at a cost of \$5,000.

The Universal Castor Company has erected a large brick building as an addition to its Newark factory. The new structure will cost \$8,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new shops at Lawrence township, just outside of Trenton, are to be made much larger than at first projected. In addition to the features first planned there will be a foundry, machine shop, iron-pipe shop, and every other department required for the construction of engines and cars.

July.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Christian Feigenspan Brewing Corporation has added a new bottle-washing house to the bottling department of its plant at Newark, which will cost \$40,000.

The American Undergarment Company, manufacturers of ladies' undergarments, has erected a five-story brick addition to its plant at Newark, which cost \$15,000. The number of employees will be greatly increased.

The Hanson & Van Winkle Company, chemical manufactory, is about to erect an addition to its works at Newark, which will cost \$2,500. The new addition will be of brick construction and measure 40x45 feet.

Cawley, Clark & Company, the paint manufacturers, have enlarged their plant at Newark by the erection of two three-story brick buildings, which will together cost \$50,000. The buildings will occupy a plot 90x200 feet.

The smelting and refining plant of Baker & Company, Newark, has been enlarged by the addition of a two-story brick building, 50x190 feet, which cost \$7,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Driver-Harris Wire Company, of Harrison, is having erected a brick addition to its present factory. The cost of the new structure will be \$10,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Electric Porcelain and Manufacturing Company, of Trenton, is having a new brick kiln and vault erected as an addition to its present works. The improvements will cost \$13,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The DeLamar Copper Company, of Woodbridge, has decided to enlarge its facilities very greatly, and for that purpose has increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Steiner & Son, shirt manufacturers of Long Branch, will build an addition to their factory to cost, when completed, \$20,000.

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MORRIS COUNTY.

The addition to the Richardson & Boynton Furnace Works, which are just completed, consists of an enlargement of the moulding department so as to provide accommodations for about one hundred additional workmen.

UNION COUNTY.

The Hall Signal Company has built an addition to its plant at Garwood. The new structure is of brick and will cost \$3,000.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has decided on making an addition to its works at Elizabeth, which will consist of one stone and brick building, 600 feet long, 80 feet wide and 6 stories high. When finished the structure will furnish accommodations for about 1,000 additional workmen.

The Bronze Powder Works Company, of Elizabeth, is constructing a large mill to manufacture a rare kind of wall paper, which has heretofore been imported.

August.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark, has erected four concrete and frame buildings; one of these is 30 x 34 feet, which cost \$2,000, and will be used as a storage house. The other buildings are for manufacturing purposes; their dimensions are: one 40 x 130 feet, one 120 x 285 feet, and one 70 x 242 feet. Each of the structures is two stories high, and the cost of all is \$35,000.

P. Ballantine & Sons, brewers of Newark, have built an addition to their boiler house, which is 34 x 60 feet in size and has cost \$15,000.

The Tea Tray Company, of Newark, has erected a one-story brick and concrete addition to its present works at a cost of \$4,000. The building is 40 x 60 feet, and will be occupied by the japanning department of the business.

A. T. Steffans & Company, manufacturers of saddlery hardware in Newark, are having their plant enlarged by the erection of three buildings, one of which will be four stories high, 50 x 75 feet, another, three stories high, 50 x 50 feet, and the third, two stories high, 25 x 30 feet. The work will cost \$27,000, and \$6,000 worth of new machinery will be placed in the buildings. When the improvements are all finished, twenty-five men, in addition to the present force, will be employed.

The "Laiblin Company," of Newark, is erecting a dye house of brick which will be 25 x 160 feet and two stories high. The total cost of construction will be \$10,000, and \$1,500 worth of new machinery will be installed. The working force will be increased by the addition of ten female operatives.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Hudson Silk Company, of Jersey City, has purchased a new three-story factory building in West New York at a cost of \$16,500.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Crossley Manufacturing Company, of Trenton, will increase its present plant by the erection of a concrete building, which will be 30 x 30 feet and three stories high. The improvements will cost \$8,000. Clay-working machinery will be manufactured in the new building.

The Belle Mead Sweet Makers, a confectionery company, has moved its plant from Hopewell to Trenton, on account of lack of room at the former place.

The Monument Pottery Company is having a two-story brick and iron building erected for the manufacture of both tubs and laundry goods. The dimensions of the building will be 80 x 80 feet. Ten additional operatives will be employed when the building is finished.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Edison Portland Cement Works at New Village is having a frame building erected 60 x 200 feet in size and at a cost of \$10,000.

September.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Flintkote Manufacturing Company, of East Rutherford, manufacturers of roofing, has enlarged its plant by the erection of a 60 x 90 feet brick and concrete storage building, which cost \$15,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Noaker, Rickenbach & Ake Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, has launched a drydock, in the construction of which 1,000,000 feet of lumber has been used. The dock will cost \$50,000 when finished.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Cawley-Clark Company, of Newark, manufacturers of dry and pulp colors, will enlarge its plant by the erection of a brick building, 54 x 200 feet, and two stories high. About seventy-five persons, in addition to the present force, will be employed in the works.

MERCER COUNTY.

William R. Thropp, manufacturer of boilers and machinery at Trenton, is replacing a frame building, which is part of his works, with a brick structure.

Establishment of New Manufacturing Plants.

October.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

A new ice manufacturing plant has been established at Atlantic City.

A superior quality of clay for making bricks has been discovered at Risley, and arrangements have been made to establish a brick manufactory there on a large scale.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Electric Rubber Company, a New York Corporation, has purchased the buildings formerly occupied by the Hazelton Boiler Works at East Rutherford, and will manufacture hard and soft rubber goods there. When in full operation, the new industry will employ between 300 and 400 men.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company is about to establish at Kingsland a car and locomotive repair shop that will be the largest in its system.

MERCER COUNTY.

A new manufactory for the production of concrete building blocks or stones will soon be erected in Trenton by Charles W. Heath, who has the exclusive right to use the Winget Machine for forming the material.

A corporation known as the Samuel L. Carlisle Company has been formed in Trenton to manufacture artificial building material under the trade name "Romanstone." The new stone is both fire and water proof, and a large plant for its production will be established in Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A factory has been opened at Lincoln for the manufacture of a patented fender for trolley street cars. Thirty men are employed.

The Atlantic Roofing Company has taken the old cement works at Perth Amboy and reconstructed the buildings to suit its line of work, which is the production of roofing material. The alteration made involved an expenditure of \$7,000.

The United Lead Company is establishing a plant at Perth Amboy, several of the largest buildings of which are well advanced toward completion, which the company reports will cost, when finished, \$1,000,000. Residences are being built near the works for the accommodation of men who will be employed in them.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The new silk throwing industry established at Rockaway by the firm of Pelgram & Meyer, will call for an outlay of about \$15,000, and forty persons will be employed.

A company for the manufacture of storage batteries has been formed at Boonton. The necessary machinery is being installed in the works and business will be begun without delay.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

A new creamery is being built at Andover on the co-operative plan. The New Jersey Zinc Company has purchased the property of the Franklin Iron Company at Herdeystown, and will start a branch of its works there.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Raritan Brick Company, a new corporation, is erecting new buildings for its works at Matawan, which will cost \$15,000. Fifteen men will be employed.

November.

BERGEN COUNTY.

A new enterprise—the manufacture of cement building blocks—has been started at Ridgewood.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

A new building for the Camden City Brewing Company has just been completed at Camden.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

A large new glass factory is being erected at Clayton.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A part of the plant of the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, which was recently erected in the Lafayette Section of Jersey City, has been opened for work. The factory is a very large one, having a floor area of more than two and one-half acres. The construction is of steel and concrete throughout, which renders the building absolutely fireproof.

The American Type Founders Company has opened its newly erected plant in the Lafayette Section of Jersey City, and has given employment to a large force of operatives.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Kanouse Mountain Water Company has started a plant at West Milford, in which the business of bottling particularly fine water of a mountain spring is carried on and sold for drinking purposes. One thousand dollars is invested in the enterprise, and seven persons in all are employed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The old factory of the Phoenix Art Metal Company at New Brunswick, which has long been idle, has been leased and occupied by a firm of drug manufacturers who employ fifty men.

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A new factory for the manufacture of macaroni has been opened in New Brunswick.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The former Symphonian Company's factory at Bradley Beach has been purchased by the Mackintosh Toffey Company, of London, England, and is now in full operation. Thirty-five operatives are employed, and the candy produced is shipped to all parts of the United States.

December.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Some New York capitalists have purchased 14,000 acres of land in Manchester and Plumstead townships, near New Egypt, for the purpose of developing a fuel industry from the very fine peat which abounds on the property. A consignment of sixty tons of peat has been sent to Perth Amboy to test its properties for the uses intended.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Ferracute Machine Company, whose shops and offices at Bridgeton were destroyed by fire in September, 1903, has finished its new buildings, which are erected on ground on the side of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, opposite the old site, and now has the equipment of machinery and tools almost entirely installed. Since the fire the company has carried on business in temporary frame buildings erected on the old site. The working force to be employed by the Ferracute Company will be approximately 170 persons.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Goubert Manufacturing Company has started the preliminary work for the erection of its large factory at Bayonne. The buildings are to be constructed of brick and steel, and will cost, when completed, \$230,000. Steam will be depended on to furnish the power, and the company will turn out foundry and machine shop products. When the plant is ready to go into operation a force of 200 men, machinists and moulders, will be employed.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

A large deposit of ore, believed to be aluminum, has been discovered on a farm in Cherryville, near the centre of Hunterdon county. Samples of the ore have been sent to the State Geologist for examination and analysis.

MERCER COUNTY.

The large repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Hamilton township, near Trenton, are now nearing completion. The tract covered by the buildings and necessary yards is about 300 acres in extent. These are seven in number, all constructed of brick and steel, with temporary ends to

permit extension in case greater accommodations are required in the future. The machine shop is 360 feet in length and 190 feet in width; the blacksmith shop—the next largest building—is 240 feet in length by 80 feet in width; the store house and office building, which is the only two-story structure in the group, is 120 feet in length by 50 feet in width. When the entire plant is in operation it will furnish employment for 1,500 skilled workmen.

The buldings of the Jordan L. Mott Company at Trenton, in which the foundry and machine business of the corporation will be carried on, are now practically complete. The work of placing the new machinery in position is well under way, and the entire plant, it is expected, will be in full operation about the beginning of January, 1905; and to commence with a force of 1,500 men will be employed. The entire group of buildings represent an outlay of more than \$1,000,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Rothschilds Factory at Freehold has been leased by A. & M. Karaghnesian, who will carry on the business there of manufacturing carpets and rugs. The citizens of Freehold have entered into an agreement to pay annually, for five years, to the new firm the sum of \$600 toward the liquidation of the charges against it on account of taxes. The new industry will furnish employment for 100 persons.

The Matawan Iron and Steel Company has so enlarged its works at Matawan as to make them practically a new plant. The working force has been increased by the employment of 350 new men.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The New Jersey Sand-Lime Brick Company is about to erect a new factory building on River road, Passaic. The structure will be built of wood, and will cost, when finished, about \$25,000. Fourteen men will be employed when work is commenced.

UNION COUNTY.

The William B. Rogers Corporation, manufacturers of silverware, has purchased a large tract of land in Plainfield, on which it is intended to erect extensive works for the manufacture of the company's products.

The New York Vacuum Cleaning Company has purchased a site near Netherwood for a large modern factory building, in which the machinery used in its cleaning processes will be made.

WARREN COUNTY.

A new slate quarry has been opened on the side of the Delaware river opposite Columbia. New machinery is being provided, and other preparations are being made to employ a large force of men.

The plant of the National Cement Company at Martins creek, which has been completed for some time back, will soon be put in operation.

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January.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The firm of J. E. Mergott & Company, manufacturers of metal novelties, whose works at Irvington were lately destroyed by fire, are about to erect new factory buildings at Newark. This location is chosen in preference to Irvington because of better fire protection.

The Sterling Leather Manufacturing Company has begun the erection of a new factory at Newark, in which the manufacture of leather articles will be carried on. The company will employ about 150 persons.

The Imperial Typewriter Company, of New York, has secured the Newark property of the Manhattan Typewriter Company, and established the manufactory of its machines there.

UNION COUNTY.

The Flint Rock Company, organized to manufacture cement building blocks, is about to establish its works at Plainfield.

Plans are reported to be in formation for the establishment at Elizabeth of a large factory for the Power Mining and Machine Company. This is a new corporation that has absorbed the Loomis-Pettibone Gas Engine Company. It is said that approximately 3,000 men will be employed.

February.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The plant of the Kingsland Paper Company at Nutley has been acquired by the George Lamont & Sons Company; the manufacturing business will be conducted on the lines followed by the old corporation.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The new building for the Curley Steam Laundry Company at Freehold is completed and operations, which were suspended for some months in consequence of the old structure having been destroyed by fire, will soon be resumed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The National Lead Company, a new corporation, is having a large number of buildings erected at Mawrer for the accommodations of its work. The different structures under way and planned for are thirty-six in number. The company will make a wide range of goods from lead, and employ about 2,000 men.

Land for the erection of a large steel plant is said to have been purchased at Perth Amboy. Those at the head of the enterprise are well-known steel men, and the site for the works has been selected because of its superior shipping facilities by either rail or water.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Wason Car Company, of Springfield, Mass., has secured a large tract of land lying between Lakeview and Clifton, on which it is intended to erect buildings large enough to accommodate all the company's business, which is the manufacture of passenger, freight and trolley cars.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Portland Shirt Company is the name of a new manufacturing enterprise which has been started in the Wiedman building at Portland.

March.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Standard Tank and Seat Company, an organization recently formed to manufacture plumber's supplies, has commenced the erection of a factory at Camden, in which twenty-five men will be employed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Lauter Company, heretofore dealers in pianos, has purchased a building site in the city of Newark, on which it is intended to erect a large factory for the manufacture of its own instruments. The building is to be of brick, five stories high, and will cost \$45,000. The new factory, it is said, will give employment to about 100 men.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A new brewery is being erected at Perth Amboy, which will be owned and operated by the Perth Amboy Brewing Company.

May.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The firm of Cawley, Clark & Company, of Newark, whose paint and color works were recently destroyed by fire, have planned the erection of large new buildings to replace those that were burned down.

WARREN COUNTY.

The firm of R. K. Bachman & Brother, of Phillipsburg, has commenced operations in its new sash, door and blind factory, in which about thirty men are now employed.

June.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Garfield Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, a corporation recently formed with a capital of \$125,000, has secured a five-acre tract of land in the town of Garfield, on which a large plant will be erected. The new concern will start with a working force of twenty employees.

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CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Camden Granite Brick Company, of Haddonfield, a new corporation, is about to begin operations in its newly completed plant. The buildings are constructed of brick and steel, and have cost \$27,000.

The Pensauken Brick Company, a newly formed organization for the manufacture of lime and brick, has taken the first steps toward building a factory at Pensauken creek, which will cost \$30,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

A new rubber reclaiming plant is about to be started at Stockton, which will furnish employment for a large number of the village people.

The Ajax Portland Cement Company has made arrangements for the erection of a cement producing plant, which will have a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day. The buildings will be large and numerous, and a power plant capable of developing 2,400 horse power will be installed.

The Interstate Rubber Company, a corporation organized for the manufacture of rubber shoes, is building a factory at Brookville, a suburb of Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Middlesex Hollow Concrete Building Block Company, a corporation formed for the purpose of manufacturing hollow concrete brick, is building a factory at Milltown.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Patent Leather Manufacturing Company, of Newark, has purchased the Hays tannery at Belvidere, and will move its plant there. The place will be enlarged and modernized in every respect.

July.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Union Paper Cup Company, manufacturers of paper cups and bottles, has purchased a large tract of land, thirty-six acres in extent, outside of Trenton, for the erection of factory buildings. When ready for work, 125 persons, mostly girls, will be employed.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Agyro Silk Company, which has mills in various parts of the United States, has decided to establish a branch in Passaic. The company will erect large factory buildings and employ several hundred persons.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The mill buildings of the Granite Linen Company at Wortendyke, which were, together with all the machinery, destroyed by fire in the early part of June, are to be rebuilt on a larger scale. The new buildings will, like the

old ones, be of brick, and the cost of their erection will be, as reported by the company, \$50,000. The plant of new machinery necessary to fully equip the mill will cost another \$50,000. When ready for business a working force of 50 males and 100 females will be employed in the production of towels and napkins.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The Taylor Silk Company, of Paterson, is negotiating with the owners of a large factory building in Mount Holly for possession of the same, with a view to establishing there a branch of their business which is now located at Scranton, Pa. The Silk Company also ask that the cost of moving their machinery and setting it up in the Mount Holly mill will be borne by the town.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The firm of Sutter Brothers, manufacturers of laces and embroideries, is having a new factory building erected in West Hoboken. The structure will be of brick, two stories high and 50 x 100 feet in ground dimensions.

MERCER COUNTY.

The large railroad construction and repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Hamilton township, near Trenton, will soon have its equipment of machinery and be ready to receive the 500 hands which, it is said, will be employed there.

The Alryan Woolen Mills at Trenton, which have been closed for more than one year, have been sold by the financial institution which held all the mortgages on the plant, to practical woolen industry people from Providence, R. I. These purchasers are going to enlarge and improve the old plant as a preliminary to starting it up again with a larger force than was ever employed there before.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A company formed to manufacture peat fuel has established its works at Lincoln Park.

August.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, a new concern, has commenced the erection of its buildings at Garfield.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Robert Freitag Embroidery Company, which was recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing embroidery, purchased a tract of land at 295 Vreeland avenue, Paterson, on which it has erected a large brick factory building. Electric power will be used, and about twenty-five persons will be employed to start with.

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WARREN COUNTY.

Jesse T. Hayes has purchased a building in Belvidere for the manufacture of shoe welts. The property cost \$25,000, and will be equipped with a gasoline engine to furnish power.

September.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Allen & VanNess Company's foundry at Flemington, which has been closed for a long time, will be re-opened under new management.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Work was commenced in the new shirt factory of W. C. Crosby at Freehold with fifty operators.

Incorporation of New Industries.

The following named concerns have been incorporated in New Jersey for manufacturing and industrial purposes during the year beginning October 1, 1904, and ending September 30, 1905:

October.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Atlantic Construction Company, to make and deal in all kinds of building material. Capital, \$50,000.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The John V. Rice Company, to manufacture and deal in gasoline and gas engines.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Auto Manual Piano Action Company, to make piano actions; capital, \$50,000. Walt Manufacturing Company, to make yarns; capital, \$100,000. Soracy Garter Company, to manufacture garters and suspenders; capital, \$100,000. Phonosphere Manufacturing Company, to make sound producers; capital, \$1,000,000. Corker Ointment Company, to make medicines; capital, \$100,000. Charles H. Fisher Company, to make pianos, organs, etc.; capital, \$200,000.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Reliance Leather Company, to tan and enamel leather. Capital, \$250,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fairdale Canning Company, to can, dry, and otherwise preserve fruits. Capital, \$100,000.

Millville Flour and Grain Company, to mill cereals of every kind, and to produce flour and feed. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Walter Armitage Company, to manufacture oil silks, muslin, and various medicinal articles. Capital, \$15,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Consolidated Can Company, to make all kinds of tin cans, capital, \$500,000; American Inventions Company, to carry on the business of mechanical and electrical engineers, tool makers and machinists. Concrete Building Block Company, to make artificial building stone. Capital, \$25,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

National Sterilized Cereal Company, to manufacture and deal in prepared cereals of every description. Capital, \$100,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Americal Mantel & Tile Company, to manufacture mantels and tiles from cement, capital, \$50,000; Trenton Manufacturing Company, to make shirt-waists, capital, \$10,000; F. A. North Company, to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments, capital, \$100,000; Artistic Porcelain Company, to make porcelain ware. Capital, \$25,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

American Clay Manufacturing Company, to manufacture products of kaolin, etc., capital, \$500,000; National Clay Company, to manufacture fireproofing material, capital, \$125,000; Great Eastern Clay Company, to manufacture fireproofing material. Capital, \$500,000.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Dover Ice Company, to make artificial ice at Dover, capital, \$25,000; New Jersey Boiler Company, to manufacture boilers, tanks, smokestacks, etc., at Boonton. Capital, \$100,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Greer & Hutton, to manufacture linen and cotton goods at Paterson, capital, \$15,000; Essex Silk Manufacturing Company, to manufacture silk goods at Paterson, capital, \$5,000; The Paterson Soap Works, to manufacture soap at Paterson, capital, \$50,000; Shawangunk Lead and Zinc Company, to refine ores, metals, etc., at Paterson. Capital, \$100,000.

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SOMERSET COUNTY.

Glen Rock Woolen Mills, to manufacture woolen goods at Somerville, capital, \$50,000; Somerville Clothing Company, to manufacture woolen cloth and clothing at Somerville. Capital, \$100,000.

UNION COUNTY.

American Burner Company, to manufacture gas and oil burners at Rahway. Capital, \$100,000.

November.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The American Photogravure Company, to make engravings. Capital, \$100,000. Factory in Atlantic City.

Lambert-Snyder Vibrator Company, goods to be made not stated. Capital, \$5,000. Factory in Hackensack.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Kensington Automobile Company, to construct automobiles and motors; capital, \$100,000; factory at Camden city. Eureka Fire Brick Company, to manufacture bricks of various kinds; capital, \$100,000; location of works not reported. McLewee Gas Lamp Company, to manufacture gas lamps; capital, \$100,000; factory at Camden city. The Consolidated Sporting Goods Manufacturing Company, to manufacture several varieties of sporting goods; capital, \$100,000; factory at Camden.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Daggert Trolley Equipment Company, to manufacture improved trolley appliances. Capital, \$50,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Green Supply Company, to manufacture and deal in railroad supplies; capital, \$50,000; factory in Newark. The Heigle & Freund Roofing Company, to manufacture and place upon buildings improved roofing material; capital, \$125,000; works to be located in Newark. Fouraine Motor Company, to manufacture and sell motor machines; capital, \$125,000; factory in Newark. The Porsch Manufacturing Company, to manufacture chemicals, oils, etc.; capital, \$30,000; works to be in the suburbs of Newark. The Davis Chemical Company, to manufacture and sell fire extinguishers; capital, \$100,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The American Anchor Company, to manufacture and deal in anchors, windlasses, capstans, ship tackle and machinery; capital, \$500,000; location of plant not reported. Brockton Stain Company, to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, \$25,000. Taylor Compound Nut Lock Company, to man-

ufacture a patented lock nut; capital, \$150,000. Cerro Depasco Smelting Company, to operate mills for the treatment of metal-bearing ores; capital, \$50,000. The National Automobile Company, to manufacture motor carriages and wagons; capital, \$250,000; works at Jersey City. Standard Storage Battery Company, to manufacture storage batteries; capital, \$500,000; factory to be at Jersey City. Consumers Park Brewing Company, to make beer, ale, etc.; capital, \$100,000; brewery to be located at Guttenburg. The Wayne Oil Company, to refine oils; capital, \$50,000; refinery to be at Bayonne.

MERCER COUNTY.

Prolific Oil & Gas Company, to manufacture oil stoves and gas meters, etc.; capital, \$125,000; works at Trenton. Eagle Rubber Cement Company, to manufacture rubber cement and shoe dressing; capital, \$125,000; factory at Trenton. The Farinholt-Gardner Company, to manufacture and deal in builder's supplies; capital, \$50,000; location of factory not reported. The Reeves Foundry Company, to produce iron and brass castings; capital, \$60,000; works to be in Trenton.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Construction and Supply Company of New Jersey, to manufacture and supply electricity, and to build water works; capital, \$100,000; location of plant not reported.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Dover Garage Company, to make motor and other vehicles, capital, \$10,000. The New Jersey Boiler Company, to manufacture boilers; capital, \$100,000; works at Boonton.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Silk City Soap Company, to manufacture soap; capital, \$50,000; factory in Paterson. Dunkerley Engineering & Machine Company, to manufacture machinery; capital, \$10,000; works in Paterson. Charles J. Nauen Loom Company, to manufacture a patented loom; capital, \$125,000; works in Paterson. George Deiss Hat Band Company, to manufacture silk and woolen goods; capital, \$50,000; mill in Paterson. Trelfall, Steel & Lucas Company, to manufacture silk and cotton goods; capital, \$25,000; mill in Paterson. Post & Sheldon Company, to manufacture silk goods; capital, \$100,000; mills in Paterson. American Peat Coal Company, to manufacture fuel briquettes; capital, \$1,000,000; works in Passaic. The Imperial Metal Company, to manufacture metal goods; capital, \$5,000; factory in Passaic.

SALEM COUNTY.

The J. B. Octagon Fruit Company, to manufacture glass fruit jars. Capital, \$50,000. Works in Salem city.

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SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Glen Rock Woolen Company, to manufacture and sell men's clothing. Capital, \$50,000. Mill in Somerville.

UNION COUNTY.

National Construction and Equipment Company, to manufacture railroad and steamship equipments. Capital, \$100,000. Works at Cranford.

December.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Twentieth Century Hot Air Radiator Company, to manufacture and install hot-air heating apparatus. Capital, \$100,000. Factory at Atlantic City.

Millville Filtration Sand and Brick Company, to manufacture a special kind of brick. Capital, \$10,000.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Van Diemen Engraving and Type Manufacturing Company, to manufacture steel plates for engraving. Capital, \$50,000. Works to be at Hasbrouck Heights.

Manhattan Motor and Launch Company, to manufacture motors and launches. Capital, \$25,000. Works to be at Ridgefield Park.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Milbourn Knitting Mills, to manufacture woolen goods. Capital \$25,000.

United States Peat Fuel Company, to manufacture peat fuel. Capital, \$1,000,000.

L. R. Peacock, to manufacture brick-making machines. Capital, \$50,000.

Camden Granite Brick Company, to manufacture brick and tiling. Capital, \$125,000.

The Culm Heater Company, to manufacture stoves. Capital, \$300,000.

Barney Culm Company, to manufacture culm and coke. Capital, \$100,000.

Imperial Curtain Company, to manufacture theatrical supplies. Capital, \$25,000.

E. D. Hall & Company, to manufacture plumbers' supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

The Simpson Stove and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture stoves and heaters. Capital, \$125,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

- Standard Cement Company, to manufacture cement, etc. Capital, \$100,000.
Reed Cushion Shoe Company, to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital, \$225,000.
The Anchor Tile Company, to manufacture rubber tiling. Capital, \$100,000.
Bloom & Godley Company, to manufacture beds and mattresses. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

- The Davis Chemical Company, to manufacture fire extinguishers. Capital, \$100,000.
The H. O. S. Engineering Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$25,000.
The A. H. Green Company, to manufacture boxes. Capital, \$10,000.
The Sand, Brick and Stone Company, to manufacture brick, etc. Capital, \$150,000.
Pike Adding Machine Company, to manufacture adding machines. Capital, \$500,000.
Essex County Construction Company, to make artificial stone. Capital, \$125,000.
Federation Hardware and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture hardware, etc. Capital, \$125,000.
DeForge Belting Company, to manufacture leather belting. Capital, \$12,000.
Lippincott Steam Specialty and Supply Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$20,000.
Taylor Engineering Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$5,000.
New Jersey Embroidery Works, to manufacture embroidery. Capital, \$125,000.
The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, to manufacture lamps. Capital, \$125,000.
Sterling Leather Works, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$60,000.
Long Brothers, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$100,000.
Simeon & Elting, to manufacture colors. Capital, \$20,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

- The Metal Moulds Company, to manufacture and deal in chemicals. Capital, \$500,000.
Anderson Puffed Rice Company, to manufacture and deal in prepared cereals. Capital, \$75,000.
International Extracting Company, to manufacture and deal in licorice and products of licorice. Capital, \$200,000.
The Sherman Dock and Lumber Company, to build, repair and operate ships, boats, etc. Capital, \$75,000.
Diamond Auto-Friction Metal Company, to manufacture and refine metals. Capital, \$200,000.

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The Selective Telephone Company, to Manufacture and deal in telephones. Capital, \$200,000.

The National Waistband Company, to manufacture and deal in waistbands. Capital, \$60,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Monmouth Carriage Company, to manufacture wagons and carriages. Capital, \$25,000.

The Monmouth Chemical Company, to manufacture and deal in fertilizing material. Capital, \$15,000.

MORRIS COUNTY

The American Clarite Company, to manufacture and prepare clarite, silica, etc. Capital, \$50,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

American Process Leather Company, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000.

American Silk Weaving Company, to manufacture silk and cotton goods. Capital, \$20,000.

Eagle Iron and Brass Foundry, to make iron and brass castings. Capital, \$100,000.

Universal Throwing Company, to carry on the business of silk throwing. Capital, \$50,000.

S. J. Aronson, Incorporated, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$125,000.

Tangley Claxton Manufacturing Company, to manufacture paper. Capital, \$5,000.

Collins and Rosendale Company, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$25,000.

SALEM COUNTY.

The J. & B. Octagon Fruit Jar Company, to manufacture and deal in glass jars. Capital, \$50,000.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Franklin Mineral Company, to manufacture and deal in limestone and mineral products. Capital, \$14,400.

UNION COUNTY.

Watson-Stillman Company, to manufacture hydraulic pumps, etc. Capital, \$100,000.

Motor Construction Company, to manufacture motors for the use of gasoline, kerosene, etc. Capital, \$50,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

Stevens Cabinet Company, to carry on the business of cabinet making and wood working. Capital, \$100,000.

January.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Neutral Water Health Resort Company, Egg Harbor City, to manufacture medicinal preparations. Capital, \$125,000.

Atlantic City Horseshoeing Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture horseshoes. Capital, \$5,000.

Consumers' Gas and Fuel Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture fuel and gas for lighting and heating purposes. Capital, \$140,000.

Atlantic Candy Manufacturing Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture candy. Capital, \$25,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The National Earth Company, Camden, to manufacture, mine and deal in fullers' earth. Capital, \$125,000.

The Dr. Reed Cushion-Shoe Company, Camden, to manufacture cushion-shoes. Capital, \$50,000.

Ferguson-Killion Company, Camden, to manufacture and deal in boilers and engines. Capital, \$100,000.

International Rail Brazier Company, Camden. Capital, \$200,000.

The Schuylkill Stone Company, Camden, to quarry and deal generally in stone. Capital, \$5,000.

Hub Machine and Tool Company, Camden, to manufacture and deal in machinery and tools. Capital, \$50,000.

Alaska Fuel, Power and Transportation Company, Camden, to conduct mining business, produce electric motor power for light and heat, and manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Hewitt Bag and Paper Company, Camden, to manufacture and deal in paper bags, and do general printing business. Capital, \$10,000.

Beck Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture jar caps. Capital, \$10,000.

The German-American Paint Company, Camden, to manufacture paints. Capital, \$500,000.

Nonpareil Machine Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$100,000.

Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company of Pennsylvania, Camden, to manufacture tools. Capital, \$1,000,000.

The Ambro Company, Camden, to manufacture medicine. Capital, \$10,000.

Noxal Polish Company, Camden, to manufacture polishing fluids. Capital, \$50,000.

Olympic Park Toboggan Company, Camden, to manufacture toboggan slides. Capital, \$12,000.

West Jersey Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$125,000.

Adams Storage Battery Company, Camden, to manufacture storage and electric batteries. Capital, \$4,000,000.

360 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The Cape May Sand Company, Cape May, to manufacture brick building material. Capital, \$35,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Vineland Glass Company, Vineland, to manufacture glassware. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Acme Hardware Company, Newark, to manufacture and deal in hardware. Capital, \$100,000.

Manufacturers' Machine Company, Montclair, Capital, \$5,000.

The Crabbe Harness Company, Newark, to manufacture harness. Capital, \$500.

Wordley, Allsopp & Bloemeke Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$125,000.

Acme Hardware Company, Newark, to manufacture wrenches and hardware. Capital, \$100,000.

W. P. Russell Company, Newark, to manufacture sashes, blinds and doors. Capital, \$25,000.

The Keystone Rail Joint and Supply Company, Montclair, to manufacture rail joints. Capital, \$100,000.

Federal Wire Cloth Company, Newark, to manufacture wire cloth. Capital, \$50,000.

The Blauvelt Knitting Company, Newark, to manufacture knit worsted goods. Capital, \$75,000.

The D. M. Koehler & Son Company, Newark, to manufacture liquors. Capital, \$125,000.

Thomas Keck & Sons, East Orange, to manufacture dyes. Capital, \$100,000.

The "D. E." Knit Goods Company, Newark, to manufacture knit goods. Capital, \$25,000.

Union Soap Company, Newark, to manufacture soaps. Capital, \$125,000.

Ford Kerosene Engine Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture gas engines. Capital, \$125,000.

The Press Equipment Company, Newark, to manufacture rotary presses and printing machinery. Capital, \$200,000.

Cory Brothers Company, to manufacture jewelry, Newark. Capital, \$100,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Azuano Industrial Company, Jersey City, to manufacture sisal and other fibres. Capital, \$100,000.

Acme Carbon Paper Company, Bayonne, to manufacture typewriter and carbon papers. Capital, \$150,000.

Azienza Specialty Company, Jersey City, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$125,000.

A. C. Howard Shoe Polish Company, Jersey City, to manufacture shoe polish and leather dressing. Capital, \$50,000.

Aluminum Crown Stopper Company, Jersey City, to manufacture machinery for making bottle caps. Capital, \$25,000.

Everitt L. King Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture pharmaceutical products and medicines. Capital, \$150,000.

G. W. Ellis Company, Jersey City, to manufacture and deal in silk materials, cotton and linen. Capital, \$100,000.

Gelatinized Oil Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lubricating oils. Capital, \$500,000.

The Great Western Sugar Company, Jersey City, to manufacture syrup, molasses and melada. Capital, \$20,000,000.

Grantwood Moulding and Trimming Company, Hoboken, to manufacture sashes, blinds, doors. Capital, \$10,000.

Lenhart & Ingersoll Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture cork wood. Capital, \$25,000.

Marbleoid Company, New Durham, to manufacture marbleoid and other substitutes for marble. Capital, \$50,000.

The Titus Company, Jersey City, manufacturers of furs, hosiery and textile fabrics. Capital, \$1,000,000.

The United States Portable Electric Light and Power Company, Jersey City, to manufacture electrical equipments. Capital, \$25,000.

Federal Railway Signal Company, Jersey City, to manufacture signal switches and safety appliances for railways. Capital, \$2,000,000.

The American Steel and Copper Plate Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$50,000.

The International stopper Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$600,000.

The Optical Manufacturing Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$500,000.

The Gifford Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture chemical supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

Bergen Drug Company, Jersey City, to manufacture drugs and chemicals. Capital, \$10,000.

American Roasting and Reduction Company. Capital, \$100,000.

David M. Ottarsh Iron Works, West Hoboken, to manufacture iron ore. Capital, \$10,000.

George W. Ellis Company, Jersey City, to manufacture silks. Capital, \$75,000.

Munn Price Company, Jersey City, to manufacture water-proof paper. Capital, \$10,000.

The Waverly Company, Jersey City, to manufacture and deal in syrups, molasses and sugar. Capital, \$125,000.

F. B. Fasola Company, Limited, Hoboken, to manufacture macaroni, rice and other food products. Capital, \$4,500.

362 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

National Sterilized Cereal Company, Stover's Mills, to manufacture flour, feed and cereal products. Capital, \$100,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

John Watson Sons' Company, Trenton, to manufacture iron and steel castings. Capital, \$60,000.

John Maddock & Sons, Trenton, to manufacture pottery ware. Capital, \$300,000.

Barber Manufacturing Company, Trenton, to manufacture bed springs. Capital, \$100,000.

American Boiler Flue Company, Trenton, to manufacture boiler-flue cleaners. Capital, \$100,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Metuchen Gas Light Company, Metuchen, to manufacture gas for heating and lighting purposes. Capital, \$50,000.

The Willis W. Russell Card Company, Milltown, to manufacture playing cards. Capital, \$50,000.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Eagle Powder and Explosive Chemical Company, Wharton, to manufacture dynamite, gun and blasting powders. Capital, \$25,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Crescent Brick Company, Freehold, to manufacture brick and tile. Capital, \$75,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Harris Brothers' Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, \$10,000.

The Rival Leather Finishing Company, Paterson, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$50,000.

The Paterson Automobile Exchange, Paterson, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$10,000.

Silk City Drug Company, Paterson, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$10,000.

Lewan Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk, wool and textile fabrics. Capital, \$50,000.

UNION COUNTY.

H. A. Rath Company, Elizabeth. Capital, \$10,000.

February.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Peissa Kovitch & Spitzer Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$10,000.

Casino Pharmacy, Atlantic City, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$10,000.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Rutherford Company, East Rutherford, to manufacture articles of clothing. Capital, \$50,000.

New Jersey Refinery, Hackensack, to manufacture crude oil. Capital, \$500,000.

Englewood Crushed Stone Company, Englewood, to manufacture crushed stone. Capital, \$5,000.

Standard Charcoal Company, Rutherford, to manufacture charcoal, coal oil and other articles of fuel. Capital, \$6,000.

Mierdierck Brewing Company, North Bergen, to manufacture ale and beer. Capital, \$25,000.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bordentown Pottery Company, Bordentown, to manufacture pottery and earthenware. Capital, \$20,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Adams Storage Battery Company, to manufacture storage and other electric batteries. Capital, \$4,000,000.

H. C. Ambler Company, Camden. Capital, \$25,000.

C. H. Clinton Paper Company, Camden, to manufacture paper and cardboard. Capital, \$10,000.

Straight Line Regulator Company, Camden, to manufacture straight line automatic damper regulators. Capital, \$100,000.

Keen Talking Machine Company, Camden, to manufacture talking machines. Capital, \$25,000.

Estaugh Knitting Mills Company, Camden, to manufacture knit goods, wool and cotton. Capital, \$25,000.

Newell Brass Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture plumbing and sanitary supplies.

Columbia Heating and Roofing Company, Camden, to manufacture roofing materials. Capital, \$5,000.

Patrick Carter & Wilkins Company, Camden, to manufacture electrical machinery. Capital, \$100,000.

Mechanical Metal Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture automobiles and automobile parts. Capital, \$10,000.

Dreamland Park Toboggan Company, Camden, to manufacture toboggan slides. Capital, \$24,000.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Quakertown Granite Company, Vineland, to do a general quarry and mining business. Capital, \$100,000.

Hamilton-Ewing Engines Company, Bridgeton, to manufacture gas, gasoline engines and dredging machines. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Joseph Fisch Hat Company, Newark, to manufacture hats. Capital, \$200,000.

Dooner & Smith Company, Newark, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$50,000.

Alling & Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$150,000.

Henry C. Tilley & Company, Newark, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$10,000.

The Hahn Jewelry Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$25,000.

James L. Taylor Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture tools. Capital, \$100,000.

The Pianola Company, Newark, to manufacture musical instruments. Capital, \$2,000.

Wrighter Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$5,000.

The Shoenthal Cigar Company, Newark, to manufacture cigars. Capital, \$150,000.

The Safety Whiffletree and Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture whiffletrees. Capital, \$160,000.

Hope, Jones & Harrison, Newark, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$200,000.

Reo Automobile Company, Newark, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$50,000.

Walltham Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$10,000.

Sympathetic Chemical Company, Newark, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$300,000.

The Simplex Company, Newark, to manufacture electrical apparatus. Capital, \$10,000.

The American Harvester Company, Newark. Capital, \$350,000.

The Eugene F. Hoffman & Sons Company, Newark, to manufacture brewer's supplies. Capital, \$25,000.

Ecklehofer Brothers, Incorporated, Newark, to manufacture fancy leather goods. Capital, \$30,000.

Boyleston Manufacturing Company, Newark. Capital, \$100,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Capital Lock Nut Washer Company, Jersey City, to manufacture washer fastenings for railroads. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Weston Box Board Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$10,000.
The Abadie Paper Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$1,000,000.
Elastic Pulp Plaster Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$200,000.
Welch Medical Company, Jersey City, to manufacture a medical tea.
Capital, \$125,000.
Summit Mining Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$50,000.
The National Marble Company, Jersey City. Capital \$250,000.
Evans Engine Company, Jersey City, to manufacture engines. Capital,
\$100,000.
The American Typographic Corporation, Jersey City, to manufacture
type. Capital, \$1,000,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Franklin Haddock Leather Company, Trenton, to manufacture leather.
Capital, \$100,000.
The Porcelain Electrical Manufacturing Company, Trenton, to manu-
facture electrical porcelain goods. Capital, \$25,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Lenox Launch Company, New Brunswick, to manufacture machinery
tools. Capital, \$100,000.
Perth Amboy Foundry and Machine Company, Perth Amboy, to conduct
a general foundry business. Capital, \$100,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Crescent Brick Company, Red Bank, to manufacture bricks. Capital,
\$75,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Passaic County Miracle Pressed Stone Company, Paterson, to manufac-
ture pressed stone. Capital, \$25,000.
John W. Ferguson Company, Paterson, to manufacture machinery. Cap-
ital, \$100,000.
Demarest Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture broad silk. Capital,
\$50,000.
The Konradie Company, Paterson, to manufacture chemicals. Capital,
\$150,000.
Paterson Automobile Exchange, Paterson, to manufacture automobiles.
Capital, \$10,000.
Davis & Cotterall Company, to manufacture and deal in cotton and other
fabrics. Capital, \$125,000.

366 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Independent Fire Extinguisher Company, Bernardsville, to manufacture fire extinguishers. Capital, \$125,000.

Raritan Drug Company, Raritan, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$10,000.

UNION COUNTY.

Harris-Kilpatrick Brass Company, Elizabeth, to manufacture brass castings. Capital, \$25,000.

Bay Way Copper Company, Elizabeth, to conduct a general mining business. Capital, \$50,000.

Summit Motor Company, Summit, to manufacture motors. Capital, \$5,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

Bangor Hard Vein Slate Company, Phillipsburg, to manufacture slate. Capital, \$125,000.

The Electric Specialty Manufacturing Company, to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, \$60,000.

Lehigh and Oxford Mining Company, Pequest, to manufacture and deal in mineral plants and machinery. Capital, \$60,000.

March.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Atlantic Suburban Electric Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture and produce electricity for heat, light and power. Capital, \$100,000.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Walsh Manufacturing and Construction Company, Carlstadt, to manufacture building brick and drying and heating apparatus. Capital, \$100,000.

North Jersey Automobile and Engineering Company, Hackensack, to manufacture automobiles, motor boats and motor cycles. Capital, \$5,000.

Silk Dyeing and Renovating Company, Rochelle Park. Capital, \$10,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Quaker City Paper Company, Camden, to manufacture paper. Capital, \$50,000.

Noiseless Car Wheel Company, Camden, to manufacture machinery and electrical supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

Quaker City Pottery Company, Camden, to manufacture pottery ware. Capital, \$50,000.

Suigo Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture wood and metal boxes. Capital, \$50,000.

Kandles Sanitary Head Rest Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture head rests. Capital, \$50,000.

Atlantic Specialty Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture novelties. Capital, \$10,000.

Philadelphia Novelty Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture dresses and wearing apparel. Capital, \$250,000.

The F. B. L. Jones Company, Camden, to manufacture coloring material. Capital, \$75,000.

Chicago Smoke Consuming Company, Camden, to manufacture smoke consuming and controlling devices. Capital, \$50,000.

Penn Quarry Company, Camden, to carry on a general quarrying business. Capital, \$60,000.

St. Lawrence Copper Company, Camden. Capital, \$1,000,000.

MacPherson, Willard & Company, Camden. Capital, \$75,000.

Juniata Supply Company, Camden. Capital, \$100,000.

Twentieth Century Iron Hydrant and Wash Pave Company, Camden. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Coe Faitoute Company, Newark, to manufacture hardware. Capital, \$50,000.

The Robinson Roders Company, Newark, to manufacture feather goods. Capital, \$100,000.

W. C. Edge Jewelry Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$100,000.

Novelty Leather Company, Newark, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, \$20,000.

Sundermah Machine Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$10,000.

Central Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$100,000.

Mobile Electrical Company, Newark, to manufacture electrical supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

The Henry Aschenbach Harness Company, Newark, to manufacture harness. Capital, \$100,000.

Pittsburg Plate Ice Company, Newark, to manufacture ice. Capital, \$500,000.

Newark Specialty and Supply Company, Newark, to manufacture perfumes. Capital, \$10,000.

The International Map Company, Newark, to manufacture maps. Capital, \$50,000.

The Knickerbocker Lead and Zinc Company, Newark. Capital, \$200,000.

J. H. Ladew Company, Newark, to manufacture leather goods. Capital, \$1,000,000.

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The Gundel Bundel Medicine Company, Newark. Capital, \$7,000.
Torbensen Motor Car Company, Bloomfield. Capital, \$50,000.
South Orange Motor Car Company, South Orange. Capital, \$100,000.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Gloucester County Electric Company, Pitman Grove, to manufacture electricity for heat and power. Capital, \$50,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Eastern Box Board Company, Jersey City, to manufacture box board and paper. Capital, \$5,000.

Electric Compositor Company, Jersey City, to manufacture and deal in linotype and other typesetting machines. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Los Vegas Ice Company, Jersey City, to manufacture ice. Capital, \$25,000.

Anglo-American Fine Art Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$30,000.

Cushing Medical Supply Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$175,000.

Interurban Electric Construction Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$125,000.

Standard Cement Company, Hoboken. Capital, \$5,000.

Weissinger Independent Tobacco Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$500,000.

McShane Bell Foundry Company, Jersey City. Capital, \$50,000.

American Dental Manufacturing Company, Weehawkin Heights. Capital, \$3,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Eureka Flexible Conduit Company, Trenton, to manufacture conduits and tubes. Capital, \$100,000.

Acme Rubber Stamp Company, Trenton, to manufacture rubber stamps. Capital, \$25,000.

Porcelain Electric Manufacturing Company, Trenton, to manufacture electrical porcelain goods. Capital, \$25,000.

Motor Car Specialty Company, Trenton, to manufacture motor car specialties. Capital, \$70,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Perth Amboy Consumers Brewing Company, Perth Amboy. Capital, \$300,000.

Coin Handling Machine Company, New Brunswick. Capital, \$100,000.

MORRIS COUNTY.

W. H. Dutton Company, Morristown, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$20,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Clifton Paper Mills, Acquackanonk, to manufacture paper. Capital, \$150,000.

Whritmour-Patterson Company, Paterson, to manufacture and brew malt and spirituous liquors. Capital, \$10,000.

The Fiess Palihnich Company, Paterson, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$25,000.

Post & Freiderich Drug Company, Passaic, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$10,000.

Belmont Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$10,000.

Anchor Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$10,000.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Clifton Manufacturing Company, Somerville, to manufacture woolen and worsted goods. Capital, \$65,000.

Laurel Manufacturing Company, Somerville, to manufacture woolen and worsted goods. Capital, \$65,000.

Somerville Manufacturing Company, Somerville, to manufacture woolen and worsted goods. Capital, \$25,000.

April.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Egg Harbor Brick Manufacturing Company, Egg Harbor City, to manufacture brick. Capital, \$25,000.

Graham Cash Register Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture cash registers. Capital, \$100,000.

Smokers' Paradise Corporation, Atlantic City, to manufacture tobacco. Capital, \$50,000.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Burlington Knitting Company, to manufacture knit goods. Capital, \$100,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Bayhurst Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture wooden articles of all kinds. Capital, \$100,000.

E. Culver Company, Camden, to deal in food products. Capital, \$10,000.

370 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Eureka Specialty and Safe Company, Camden, to manufacture fire extinguishers. Capital, \$125,000.

Fine Art Appliance Company, Camden, to manufacture musical instruments. Capital, \$20,000.

A. H. Fox Gun Company, Camden, to manufacture guns and fire arms. Capital, \$100,000.

Liberty Bell Hosiery Mills, Camden, to manufacture velvets and other fabrics. Capital, \$25,000.

John McBrearty Shoe Company, Camden, to manufacture boot and shoe machinery. Capital, \$250,000.

Pensauken Brick Company, Camden, to manufacture brick. Capital, \$500,000.

William E. Renich Company, Camden, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$125,000.

Smith Condit Arms Company Camden, to manufacture fire-arms. Capital, \$750,000.

The Temple Ornamental and Structural Iron Works Company, Camden, to manufacture ornamental and structural iron. Capital, \$100,000.

CAPE MAY.

Anglesea Steamboat Company, Anglesea, to build and operate steamboats. Capital, \$12,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Rosenhayn Brick Company, Rosenhayn, to manufacture brick. Capital, \$25,000.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Gloucester County Electric Company, Pitman Grove, to produce electricity. Capital, \$50,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

American Hydrolit Company, Hoboken, to manufacture flooring. Capital, \$250,000.

Amalgamated Paint Company, Jersey City, to manufacture paints and varnishes. Capital, \$125,000.

Bland Stainless Cement Company, Jersey City, to manufacture cement. Capital, \$75,000.

Canada Brewing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lager beer, ale and porter. Capital, \$750,000.

Central Leather Company, Jersey City, to manufacture leather belting. Capital, \$40,000.

Electric Novelty and Talking Machine Company, Jersey City, to manufacture dynamos. Capital, \$200,000.

Fitz Automuatic Inkstand Company, Jersey City, to manufacture ink-stands. Capital, \$125,000.

Germania Electric Lamp Company, Harrison, to manufacture electric illuminating lamps. Capital, \$1,000.

Hydro-Carbon Heating and Furnace Company, Jersey City, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$500,000.

Italian American Milling Company, Hoboken, to manufacture cereals. Capital, \$1,000.

Worth Phonograph Operating Company, Jersey City, to manufacture phonographs. Capital, \$100,000.

Mutual Automatic Machine Company, Jersey City, to manufacture automatic and slot machines. Capital, \$25,000.

Imperial Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture brooms. Capital, \$10,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Luzerne Rubber Company, Trenton, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, \$60,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

White Spring Paper Company, Nutley, to manufacture paper. Capital, \$25,000.

Yanticaw Light, Heat and Power Company, Passaic, to manufacture electric motors. Capital, \$50,000.

Paterson Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Paterson, to manufacture chandeliers and electrical appliances. Capital, \$500,000.

Acheson-Harden Company, Passaic, to manufacture cotton and linen handkerchiefs.

Wieda Mixing Machine Company, Paterson, to manufacture candy machines. Capital, \$5,000.

Silk City Warping Company, Paterson, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, \$10,000.

Westchester Ribbon Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk ribbons. Capital, \$25,000.

Fashionable Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$25,000.

Howard & Burke, Paterson, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, \$25,000.

SALEM COUNTY.

The Salem City Milling Company, Salem, to manufacture flour and feed. Capital, \$12,000.

372 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

UNION COUNTY.

Plainfield Cement Stone Company, to deal in stone. Capital, \$100,000.

May.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Garfield Silk Dying and Finishing Company, Garfield, to manufacture silk, woolen and textile fabrics. Capital, \$125,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Atlas Steel and Iron Company, Camden, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$125,000.

Lambert & Todd Machine Company, Camden, to manufacture mill supplies. Capital, \$15,000.

Interstate Cement Brick & Block Company, Camden, to manufacture cement, lime and brick. Capital, \$10,000.

Grange Letter File & Desk Company, Camden, to manufacture letter files and desks. Capital, \$100,000.

Surveyors Instrument Exchange, Camden, to manufacture surveyors' instruments. Capital, \$25,000.

Spencer Paint, Polish and Lubricant Company, Camden, to manufacture paints, oils and greases. Capital, \$100,000.

Foster Tichlofer Incandescent Electric Lamp Company, Camden, to manufacture electric light bulbs. Capital, \$125,000.

American Production Company, Camden, to manufacture rubber boots and shoes. Capital, \$50,000.

Vulcan Soot Cleaner Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., to manufacture soot cleanser. Capital, \$500.

S. C. Cook Machine Company, Camden, to manufacture knitting machinery. Capital, \$250,000.

Allegheny Carpet and Feather Renovating Company, Camden, to manufacture carpets, rugs and draperies. Capital, \$15,000.

Crawford Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture engines, machinery and electrical appliances. Capital, \$50,000.

Less & Less Company, to manufacture wearing apparel. Capital, \$100,000.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Woodbine Beef Company, Woodbine, to manufacture food products. Capital, \$100,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Sterling Glass & Machine Manufacturing Company, Bridgeton, to manufacture glassware. Capital, \$100,000.

Martin Dyeing and Finishing Company, Bridgeton, to manufacture cotton, woolen, worsted, mohair and silk goods. Capital, \$150,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Tabulating Machine Company, Newark, to manufacture tabulating machines. Capital, \$100,000.

The New Jersey Sheet Metal Company, Newark, to manufacture sheet metal goods. Capital, \$25,000.

Lock Joint Pipe Company, Montclair, to manufacture pipes. Capital \$150,000.

Seeley Tube and Box Company, Newark, to manufacture boxes and tubes. Capital, \$25,000.

The J. W. Holweg Company, Newark, to manufacture baker's utensils. Capital, \$25,000.

Hanovis Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture alkalies and chemicals. Capital, \$100,000.

Nitram Company, East Orange, to manufacture net goods. Capital, \$75,000.

New Jersey Iron and Steel Corporation, Newark, to manufacture steel. Capital, \$2,000,000.

Hindoo Pain Destroyer Medicine Company, Newark, to manufacture medicine. Capital, \$12,500.

Empire Chemical Works, Newark, to manufacture ammonia. Capital, \$25,000.

William Crabb Company, Newark, to manufacture needle pointed goods. Capital, \$200,000.

Hudson Chemical Company, East Orange, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$50,000.

Metropolitan Tartar Company, Newark, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$50,000.

The New Jersey Building Block and Construction Company, Newark, to manufacture concrete brick. Capital, \$50,000.

American Undergarment Company, Newark, to manufacture undergarments. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Liberty Hat Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture hats. Capital, \$25,000.

The Arkwright Manufacturing Company, Newark, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$25,000.

The Broomall Lafayette Cigar Company, East Orange, to manufacture cigars. Capital, \$20,000.

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HUDSON COUNTY.

- Aster Company, Hoboken, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000.
- Aiton Machine Company, Harrison, to manufacture engines and machinery.
- Ajax Light Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lamps and fixtures. Capital, \$100,000.
- American Vibrator Company, Jersey City, to manufacture soaps. Capital, \$100,000.
- Becker Tobacco Company, Jersey City, to manufacture tobacco. Capital, \$25,000.
- Baltimore Woolen Company, Jersey City, to manufacture cotton and woolen goods. Capital, \$250,000.
- Cordts & Katenkamp Company, Hoboken, to manufacture furniture. Capital, \$50,000.
- Consolidated Lithograph Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lithographs. Capital, \$7,000,000.
- Campanoe Algerine, Jersey City, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$2,100.
- Co-operative Remedy Company, Jersey City, to manufacture medicine. Capital, \$25,000.
- Distiller Distributing Company, Jersey City, brewing of malt liquors. Capital, \$25,000.
- Dixie Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture sportsman's goods. Capital, \$75,000.
- Federal Cartridge Company, Jersey City, to manufacture powder. Capital, \$2,000,000.
- Fuller Tobacco Company, Jersey City, to manufacture tobacco. Capital, \$50,000.
- Great Lake Dredge and Dock Company, Jersey City, to manufacture dredging machinery. Capital, \$3,000,000.
- Harper Brick Company, Harrison, to manufacture bricks. Capital, \$100,000.
- Home Food Company, Jersey City, to manufacture food products. Capital, \$25,000.
- Hydrothern Electrical Company, Jersey City, to manufacture dynamos. Capital, \$1,000,000.
- Imperial Manufacturing and Trading Company, Jersey City, to manufacture brooms. Capital, \$10,000.
- Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, Jersey City, to manufacture pneumatic tools. Capital, \$500,000.
- Jamaica Tobacco Company, Limited, Jersey City, to manufacture tobacco. Capital, \$50,000.
- J. H. Thurston Company, Jersey City, to manufacture heating appliances. Capital, \$50,000.
- Lake Erie Company, Jersey City, to manufacture steel. Capital, \$100,000.
- Mosher Water Tube Boiler Company, Harrison, to manufacture boilers. Capital, \$1,000,000.
- National Light and Improvement Company, Jersey City, to manufacture and produce gas. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Newcomb Carburetor Company, Jersey City, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$12,000.

Perservol Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture paints. Capital, \$25,000.

Phoenix Foundry Company, Jersey City, to manufacture iron castings. Capital, \$50,000.

Para Recovery Company, Jersey City, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, \$100,000.

Schenectady Insulation Company, Jersey City, to manufacture insulation. Capital, \$75,000.

Weehawkin Embroidery Works, West New York, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$100,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

American Silk Manufacturing Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$10,000.

Garfield Handkerchief Company, Passaic, to manufacture handkerchiefs. Capital, \$50,000.

American Silk Thread Finishing Company, Paterson, to manufacture silks. Capital, \$25,000.

Grocers' Mutual Protective Association, Paterson, to manufacture cereal products. Capital, \$50,000.

Perfection Throwing Company, Paterson, to manufacture textile fabrics. Capital, \$50,000.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Paterson, to manufacture boot and shoe machinery. Capital, \$50,000,000.

Empire Bread Company, Delawanna, to manufacture baker's machinery. Capital, \$100,000.

The Arousohn Brothers Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture textile products. Capital, \$5,000.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, Paterson, to manufacture machinery and tools. Capital, \$5,000,000.

Havana Automobile Company, Paterson, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$300,000.

June.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Cellulose Soap Company, Rutherford, to manufacture soap and toilet articles. Capital, \$50,000.

Bellman Brool Bleachery Company, borough of Fairview, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$300,000.

Cuba Motor Tally-ho Company, borough of Ridgfield, to manufacture motor vehicles. Capital, \$100,000.

The Ibro Chemical Company, Garfield, to manufacture drugs and chemicals. Capital, \$5,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Pleasantville Electric Company, Pleasantville, to manufacture electrical apparatus. Capital, \$125,000.

376 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Union Heat Improvement Company, Camden, to manufacture oil-burning apparatus. Capital, \$100,000.

Nailless Horseshoe Company, Camden, to manufacture nailless horseshoes. Capital, \$250,000.

The Consolidated Concrete Block and Construction Company, Camden, to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, \$250,000.

Corrugated Grinding Wheel Company, Camden, to manufacture emery wheels. Capital, \$100,000.

Peerless Pottery Company, Camden, to manufacture pottery ware. Capital, \$125,000.

Hull Brothers, Umbrella Company, Camden, to manufacture umbrellas and parasols. Capital, \$350,000.

Karl & Levy Hosiery Company, Camden, to manufacture hosiery. Capital, \$50,000.

Keystone Way Billing and Supply Company, Camden, to manufacture way-billing machines. Capital, \$100,000.

Norton Electrical Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture electrical apparatus. Capital, \$100,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clinton B. Ayres Canning Company, Bridgeton, to pack and can fruit and vegetables. Capital, \$100,000.

A. J. Sharo Mould Works, Bridgeton, to manufacture moulds and dies. Capital, \$100,000.

Eureka Bottle Company, Vineland, to manufacture glassware. Capital, \$50,000.

New Jersey Engineering and Contracting Company, Weponah, to construct railways. Capital, \$50,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

American Metallic Storage Battery Company, Jersey City, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$125,000.

Ellis Adding Typewriter Company, Jersey City, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, \$800,000.

Economic Power and Pump Company, Jersey City, to manufacture pumps. Capital, \$250,000.

Elizabeth Copper Company, Jersey City, to manufacture copper. Capital, \$5,000.

Hinton Chemical Company, Jersey City, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$100,000.

The Hall Lace Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lace. Capital, \$100,000.

Ingersoll Rand Company, Jersey City, to manufacture tools. Capital, \$10,000,000.

Kingsley Water Tube Boiler Company, Jersey City, to manufacture boilers. Capital, \$100,000.

H. Londen Bogart Lace Paper Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lace paper. Capital, \$75,000.

Monroe Glass Company, Jersey City, to manufacture glass. Capital, \$50,000.

New York Granite Brick Company, Jersey City, to manufacture bricks. Capital, \$300,000.

O. G. Williams Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$150,000.

The Prime Smokeless Gunpowder Company, Jersey City, to manufacture gunpowder. Capital, \$500,000.

Seaboard Iron Company, Jersey City, to manufacture mill supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

Union Tannery Company, Jersey City, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Interstate Rubber Company, Trenton, to manufacture rubber boots and shoes. Capital, \$20,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Ogden Iron and Steel Company, Avenel, to manufacture iron and steel. Capital, \$10,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Roberts Company, Red Bank, to manufacture engines. Capital, \$100,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, Passaic, to manufacture woollen goods. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Keystone Electrical Construction Company, Passaic, to manufacture and produce electricity and motor power. Capital, \$10,000.

IXL Steam Packing Manufacturing Company, Paterson, to manufacture packing.

The B. and W. Concrete Company, Paterson, to manufacture drain and sewer pipes. Capital, \$25,000.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Standard Paint Company, South Bound Brook, to manufacture paint. Capital, \$24,000.

378 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

UNION COUNTY.

Marshall Mill Company, Elizabeth, to manufacture cotton, linen and silk fabrics. Capital, \$150,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Crown Silk Manufacturing Company, Phillipsburg, to manufacture textile products. Capital, \$50,000.

July.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Corwin Nerve Force Blood Circulation Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$100,000.

English, Thompson & Wells Company, Atlantic City, to manufacture dairy products. Capital, \$30,000.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The Leslie Company, Lyndhurst, to manufacture all kinds of machinery. Capital, \$250,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Unit Concrete Steel Frame Company, Camden, to manufacture girders, frames, beams, etc. Capital, \$150,000.

Atco Metal Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture metal goods. Capital, \$20,000.

McGovern Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture iron and steel grate bars. Capital, \$100,000.

Aiker Light Car Company, Camden, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$50,000.

Twentieth Century Roller Washer Company, Camden, to manufacture washing machines and laundry supplies. Capital, \$200,000.

Ode Chemical Company, Camden, to manufacture chemicals and drugs. Capital, \$125,000.

Mount Vernon Brewing Company, Camden, to manufacture lager beer, ale and porter. Capital, \$250,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Richard M. Moore Glass Company, Fairton, to manufacture glassware. Capital, \$100,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Industrial Wood Workers' Company, Newark, to manufacture wooden articles. Capital, \$20,000.

Pittsburgh Consolidated Manufacturing Company, East Orange, to manufacture steel. Capital, \$150,000.

Sharkey & Company, Newark, to manufacture jewelry. Capital, \$125,000.
American Electromobile Company, East Orange, to manufacture vehicles. Capital, \$1,250,000.

The Nicholson Company, Newark, to manufacture office supplies. Capital, \$25,000.

Feval Leather Company, Newark, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000.

The American Smoke and Fume Condensing Company, Newark, to manufacture smoke condensers. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Battery Supplies Company, Newark, to manufacture electrical goods. Capital, \$100,000.

Blake Typewriter Company, Newark, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, \$1,000,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Wyman Brothers, Jersey City, to manufacture tobacco, etc. Capital, \$500,000.

Belden Automobile Transmission Company, Jersey City, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$200,000.

Standard Metal Company, Jersey City, to manufacture metal goods. Capital, \$250,000.

The Gamo Company, Jersey City, to manufacture steel wool, etc. Capital, \$100,000.

The Clark Wireless Development Company, Jersey City, to manufacture telephones. Capital, \$20,000.

Harken Company, Jersey City, to manufacture wire coverings. Capital, \$100,000.

American Stopper Company, Jersey City, to manufacture bottles. Capital, \$400,000.

The Kuttowot Butter Cutter Company, Jersey City, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$200,000.

Fidelity Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Jersey City, to manufacture fertilizer. Capital, \$25,000.

United States Pay Station Company, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$50,000.

Conway Company, Jersey City, to manufacture pianos. Capital, \$750,000.

Sheet Metal Ware Company, Jersey City, to manufacture tinware. Capital, \$50,000.

Parker-Clark Electric Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lamps. Capital, \$500,000.

Perth Amboy Fire Brick Company, Jersey City, to manufacture brick. Capital, \$100,000.

New Ontario Lumber Company, Bayonne, milling. Capital, \$200,000.

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Bueto Pantents Company, Jersey City, to manufacture tile. Capital, \$8,000.

Copper Securities Company, Hoboken, to manufacture and produce copper. Capital, \$1,000,000.

The Strafford Company, Jersey City, to manufacture looms. Capital, \$1,315,000.

Perfection Wire Goods Company, Jersey City, to manufacture wire goods.

Cramer Casting Company, Jersey City, to manufacture iron castings. Capital, \$150,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Stockton Rubber Company, Stockton, to reclaim rubber. Capital, \$50,000.

MERCER COUNTY.

Lea Degen Pump Company, Trenton, to manufacture pumps and machinery. Capital, \$750,000.

Trenton Flour Mill Company, Trenton, to manufacture flour. Capital, \$100,000.

Union Paper Cap Company, Trenton, to manufacture bottle caps. Capital, \$200,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Lautan Cement Stone Manufacturing and Construction Company, Perth Amboy. Capital, \$100,000.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Sea Coast Stone and Brick Company, to manufacture bricks. Capital, \$50,000.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Sea Coast Electric and Manufacturing Company, Lanoka, to manufacture electric arc lamps and electrical apparatus. Capital, \$50,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, Passaic, to manufacture wool and textile fibres. Capital, \$1,000,000.

New Process Dying and Finishing Company, Paterson, to manufacture silks. Capital, \$100,000.

The Speirs Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk. Capital, \$100,000.

The Walthung Silk Dying Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk. Capital, \$50,000.

WARREN COUNTY.

Bangor Drug Company, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$12,500.

August.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Manhattan Realty Company of Hasbrook Heights, Hasbrook Heights, to manufacture gas and oil machines. Capital, \$15,000.

Southern Pulp and Lumber Company, Ridgewood, to manufacture fibre paper. Capital, \$350,000.

The Associated Stores Company, Leonia, to manufacture various kinds of goods. Capital, \$1,100.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Silas N. Lacy Cash Register and Supply Company, Camden, to manufacture cash registers. Capital, \$50,000.

The Penn Printing Ink Company, Camden, to manufacture inks and colors. Capital, \$125,000.

S. E. McDonough Company, Camden, to manufacture paints and painters' Supplies. Capital, \$100,000.

Philadelphia Oilcloth and Linoleum Company, Camden, to manufacture oilcloth and linoleum. Capital, \$250,000.

American Plate Glass Company, Camden, to manufacture plate glass. Capital, \$800,000.

Industrial Rubber Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture rubber. Capital, \$125,000.

The Good Samaritan Ointment Company, Camden, to manufacture drugs. Capital, \$10,000.

Davenport-Rice Company, Camden, to manufacture cement and building blocks. Capital, \$125,000.

The Holmes & Childs Motor Company, Camden, to manufacture automobiles and motor vehicles. Capital, \$25,000.

Innovation Broom Handle Company, Camden, to manufacture broom handles. Capital, \$100,000.

National Manufacturing and Construction Company, Camden, to manufacture bricks. Capital, \$25,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

New Jersey Crate, Basket and Hamper Company, Bridgeton, to manufacture crates, baskets and hampers. Capital, \$50,000.

Millville Granite Brick Company, Millville, to manufacture bricks and other clay products. Capital, \$50,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Blake Typewriter Company, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, \$1,000,000.

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Reliable Smokeless Powder Company, to manufacture powder. Capital, \$75,000.

Acme Harvesting Machine Company, to manufacture agricultural machines. Capital, \$2,000,000.

Dodge Metallic Cap Company, to manufacture metallic caps. Capital, \$25,000.

American Chrome Tanning Company, to tan leather. Capital, \$100,000.

Seymore & Whitelock, to manufacture machinery. Capital, \$100,000.

Auto Leather Company, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000.

New Jersey Window Shade Company, to manufacture shade rollers. Capital, \$10,000.

The Hydraulic Company, to manufacture stoves. Capital, \$50,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Moufang Chemical Company, Jersey City, to manufacture chemicals and drugs. Capital, \$500,000.

Logan Portland Cement Company, Jersey City, to manufacture cement. Capital, \$1,500,000.

Lebanon Motor Works, Jersey City, to manufacture motors. Capital, \$200,000.

Modern Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture lawn mowers. Capital, \$150,000.

De Meridor Company, Jersey City, to manufacture toilet preparations. Capital, \$20,000.

Perfection Combustion Company, Jersey City, to manufacture devices for the combustion and utility of fuel. Capital, \$100,000.

National Concrete Company, Jersey City, to manufacture concrete blocks. Capital, \$100,000.

Willow Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, to manufacture silk material. Capital, \$25,000.

International Specialty Company, Jersey City, to manufacture bottles, jars and receptacles. Capital, \$100,000.

Davis Bros. Neuralgia Cure Company, Jersey City, to manufacture neuralgia cure. Capital, \$300,000.

Fashion Cloak and Suit Company, Hoboken, to manufacture cloaks and suits. Capital, \$3,500.

MERCER COUNTY.

Miller-Swartz Company, Trenton, to manufacture lace and embroidery. Capital, \$30,000.

Standard Rubber Company, Trenton, to manufacture rubber goods. Capital, \$50,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Leus Hosiery Mills, New Brunswick, to manufacture hosiery. Capital, \$2,000.

Raritan Cement Stone Manufacturing and Contracting Company, Perth Amboy, to manufacture building materials.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Lenox Brick Company, Cliffwood, to manufacture bricks. Capital, \$100,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Alphano Company, Paterson, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$125,000.

The Passaic Broom Works, Clifton, to manufacture brooms and brushes. Capital, \$50,000.

The Franklin Company, Paterson, to manufacture chemicals. Capital, \$125,000.

The Delaware and Eastern Construction Company, Paterson, to manufacture merchandise. Capital, \$125,000.

New Jersey Shawl Company, Paterson, to manufacture shawls. Capital, \$20,000.

Laurence Bagging Company, Passaic, to manufacture bagging. Capital, \$100,000.

SALEM COUNTY.

The Lock-Joint Pipe and Fitting Company, Salem, to manufacture sanitary fittings. Capital, \$200,000.

September.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Grantwood Lumber and Supply Company, Grantwood, to manufacture plumbing material and heating apparatus. Capital, \$50,000.

The Dorriskill Farms, Harrington Park, to manufacture farming machinery. Capital, \$65,000.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Marshall Drug Company, Camden, to manufacture drugs of all kinds. Capital, \$10,000.

Co-operative Pure Food Society, Camden, to manufacture canned and preserved foods. Capital, \$250,000.

The Wonder Manufacturing Company, Camden, to manufacture stoves, ranges, heaters, etc. Capital, \$125,000.

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Colonial Paint and Roof Coating Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., to manufacture paints, oils and leads. Capital, \$75,000.

Brown & Company, Camden, to manufacture gas lamp burners and fixtures. Capital, \$10,000.

American Axle Works Company, Camden, to manufacture steel of all kinds. Capital, \$125,000.

The Paul B. Huyetts Company, Camden, to manufacture steam appliances of all kinds. Capital, \$25,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The United States Auto Company, Newark, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$2,000.

McLean Automobile Company, East Orange, to manufacture automobiles. Capital, \$50,000.

Rickenbacher & Taylor Company, Newark, to manufacture confectionery. Capital, \$100,000.

The Hamilton Trunk Company, to manufacture trunks. Capital, \$150,000.

Aemas de Oro Cigar Factory, East Orange, to manufacture cigars. Capital, \$100,000.

E. E. Aashford Company, Newark, to carry on a general manufacturing business. Capital, \$20,000.

The Baker Printing Ink Company, Newark, to manufacture inks. Capital, \$60,000.

The Albert A. Guigues Leather Company, Newark, to manufacture leather. Capital, \$200,000.

International Armored Cement Company, Newark, to manufacture cement products. Capital, \$50,000.

Duplex Steel Plate Piling Company, East Orange, to manufacture metal sheet piling. Capital, \$500,000.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Allentown Non-Freezing Powder Company, Paulsboro, to manufacture all kinds of explosives and chemicals. Capital, \$125,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

T. H. Fulle Company, Jersey City, to manufacture cork. Capital, \$2,000.

The Rider Wire and Fibre Company, Jersey City, to manufacture fibrous steel yarns. Capital, \$200,000.

The Peerless Granite Company, township of Bergen, to manufacture sanitary tubs. Capital, \$25,000.

Chrysotil Granite Company, West Hoboken, to manufacture fire and waterproof tiling. Capital, \$200,000.

Lawrence Mills, Jersey City, to manufacture and deal in raw and manufactured wool and linen.

New Jersey Silk Mills, West Hoboken, to buy, sell and manufacture silk, wool and other textile fabrics. Capital, \$100,000.

Schmidt-Welckes Electric Company, Weehawken, to manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of electrical appliances. Capital, \$100,000.

Harriman Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, to manufacture farming implements. Capital, \$250,000.

The Metal Sign Company, Jersey City, to manufacture metal signs. Capital, \$300,000.

The Christopher Brick Cleaning Machine Company, Jersey City, to manufacture brick cleaning machines. Capital, \$1,500,000.

Kansas City Portland Cement Company, Jersey City, to manufacture building material. Capital, \$1,500,000.

Traders' Paper Board Company, Jersey City, to manufacture all kinds of paper.

Metropolitan Stone Company, Jersey City, to manufacture artificial stone and terra cotta blocks. Capital, \$300,000.

Ruttkamp Minck Company, Jersey City, to manufacture baker's machinery. Capital, \$60,000.

General Explosives Company, Jersey City, to manufacture chemical explosives. Capital, \$150,000.

G. S. Lewis & Sons Company, Jersey City, to manufacture food products. Capital, \$50,000.

M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, to manufacture pipes and fittings. Capital, \$400,000.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Vapor Gas Engine Manufacturing Company, Perth Amboy, to manufacture vapor engines. Capital, \$125,000.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Home Typewriter Company, Morristown, to manufacture typewriters. Capital, \$25,000.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Lightning Snow Melter Company, Paterson, to manufacture snow melters. Capital, \$125,000.

Reliance Silk Company, Paterson, to manufacture silk goods. Capital, \$50,000.

H. Julius Smith, Pompton Lakes, to manufacture electric and other fuses. Capital, \$125,000.

Increases and Reductions in Wages.

October.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark union printers employed in job offices have demanded and received an increase in wages from \$18 to \$19 per week. They have also been promised that the hours of labor shall be reduced from nine to eight hours per day on January 1st, 1906.

MERCER COUNTY.

The employes of the Artistic Porcelain Works, at Trenton, have been called upon by their employers to submit to a reduction in wages which will make a difference of \$4 a week in the earnings of some of them.

UNION COUNTY.

After a discussion lasting several weeks, between the employing and operative printers of Elizabeth, a new wage scale has been adopted which increases wages from the old standard, \$17 per week to \$17.50. The new scale is to continue for three years, and the working time will be eight hours per day.

January.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union and the Master Builders' Association of Paterson have agreed at a joint meeting that there should be no change in the wage and hour schedule for a day's work.

February.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Thomas Iron Works of Wharton increased the wages of its employes ten (10) per cent. The company employs about 300 persons.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Meding Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, broad silk manufacturers, has given an increase of 15 per cent. in wages to its weavers.

UNION COUNTY.

The Master Builders' Association of Elizabeth has conceded an advance of two and a half cents per hour to the bricklayers, thus making their wages fifty-five (55) cents per hour.

March.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Taylor Iron and Steel Company, of High Bridge, has increased the wages of its employes 10 per cent.

April.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

The boss builders of Newark have agreed to concede an increase of wages to masons, lathers and laborers, according to the following rates: masons are to receive an increase of two and one-half cents, or a total of sixty cents, per hour; laborers, two cents, or a total of thirty cents per hour; lathers, who are paid by the piece, have had the prices advanced twenty-five cents, which makes the prices paid under the increase, \$7.50 per thousand. These concessions were offered by the bosses as the most extreme concession they could afford to make in order to avert threatened strikes in the three trades named.

The same groups of workmen requested the employers to agree that all stone used on buildings in course of erection should be cut on the premises, and that certain privileges should be allowed to walking delegates. No definite action was taken on these propositions.

The Jewish bakers of Newark have secured from their employers a work-day of nine and one-half hours, and a wage scale ranging from \$16 to \$20 per week. The union, acting for its members, objected to their handling ashes unless coke or hard coal was substituted for soft coal. Hereafter, journeymen will not be required to unload flour from trucks, nor will the union permit two bakings of bread in the oven at one time. Under the new contract, no members of an employer's family is to be allowed in the bake-shop unless he is a member of the union.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Cupola tenders, helpers and laborers in the iron foundries of Hoboken, Jersey City and Bayonne, have demanded \$3 per day as a minimum wage for cupola tenders, and \$2 per day for helpers and laborers. Other demands were that nine hours should constitute a day's work, and that only union men should be employed; double time was also asked for work on holidays.

May.**MONMOUTH COUNTY.**

A force of laborers employed on the New York and Long Branch Railroad at Asbury Park were given an increase in wages of thirteen (13) cents per day, and also an allowance for rainy days, which have been heretofore an entire loss to the men.

UNION COUNTY.

About 300 machinists employed by the Ball & Wood Company at Elizabethport received an advance in wages amounting to 10 per cent. The wage schedule had been reduced by the same amount in January, 1905, the firm promising that the original wage scale should be restored just as soon as business conditions justified that step being taken.

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WARREN COUNTY.

The employes of the Vulcanite Cement Company at Vulcanite have received notice of an increase in their wages.

September.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The freight handlers in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad Company have been granted an advance of ten per cent. in wages.

Industrial Plants that Have Left New Jersey.

October.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

M. J. Green, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, has moved his plant to Norwich, Connecticut, where he has erected a new mill.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Kenner-Hood Steel Company, is about to move its works from Irvington, New Jersey, to New Britain, Connecticut.

November.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The silk manufacturing plant of the Miller & Ward Company, which was located in the Eastwood Building, has been sold with its Lebanon annex to the M. P. Rheinhardt Company.

September.

UNION COUNTY.

The plant of the United Printing Machine Company at Plainfield will be removed to Boston, the headquarters of the company. They employ thirty-five persons in Plainfield, one-half of that number will go to Boston.

Industrial Plants that Have Moved to New Jersey from Elsewhere.

October.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The H. O. Birch Manufacturing Company, of New York, has made arrangements to move its works to Ridgewood, N. J.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Standard Varnish Works, of New York, have been moved to Camden, N. J.

S. H. French & Company, makers of varnish and paint, have moved their plant from Philadelphia to Camden. A new brick building has been erected to accommodate the business, at a cost of \$10,000.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Oil Seeds Company, formerly a New York corporation, has erected a new factory building in Bayonne, at a cost of \$50,000. The business carried on is the refining of vegetable oils. Twenty males are now employed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The United Lead Company, an Illinois corporation, having a plant located at Granite City, in that State, is now actively pushing to completion its new works at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The company's product will be white lead.

November.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Dunham Manufacturing Company, whose business is to prepare cocoanut, has purchased a large plot of ground at Bayonne, on which to erect a factory.

The Halsey Electric Generator Company, of New York, has purchased the two-story brick factory of the American Wax Match Company, on Claremont avenue, Jersey City, and will occupy the same as a manufactory. The New York works will be moved there in due time.

S. S. Costikyan, of New York City, a manufacturer of rugs, is about to erect a four-story brick building in Hoboken, at a cost of \$25,000. The structure will be used for storage and cleaning purposes in connection with the manufacturing business, and will furnish employment for twenty persons.

The Pure Oil Company, which has branches in New York and Philadelphia, has purchased a large tract of land at East Newark on which to elect a large oil refinery. The Pure Oil Company is a combination of

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several corporations that carry on business independent of the Standard Oil Company.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The Merchants' Association of Freehold, through a committee of its members, has succeeded in inducing the Karaghensian Rug Manufacturing Company to locate there. The rug company has purchased or leased the Rothschild factory, which has been idle for a long time, and will start its work there.

UNION COUNTY.

The John Stephenson Car Works, of Elizabeth, are said to be about to pass under the control of a new corporation, which will engage in the building of trolley and railroad cars.

December.

UNION COUNTY.

A firm which proposes to engage in the manufacture of printers' machinery is negotiating for possession of the old Munsel Stove Works at Elizabeth. The business, if established there, will be on a scale large enough to employ about 100 men.

The William H. Rogers Company, manufacturers of silver-plated ware, has contracted for the erection in Plainfield of a new brick and stone factory building which will cost \$20,000. Electric power will be used throughout, and a working force composed of ten males and twenty females will be employed.

WARREN COUNTY.

The moving of the balance of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Company's plant from Easton, Pa., to Phillipsburg, N. J., has been resumed, and it is expected that all the machinery will be in position in the new works by January 1st, 1905.

March.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

A Philadelphia textile company has leased a part of the old Somerville Woolen Mills buildings at Somerville, which concern suspended work about one year ago. The new company will move its machinery to Somerville and begin operations without delay. It is said that 150 persons will be employed by the new firm.

April.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company, of New York, has taken steps looking toward the establishment of a branch in New Brunswick. The company has selected a site for new factory buildings, and work will be begun without delay.

WARREN COUNTY.

A large number of employes of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company's plant at Easton, Pa., have been transferred to the company's works at Phillipsburg, N. J.

May.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The Union Wax and Parchment Paper Company, a New Jersey Corporation, which operates a mill at Hamburg, N. J., has closed its branch works in Elkhart, Ind., and moved the machinery to the Hamburg plant, where for the future all its manufacturing will be done. Difficulties growing out of litigation over water power decided the firm to close the Indiana shops.

UNION COUNTY.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wis., has purchased a large tract of land in Rahway, on which buildings will be erected for the accommodation of a branch of its business in this State. It is stated by officials of the concern that about twenty-five men will be employed at the Rahway works.

June.

UNION COUNTY.

The old Munsell Stove Foundry at Elizabeth has been leased by the Fulton Rubber Type Company, of New York. The building has been thoroughly renovated, and will soon be fitted with machinery required for its new purposes. About 100 persons will be employed.

July.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The Taylor Silk Company, of Scranton, Pa., has made arrangements to move its plant from that place to Mount Holly, N. J. Trouble with employes at Scranton is given as the reason for making the change. The company will employ Mount Holly labor exclusively.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The American Handkerchief Company, a New York concern, has leased a property in Passaic and will move its works there as soon as the place is ready. The company employs several hundred girls; lack of room in its old factory is given as the reason for moving to New Jersey.

The William Sterns Silk Mills, now in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be moved to Passaic, N. J., where suitable buildings have been secured to accommodate the plant.

August.**HUDSON COUNTY.**

The M. W. Kellogg & Company, New York manufacturers of mill supplies, have purchased a tract of land in Jersey City for the erection of a large factory for the manufacture of pipe work specialties. The new building will be of concrete construction, and the power used will be steam. The concern will employ fifty males and five females.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Allen Tobacco Company, of New York, has leased a building in Perth Amboy, for the manufacture of cigars. The company will start work with five males and fifty females, which number will be gradually increased until 1,000 persons in all are employed in the factory. Electricity will be the power used.

September.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

John B. Eastburn, a Philadelphia broom manufacturer, has decided to move his works to Newark and has purchased a site on which a large factory building, capable of accommodating 100 operatives, will be erected.

Organization of New Labor Unions.

October.**CAMDEN COUNTY.**

A branch of the Amalgamated Painters Union has been organized at Camden city.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Twenty stone cutters, all residents of the city of Newark, who were formerly connected with a New York union, have formed a separate organization of their own. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, which declares in favor of the application of machinery to production, and against sympathetic strikes, pledging itself to leave all disputes between themselves and their employers to be settled by arbitration.

An organization of meat cutters and butchers, to be known as Local No. 414 of that trade, has been formed at Orange.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A new local assembly of the Knights of Labor, composed of factory workmen, has been organized at Jersey City.

A new building trades council has been organized at Jersey City in opposition to the old Board of Building Trades. Seventeen different local trade unions have affiliated themselves with the new body.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The barbers of Paterson appear to be giving but little attention to the maintenance of their union, which organized recently. Many have withdrawn from the organization rather than pay fines imposed upon them by the local for having worked Labor Day.

November.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The boss bakers of Jersey City assisted, it is said, by the Baker Workmen's Association, a non-union body, were reported to the Hudson County Central Labor Union, to be engaged in an attempt to disrupt Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 44.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The musicians of Monmouth and Ocean counties have formed a branch of the American Federation of Musicians.

July.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

An organization composed of employing sheet metal workers has been formed in Camden, under the title of the National Association of Master Sheet Metal Workers. The avowed purpose of the new organization is mutual protection.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Steps have been taken by the milkmen of Perth Amboy to form a union.

August.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The boss rockmen, excavators and building stone dealers of Hudson county have organized a union to protect their respective interests.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The printers of Perth Amboy have organized a local union, to be affiliated with the International Typographical Union.

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MORRIS COUNTY.

The master plumbers and tinnern of Morristown and vicinity have organized an association for the purpose of protecting the business interests of its members.

September.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The carpenters and joiners of Tenafly have organized a local union.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

A carpenters' and joiners' local union has been organized at Collingswood. The membership extends throughout the neighboring boroughs.

Receivership and Other Litigations in Connection With Manufacturing Plants.

October.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Gustave Klinge, owner of a silk dyeing plant at Hackensack, has begun suit against the county, claiming \$25,000 damages to his works from a torrent in the river which swept an insecure bridge against his factory building.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Application has been made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the Goshen Gas and Fuel Company, whose works are in operation in Goshen.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

On application of a stockholder of the J. Albert Cigar Company, of Camden, the Court of Chancery has issued an order to show cause why a receiver for the business should not be appointed.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has ordered the receiver for the Capital Glass Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire, to pay out of the assets in his hands the arrearage of wages owing to employees, amounting to \$500.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The directors of the Schrimpf & Theiss Manufacturing Company have applied to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the concern, which cannot, they say, meet its obligations.

The State won suits brought against two manufacturing firms in the District Court of Newark for having in their employment children under fourteen years of age. Fifty dollars fine, the penalty provided by law, was imposed in each case.

Suit has been begun by Abram Roberts against the De Witt Wire Cloth Company for \$5,000 on account of injuries alleged to have been suffered by his daughter Louisa, fourteen years old, who while working for the firm was caught in and severely injured by machinery on which she was working that was not properly safeguarded.

HUDSON COUNTY.

On complaint of a stockholder, who charges insolvency, a receiver was appointed by the Court of Chancery for the Harris Safety Company, who manufactures fire-escapes at Jersey City.

Suit has been brought in the Court of Chancery to have the Fehr Talcum Company, of Jersey City, declared insolvent.

Frank Berger, of Jersey City, has brought suit in the Court of Chancery to compel Local Union, No. 129, Carpenters and Joiners, to reinstate him as a member in good standing of that body, he claiming to have been expelled illegally.

MERCER COUNTY.

The sale of the Alryan Woolen Mills, at Trenton, by the receiver has been adjourned to November 17th because of there being no bidders present at the first date set for disposing of the property.

The Hart Brewer Pottery, of Trenton, has been declared bankrupt by the United States District Court.

The Court of Errors and Appeals has handed down an opinion in the case of the Bates Machine Company against the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad Company, in which it is held that railroad companies furnishing light, heat and power are manufacturers in the meaning of the Mechanics' Lien Law.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

A committee representing business men of Keyport has formulated a plan for reorganizing the American Cutlery Company, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Joseph Gardinier, a silk finisher in the employ of the A. and M. Levy Company, of Paterson, brought suit in the District Court to recover \$17.50 due him for wages. The company refused to pay on the ground that the plaintiff, while in its employ, spoiled silk ribbon to the value of \$56.00.

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Notwithstanding this, the jury awarded Gardinier the full amount of his claim.

Suit has been begun in the Court of Chancery to have the Renkel & Reed Mill Harness Company declared insolvent and the business placed in the hands of a receiver.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The attempt to sell the real estate and machinery of the Somerville Woolen Mills, at Somerville and Pluckemin, early in October was a failure, the bidding not having reached the minimum price fixed by the Court of Chancery.

UNION COUNTY.

The building and rights of the Graphite Metal Company, at Garwood, are to be sold at sheriff's sale. The plant has been idle for a long time.

November.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The United States Circuit Court has appointed a receiver for the Standard Hicks Hammock Company, at Mount Holly.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Thomas West, a colored laborer employed at the Camden Iron Works, sued his employers for \$10,000 damages for the loss of a leg which had to be amputated in order to save his life after he had been crushed under a mass of pig iron which fell while he was engaged in piling it up. The court allowed a non-suit on the ground of contributory negligence. It appeared in the course of the trial that West had been supplied with money during the time he was suffering from his injuries, and was offered a position in the service of the company, suited to his crippled condition, at the same wages that were formerly paid him.

ESSEX COUNTY.

An order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Freid Engineering Company, of Orange, has been obtained from the Court of Chancery by a stockholder and former president of the Company.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has ordered a distribution of the assets of the Capital Glass Company of Glassboro, whose factory was recently destroyed by fire. The payment of two weeks wages due the employees was provided for.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery, on application of the United Manufacturing and Supply Company of Trenton, has granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Rittenhouse-Miller Company, a Pennsylvania corporation doing business in New Jersey. The action was taken to secure a judgment which the petitioning company had obtained against the other.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A resident of Perth Amboy, who had brought suit against the Roesler & Haaslacher Chemical Company of that place for \$10,000, for damages to his health and depreciation in value of his property in consequence of bad odors and disturbing noises emanating from the works of the defendant company, was awarded \$750 by the United States Circuit Court, where the case was tried.

The Supreme Court has set aside a verdict for \$40,000, obtained by the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company against the East Jersey Water Company, because of the failure to fulfill the terms of contract entered into to supply the lumber company with water, in consequence of which the stock and plant were destroyed by fire.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The suit of Thomas Kelly against the Henry Muirs Company to recover damages for an injury sustained while working for the defendant corporation, at Passaic, was decided against Kelly because of his failure to prove neglect on the part of the company.

UNION COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has granted an order directing the Auto-Garage Company, of Plainfield, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the firm's affairs. This action was taken on the petition of a stockholder, who averred that the concern was hopelessly bankrupt.

The building, machinery and grounds of the Graphite Metal Company, at Garwood, were sold to the highest bidder at public sale by order of the courts. The business has been in the hands of a receiver and is to be closed up.

December.**BERGEN COUNTY.**

The Court of Chancery has made an order requiring James Murphy, a member of a partnership firm of manufacturers, to show cause why he should not consent to a dissolution as per agreement under the contract of partnership.

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The sheriff of Bergen county has levied on the building of the sugar refinery, at Edgewater, to collect a bill of \$13,000 due the construction company that erected the structure.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has made an order directing the Cavan Williamson Ammonia Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of its affairs.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery, on application of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, a Connecticut corporation, has made an order directing the Faitonke Hardware Company, of Newark, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and meanwhile the company is enjoined not to carry on business.

The Court of Chancery has filed a decree dissolving the Farmer Leather Company, of Newark, the receiver who had the affairs of the corporation in charge having reported to the court that he had disposed of all its business.

The Court of Chancery has made an order requiring the Freid Engineering Company, of West Orange, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of its affairs. The corporation was organized to carry on the business of manufacturing Portland cement, and the order was issued on representations made to the court by parties in interest that the business was not being properly conducted.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a temporary receiver for the Barr Bookbinding Company, of Jersey City, and also allowed a rule to show cause why the appointment of a receiver should not be made permanent.

The suit of Henry Johnson, in the Supreme Court, against the stone firm of John Davidson & Company, Harrison, to recover \$10,000 for injuries while in its service, by the falling of a large stone which crushed his hand, resulted in the Judge directing the jury to find a verdict for the defendants on the ground that the risk was an obvious one to the plaintiff, and that he therefore voluntarily assumed it.

The United States District Court has issued an order on the application of several creditors directing that the Fehr Talcum Company show cause why it should not be declared bankrupt. It was claimed that the corporation had committed an act of bankruptcy when it filed a bill in the New Jersey Court of Chancery praying for the appointment of a receiver.

A petition has been filed in the Court of Chancery praying for the appointment of a receiver for the Leventine Furniture Company, of West Hoboken.

MERCER COUNTY.

The receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery for the American Lamp and Brass Company, of Trenton, offered the entire plant for sale at public auction and, receiving only one bid, thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), decided to take the matter of consummating the sale under advisement for one week.

The Court of Chancery has made an order turning over all the property of the Hart Brewer Pottery Company to the trustee in bankruptcy appointed by the United States District Court.

Repeated efforts on the part of the receiver to dispose of the property of the Alryan Woolen Mills at Trenton having failed, the receiver so reported and referred the whole matter of the liquidation of the property back to the Court of Chancery.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company and the National Clay Manufacturing Company, both of which corporations have their plants in South River, have resumed control of their respective works, which were in the hands of a receiver during the past two years. A large and profitable business was done for both concerns by the receiver during his period of control.

Anna Lochs, who, while in the employ of the Herman-Aukman Manufacturing Company at South River, had the scalp torn from her head through her hair having been caught in the shafting, has instituted a suit for the recovery of \$50,000 damages.

William E. Green, a lineman, has brought suit against the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey for \$20,000 damages on account of injuries received by coming in contact with a live wire while he was working at the top of a pole.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

By voluntary action of the corporation, the Cook Locomotive Company, of Paterson, which was chartered by the State in 1857, has been dissolved by the Secretary of State. The company was absorbed by the American Locomotive Company three years ago.

Abram Donnelly, a loom fixer employed by the silk manufacturing firm of Heinechin Brothers at Paterson, has brought suit against his employers to recover \$20,000 for injuries received while on duty which, it is claimed, will incapacitate him for work of any kind for the remainder of his life.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Somerville Woolen Mills, long tied up in idleness by Court proceedings, have been purchased by a new firm and will reopen with a full force of workmen about January 1st.

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The real estate and factory building of the New York Agricultural Works at Somerville were sold at receiver's sale to a firm of mantel manufacturers, who will establish a branch of their business there.

WARREN COUNTY.

The furnace property belonging to the Carteret Steel and Iron Company at Hackettstown was sold on account of unpaid taxes. The plant was constructed some years ago for making steel from ore direct, but after several attempts the experiment failed.

January.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Shore Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of Pleasantville and Absecon.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Application has been made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the Riverton Manufacturing Company

ESSEX COUNTY.

After two years' waiting the 300 employes of the defunct Spencer Optical Company, of Newark, are to be paid the amounts due them for wages.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Proceedings have been begun in the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the partnership in the machinist business existing between George T. Brooks and George Pohlig.

Certain bondholders of the Arlington Copper Company are endeavoring to have the sheriff's sale of its property set aside on the ground that all bondholders and other parties in interest had not been notified of the sale.

Michael Dunn, whose left eye was burned out by a splash of molten metal while at work in the Jersey City Galvanizing plant, Jersey City, was given a verdict of \$2,500 in the Hudson Circuit Court. The company gave notice of an appeal.

Edward Drake has commenced suit against his employers for the recovery of \$5,000 damages for the loss of a finger while pursuing his regular duties in their service.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The receiver for the Freehold Electric Light, Heat and Power Company sold that plant at public sale. The Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works was the purchaser.

MORRIS COUNTY.

A receiver has been appointed for the Hough Explosives Company, of Wharton. The bill asking for the receiver alleges that the concern is insolvent.

SALEM COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has issued an order requiring the Embossed Wall Covering Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The petitioners aver that the company is insolvent.

UNION COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers for the Standard Rope and Twine Company, a corporation organized in New Jersey. The liabilities of the concern are alleged to be vastly in excess of its assets.

The receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company disposed of its remaining assets, such as the office furniture, bills receivable and book accounts.

February.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

An order has been filed in the Court of Chancery requiring the Smith Construction Company, of Camden, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

An injunction has been issued by the Court of Chancery restraining the directors of the Benzineated Soap Company, of Camden, from taking action toward dissolving the company, which had been capitalized at \$300,000 to manufacture a patent laundry soap.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A foreman in the employ of an Orange Valley hat factory has begun suit in the Supreme Court against local No. 17, of Orange, United Hatters of North America, for \$10,000 damages, alleging slander as the basis of his suit. The man was accused of having accepted a bribe for giving a fellow tradesman employment. He was fined \$500 by the union and subsequently discharged by the firm as a result of the charges. He claims to be a victim of conspiracy and thereby unable to obtain employment.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A receiver has been appointed for the Hudson Machine and Pneumatic Tool Company. The liabilities are greatly in excess of the assets.

A receiver has been appointed by the Court of Chancery for the Olympia Musical Automatum Company.

UNION COUNTY.

The A. J. Beckley Company, of Garwood, has been ordered by the Court of Chancery to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The application was made by a number of creditors.

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March.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Jacob Gauch Box Company, of Newark. The Court granted the order on allegations in the petition that the business was being conducted at a loss.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the business of Connaughton & Lifland, varnish manufacturers, of Newark.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A nonsuit was granted the Lembeck & Betz Brewing Company, of Jersey City, in a suit brought by D. Dickhouse, an electrician, who sought to recover damages for injuries received while working in the brewery. Dickhouse was employed by a New York firm who had a contract for electrical work, and was accidentally thrown from a ladder by an employe of the defendant company. The Court held that the brewing company was not responsible for the accident.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Southern Hat Works, of Jersey City.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A permanent receiver has been appointed for the Cyclopean Iron Works, of Paterson. The Court's action is said to have been caused by the firm's financial difficulties.

April.

BERGEN COUNTY.

A receiver has been appointed for the Bergen Construction Company. The application, which preceded the Court's action, was made by a member of the firm, who alleged insolvency.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Hanover Filtration Sand and Granite Brick Company recovered a verdict against the Diamond Rock Sand Company for an alleged failure to pay royalty on each ton of sand mined from the tract of the plaintiff near Browns Mills. The case was tried in Camden Circuit Court.

Owen Logan, of Camden, an ironworker, was nonsuited in the Camden Circuit Court in an action against the Camden Iron Works for \$10,000 for injuries alleged to have been received in a fall, which he claims are permanent and incurable. Logan fell through the collapse of a scaffold, and the Court held that because of the fact that a fellow-employe erected the same the company could not be held liable.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A receiver has been appointed for the Curvoisier-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, makers of watch cases. The liabilities are said to be greatly in excess of the company's genuine assets.

Kozimer Andrecsik, who brought an action against the New Jersey Tube Company to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries to his hand, which was crushed while feeding a press, was nonsuited in the Essex Circuit Court because it appeared that he had been warned not to use the machine until it had been repaired.

Wolf & Jilson, carpenters and builders, of Orange, have begun suit against James C. Stiles, a carpenter in their employ, for \$3.80, alleged excess wages paid to him at the instance of the local union and against which payment the firm entered a protest at the time. Stiles hired with Wolf & Jilson for \$3 per day, which was 20 cents less than the union rates. The union demanded that he be paid the difference between the \$3 and \$3.20 for the nineteen days he worked, which was \$3.80, and rather than have a strike at the time the firm paid the money and brought suit for its recovery later.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Albert J. O'Neill, a car inspector for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was awarded a verdict of \$2,000 by a jury in the Hudson County Court for an accident resulting in the loss of four fingers, which occurred while he was inspecting cars.

May.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Joseph Walter, a carpenter, has begun an action against the firm of Church, Kerr & Company, electrical manufacturers of Newark, for \$20,000 for the loss of his left foot, which was so badly crushed by the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working that it had to be amputated.

HUDSON COUNTY.

John Curran, fifteen years old, who lost both arms while at work in the plant of the Autographic Register Company, of Hoboken, has begun suit against the company for \$65,000 damages.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A receiver has been appointed for the Alexander Silk Company, of Passaic. The petition states that the liabilities are greatly in excess of assets.

A receiver has been appointed for the firm of Harrow, Ryder & Company, silk manufacturers of Paterson. The liabilities are said to be much greater than the assets.

June.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Mary Mandell, seventeen years old, is suing William Schifffenhaus, paper box manufacturer of Newark, for \$5,000 for the loss of a thumb. The accident occurred while she was operating a box stitching machine.

Thomas Fleming has brought suit in the Supreme Court for the recovery of \$10,000 damages against Max and Charles E. Calm, of Newark, manu-

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facturers of chemicals, alleging that he was severely scalded by the blowing out of a plug from a steam pipe while he was in the employ of the firm.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Frank Regan, a youth, was awarded \$375 in the Hudson County Circuit Court in a suit against the American Lead Pencil Company for damages for the loss of a finger, which occurred while he was operating a cutting machine at the plant.

Action has been commenced in the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the Damascus Process Company at Marion. The bill which has been filed by a number of stockholders sets forth among other things that the plant is being operated at a loss. The object of the company was to develop a process for the reduction and treatment of iron and other ores.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The property of the brick manufacturing firm of William F. Fisher & Company, of Sayreville, which has been bankrupt for some time back, has been sold by the trustees. The amount realized will not meet obligations.

July.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has made an order directing the Model Engineering Company, of Newark, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The company was organized to manufacture automobiles and gas engines.

The Court of Chancery has granted an order directing the Lambert Hoisting Engine Company, of Newark, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining it from continuing work at its present plant, where owners of adjoining property complain that their houses are shaken by the operation of large steam trip-hammers; a further charge is that the soft coal burned in the works damages the interior and exterior of neighboring dwellings.

HUDSON COUNTY.

At the petition of a company with which he was formerly connected, W. B. Driver, of Harrison, has been temporarily enjoined by the Court of Chancery from entering into the business of making and selling certain kinds of wires, which at the time of leaving the company he had agreed for a consideration not to manufacture.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has made an order requiring the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The Court also issued an injunction restraining the company from disposing of any of its assets.

The receiver of the Alryan Woolen Company, of Trenton, has completed his work and turned the money in his hands over as directed by the Court of Chancery. The employees to whom wages is owed will receive 20 cents on the dollar.

The Hightstown Rug Factory owners at Hightstown have been notified by the State Fish and Game Warden that steps must be at once taken to stop the pollution of streams that run through the town by the dyestuffs from their factory flowing into the same.

The receiver of the Barr Press Publishing Company, of Hightstown, was discharged by the Court of Chancery, he having finished the work of winding up its affairs.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The sale of the brick manufacturing plant of W. F. Fisher, of Sayreville, was set aside by the United States Court because of an insufficient price having been realized on the property.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The plant of the Hough Explosive Company, of Dover, which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, has been bought by parties who will renovate the works and continue the business.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

George Hardy has commenced suit against the Davis Sulphur Company for the recovery of \$10,000 for the loss of a leg and part of an arm through being caught in the machinery of a mine owned by the defendants, by whom he was employed.

WARREN COUNTY.

The property of the Portland Cement Company, located at Martins Creek, N. J., has been sold by the sheriff of Warren county for \$50,000. The liabilities of the concern amount to \$1,500,000.

August.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Wheeler Manufacturing Company, of Newark. The application was made by parties to whom the concern was indebted for advances of money.

The Court of Chancery has granted an order directing the creditors of the Wheeler Manufacturing Company, of Newark, to show cause why the receiver should not be permitted to continue business. It was shown at the hearing that the assets exceeded the liabilities by a substantial sum.

Antonio Maggio has brought suit in the Circuit Court for \$30,000 damages against the J. F. Glasby Lumber Company, Newark, for injuries received in January by the explosion of a glue pot, from which, he alleges, he

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lost an eye, his right arm was broken in three places and his right leg so badly lacerated that thirteen operations were necessary to remove gangrene.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Becker Tobacco Company, of Jersey City.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed two receivers for the Standard Lamp and Glass Company, of Trenton.

Suits based on violation of the child labor laws have been started in the District Court at Trenton by the Labor Commissioner against two local manufacturers.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the Central Lighting Company of New Jersey. The action of the Court followed a refusal of the company to pay its franchise tax.

The Court of Chancery has issued an order directing the receivers of the Standard Lamp and Glass Company to continue the business of the company.

UNION COUNTY.

An order has been issued by the Court of Chancery requiring the Well-vant Manufacturing Company, of Plainfield, to show cause why a receiver for its affairs should not be appointed. The company manufactures book-binding machinery.

David A. Oates has started suit in the Circuit Court against the Grasselli Chemical Company, of Elizabeth, for \$10,000 damages for injuries received by being burned with acid while at work.

September.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

A number of creditors of the Bowker Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Mount Holly, have applied to the Court of Chancery for a receiver. They allege the concern is insolvent.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Michael Hayduk has brought suit against the Valley Forge Cutlery Company, of Newark, for \$15,000 damages for the loss of an eye resulting from being struck by a piece of an emery wheel at which he was working.

The DeWitt Wire Cloth Company, of Belleville, is being sued by Louisa Roberts, fifteen years old, for \$2,000 damage for injuries alleged to have been received by being caught in the machinery while at work.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Jersey City Printing Company has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against Typographical Union No. 94, of Jersey City, alleging that the union

enticed non-unionists away from the company's plant after they had been employed to take the place of strikers.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has issued an order restraining Wesley G. Nicholas from revealing to the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, of Mahwah, any information or trade secrets regarding any process of steel-making of a confidential nature acquired by him while in the employ of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, of High Bridge. The suit was brought after Nicholas is alleged to have broken his contract with the Taylor Company and accepted a position with the defendant company.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has empowered the receivers of the Standard Lamp and Glass Company to borrow \$8,000 with which to continue the business. The money will be secured by the receiver's certificate, which will be recognized as liens on the tools, machinery, raw material and manufactured products of the company.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Mrs. Laura Humphries has brought suit for \$20,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed while acting as conductor of a gauge train at the Raritan Copper Company's works at Perth Amboy.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Court of Chancery has appointed a receiver for the American Machine Company.

Strikes and Lockouts.

October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Sixty operatives employed by the Fries, Harley Company, of Gloucester City, manufacturers of textile fabrics, struck against a reduction of wages. The strike, which was not successful, lasted three months and involved a loss in wages amounting to \$9,558.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A general strike to prevent the use of machinery has taken place among the stone yard employes of Newark. The strike commenced on October 4th, and was practically settled by the organization of a new union composed of some of the old workmen who had gone on strike with a number of the men who had been employed after the strike was begun. The new

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union agreed to settle all disputes by arbitration, and further promised not to interfere with the use of machinery. At the commencement of the strike 120 men employed at the yard of George Brown & Company went out and most of them did not return. The wage loss in consequence of the strike as reported by this yard alone was \$25,000.

The strike of slate roofers, which has now been under way for nearly three months, has brought work on a new school house at East Orange and another one at Irvington to a standstill.

The strikes in the building trades at Montclair are still going on, with frequent clashes between the union strikers and non-union workmen who have taken their places.

The Orange Federated Trades Council has removed the boycott which it had placed on a Newark brewing firm because of its refusal to have repairs to trucks and shoeing of horses done exclusively by union men. This action was taken because the blacklisted firm agreed to the demand that union men only should do its work hereafter.

Five bakers employed by the Weber Baking Company, of Newark, went on strike to enforce a demand for higher wages. The matter in dispute was compromised and the strike partly succeeded. The bakers were idle three weeks and lost \$235 in wages.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Employees of the stone-cutting firm of Carr & Ball at Harrison, fifty in number, joined in the general strike of stone yard employes that extended over Essex and Hudson Counties. Some returned to work after a few weeks' idleness, but a majority of them were out for upwards of four months.

The strike of pattern makers at the International Steam Pump Works at Harrison has been settled and the idle men have returned to work.

The strike of boiler makers at the W. & A. Fletcher Machine Shops, Hoboken, has been declared off after having continued for a period of six months. Only a part of the original number of strikers was taken back, the places of the others having been filled in the meantime.

MERCER COUNTY.

Twenty-four operatives, twelve male and twelve female, employed as pressers, dippers and turners at the works of the Artistic Porcelain Company, Trenton, struck against a reduction of wages. The strike lasted three weeks and was a total failure. The loss in wages amounted to \$600.

An agreement entered into by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the Manufacturing Potters Association for the institution of a new scale which was intended to establish uniformity of prices in Western and Eastern potteries has produced a split in the ranks of the operative potters. The new scale was satisfactory to all branches of the trade excepting the jiggermen, whose wages, it was claimed, would be materially reduced if they were to submit to it. This they decided not to do by a vote of 110 to against 15. A strike of the jiggermen is threatened, which

will, if it should take place, cause a shut-down of every pottery in Trenton engaged in the production of general ware.

The president of the Trent Tile Company has been invited to serve on a committee of manufacturers which will treat with the tile setters' union of New York for the purpose of settling a long-standing strike in the trade at this city.

A number of men employed at the Capital City Brewery went out on strike to compel the reinstatement of a member of the Brewery Workman's Union who had been discharged.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The winders and doublers employed in the old Hamill Silk Mill at Paterson went on strike to enforce a demand for either a reduction in work or an increase in wages. All returned on a compromise agreement after having been out four days.

One hundred and fifty-one male and thirty-two female employes of the Manhattan Shirt Company at Paterson inaugurated a strike to compel the discharge of an unpopular foreman which lasted seven weeks and resulted in failure with a loss of \$15,757 in wages.

UNION COUNTY.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, whose works are situated at Elizabethport, reduced the wages of carpenters in their employ to the standard paid elsewhere for steady work. The workmen refused to accept the reduction and went on strike. Other men were employed in their places.

November.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

All the men employed by a Philadelphia firm of builders on a boardwalk structure at Atlantic City struck because of eight carpenters having been discharged for refusing to work on Thanksgiving Day. About thirty-five men were involved.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Four hard stone setters employed on the new Court House Building at Camden city struck because a soft stone setter had been put to work. The two varieties of stone setters belonged to different unions, neither of which recognizes the other. The difficulty was overcome by employing four soft stone men to fill the strikers' places.

ESSEX COUNTY.

In consequence of hostility which exists between two distinct unions of plumbers and steam fitters the master plumbers of Newark are to meet for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring for the open shop policy in conducting their business. If that course should be adopted, a general strike of all the building trades unions is threatened. The master

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plumbers have been driven to adopt this course by reason of the members of one of the conflicting unions having demanded the discharge of workmen of the rival organization who were employed on the same job with them. This being refused, a strike ensued which involved about 250 men.

Three hundred and twenty carpenters employed by the firm of V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, of Newark, were called out on a sympathetic strike to support the carpenters' union of New York, who have been on strike for four months. The men returned to work after two days' idleness, during which they lost an aggregate of \$1,736 and gained nothing.

Several men employed at Fritz Storesberg's chandelier works at Newark went out on strike to enforce a demand made by them for a uniform wage scale of \$2.50 per day. The strike did not succeed and the operations of the plant were not impeded.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Twenty-five shade makers employed in the factory of H. Lindeman & Sons at Newark went on strike against a reduction of wages of 10 per cent. Several months prior to the strike wages were cut 10 per cent., but a promise was made that the old rate would be restored in a short time. Instead a further reduction was made, which resulted, as above stated, in a strike.

MERCER COUNTY.

Sixteen kilnmen employed by the International Pottery Company at Trenton went on strike because of a dispute with the firm over the wages of two apprentice kilnmen. The strike lasted sixteen days; 100 male and 50 female employes were obliged to cease work in consequence of the kilnmen's action. The total loss in wages to the strikers and the men and women who had to stop on account of their having gone out amounted to \$2,500. The strike was won by the kilnmen, the net gain being an increase in wages of \$1.25 per week for two boys.

The strike of the Artistic Porcelain Company's workmen, which has been on for about one month, is practically over, the works being in full operation with its usual force of employes.

About 100 Italian laborers employed on the Trenton, Newhope and Lambertville trolley line went on strike because, as they claimed, the prices charged for provisions and lodgings were too high. A compromise was agreed upon which resulted in the resumption of work.

The steam fitters employed on the new armory at Trenton were forced to quit work because the bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, electrical workers and other men threatened to strike unless the steam fitters ceased work. The cause of the trouble was that the steam fitters are members of a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and were not therefore recognized as union men. This is the twenty-first strike that has occurred during the three years the armory building was under course of construction.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Fifty-two weavers employed by John Hollbeck & Company, silk goods manufacturers of Paterson, went out on strike because of having to work on looms that were being cared for by non-union loom fixers, which is against the rules of the union. Owing to a misunderstanding with the firm the union loom fixers quit work and other men had been employed in their places, after which the weavers refused to continue unless the union men were re-employed. The strike was still on at the end of November.

The employes of John Agnew's coal yard at Paterson struck because a non-union man had been put to work. The men returned to work after the non-union man had been discharged.

UNION COUNTY.

A strike of 187 silk weavers at the Summit Mills of the Summit Silk Manufacturing Company caused a suspension of work in the entire plant for a period of four weeks, throwing 400 operatives employed in other branches of the business into idleness and causing a total loss in wages of \$35,000. The strike was to enforce the wage scale and was not successful.

A section gang of Italian laborers employed on the roadbed of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Roselle and Fanwood struck because their working hours were reduced from nine to eight per day with corresponding cut in wages. The strikers attacked other gangs of workmen composed of their countrymen and compelled them to join in the strike. They were finally met while rioting by a squad of policemen and dispersed, the ringleaders being arrested.

A force of 100 Italian laborers engaged in the construction of the New Orange Railroad, a line which is being built through the Rahway Valley, struck to enforce a demand for nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

WARREN COUNTY.

Three hundred and forty-nine laborers, all foreigners, employed by the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company at Alpha, went on strike because an increase of 10 per cent. in wages which they demanded had been refused. The strike lasted one week; the men resumed work at the old rate after having suffered a loss of \$2,688 in wages. The strike while it continued was marked by riotous demonstrations by the men who quit work against those who had been employed to take their places. The sheriff of the county had to be called on before order was restored.

December.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Differences between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters and another organization of the same trade called the National Association, which on many occasions has greatly embarrassed the master

plumbers and caused suspension of work on many jobs, resulted in the bosses having notified all the members of the first-named organization that they would not in the future be employed until they had settled all differences with the national union. The members refused to take any steps whatever toward ending the strike and accordingly all were discharged. The same causes that impelled the master plumbers to take this action exists to a greater or less extent in all the building trades, and employers threaten if any more strikes occur because of rivalry between unions of the same trade they—the bosses, acting together—will ignore the claims of all organizations and run their business on the open shop plan.

Eight polishers and buffers employed by F. Storsberg & Company, of Newark, went on strike for an increase in wages and to secure recognition of the union. The strikers have been out for six weeks.

Joseph Fisch, manufacturer of soft felt hats, has surrendered to the union all labels in his possession and made the announcement to his employes that after January 2d his factory will be run as an "open shop." This action was taken by Mr. Fisch because of differences between himself and the union over the question of wages.

Two firms of contracting plumbers located in Montclair and Bloomfield have re-employed some workmen who were discharged six months before for refusing to work with non-union helpers. The dismissal of these men caused several strikes on buildings where their successors—non-union men—were working. The strikers returned on condition that the non-union workmen employed by these two firms be all compelled to join the union before the expiration of one week.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A gang of union bridge builders employed repairing a bridge which spans the tracks of the Newark and New York Railroad at Arlington refused to allow some Italian laborers to load on a truck a quantity of iron which had been taken from the old bridge structure on the ground that the laborers and team driver were non-union men. The police were called in to protect the threatened workmen while the material was being removed.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners have adopted a resolution which provides that all employes connected with the lighting plant shall be required to be members in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Lighting plant employes who fail to comply with the terms of the resolution inside of sixty days are notified that they will be discharged.

MERCER COUNTY.

Twelve electricians employed by the Adams Electric Company at Trenton were ordered out on strike by the walking delegate of the Building Trades Council on the plea that the job on which they were employed was "unfair." After having been idle for one week all of them returned to

work, principally because of the Trades Council having failed to give them any assistance, and also because other electricians were permitted to work on contracts that had been declared unfair. The total loss in wages was \$168.

The Trenton Building Trades Council declared a strike on an apartment house in course of erection because the cement workers objected to the plasterers being allowed to lay the cement floors.

The Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Trenton has decided to substantially support those of its members who, through the recent action of the Trenton Building Trades Council, have had their work temporarily tied up. The Employers' Association addressed a letter on the subject to the Council, stating that if the men called out on strike are not returned to work by January 4th steps will be taken to at once fill all their places. The strikers complained of were ordered out by the Building Trades Council notwithstanding the fact that every workman employed on the several buildings were members of the unions of their respective trades, the only motive being to compel the painters and electricians to place themselves again under control of the Council, from which they had withdrawn because of dissatisfaction with the course pursued by that body in its dealings with the Adams Electric Company.

Forty-two moulders of the Trenton Malleable Company went on strike because the company refused to discharge a new employe who could not show a union card. The company persisted in its determination to retain the man, and the strike failed after having lasted long enough to cause a loss of \$3,150 in wages to those who participated in it.

The State Capitol at Trenton has been declared on the "unfair" list by the Trenton Trades Council, and all the union carpenters, painters and electricians employed there went out on strike. The men quit in obedience to the orders of the Council's walking delegate because the painting job was being done under contract by an employer who had been declared "unfair."

The steamfitters employed on the new Trenton Armory were compelled to quit work because of the union men employed, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Trades, having threatened to strike in a body if the steamfitters were not discharged. The objectionable workmen were members of a union not recognized by the American Federation.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The Wharton Furnaces at Wharton (Port Oram) were brought to a standstill by a strike in which a large number of Hungarian workmen took part. The strikers, who received \$1.55 per day, asked for an increase of 20 cents, which was refused. After a week's idleness the men returned to work at the old rate of wages. One hundred men took part in the strike, and the loss in wages was reported at \$1,500.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Some weavers and twisters employed at the Holbach Silk Mills at Paterson went on strike to reduce the standard "pick scale" in force in the mill

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from sixteen to ten picks. About forty-six workmen were involved in the strike. The trouble seems to have been due as much to the refusal of the firm to discharge a non-union loom fixer as to the question of the standard number of picks.

Boilermakers employed in the locomotive works at Paterson are on strike against doing any work whatever for the Erie Railroad Company because that corporation has endeavored to establish "open shop" along its lines.

Two young men, former employes of the Manhattan Shirt Company at Paterson, were arrested for molesting and threatening employes of the company who had refused to join in a strike inaugurated by some of the workmen.

UNION COUNTY.

The struggle for supremacy, which has been going on for some time between the National and the United Association of Plumbers caused a strike in the remodeled Turn Hall, Elizabeth, where men employed in the building refused to continue at work unless the National Association men were discharged.

The linemen and groundmen employed in the construction of the trolley road to Metuchen struck for an increase in wages. The linemen, who had been receiving \$2.75 per day, demanded \$3, and the groundmen asked an advance from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The strikers also demanded the reinstatement of a foreman who had been discharged by the trolley company.

Work on the New Orange and Rahway Valley Railroad has been suspended because of the riotous and insubordinate conduct of the foreign laborers employed on its construction.

The strike of weavers employed in the Summit Silk Mills at Summit, which had been going on for one month, during which time 750 operatives were idle, was brought to a close by a compromise on the question of wages, which caused the strike. The increase demanded by the weavers was from two to two and one-half cents per yard.

January.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A delegation of iron workers visited the Monitor Iron Works, Newark, and endeavored to persuade the riggers working on an iron smokestack to quit work, contending that such work belonged to the steel handlers. The riggers refused to comply and all but two, whose places were soon filled, remained at work.

Thirty members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters were called out from various jobs to give sympathetic support to the Journeymen Plumbers' Local, No. 24, which organization has been on strike for a long time. Among the buildings on which work was suspended is one public school.

Ten young women employes of the A. W. Faber Rubber Works, Newark, went on a strike because the superintendent ordered them to scrub their workroom on Saturday afternoons, which time they had previously enjoyed as a half-holiday. They asked in addition to the abrogation of the order relating to Saturday afternoon that their wages, which had been \$6 per week, should be increased to \$7 before resuming work.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Building Trades Employers' Association of Jersey City have organized an arbitration committee in which the association and the journeymen workmen will have equal representation. This body is to settle all differences between the employers and employes and its findings and decisions are to be final. The association has given a bond to guarantee the acceptance by its members of the board's findings. Should the journeymen on their part refuse to accept such findings a general lockout will be ordered throughout the county.

MERCER COUNTY.

Twenty workmen—carpenters, tinnerns, painters, plumbers and electricians—were called out on a strike at the Mott Iron Works, Trenton, to compel the discharge of three men who do not belong to the union employed in different parts of the plant.

The Mercer County Building Trades Council has voted to sustain a strike of the cement workers at the Mott Iron Works, Trenton.

Fourteen tinsmiths employed by F. S. Katzenbach & Company, Trenton, have struck in sympathy with the plumbers and gasfitters, who were on strike for several days.

The Manufacturers' Association of Trenton has secured men to take the places of others who had left the employment of some of its members. The association stands ready to assist either employer or employe in cases where either are unjustly dealt with.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

A New York firm, alleged to be unfair, has abandoned a contract which it had for painting the Paterson Library, and a local firm, satisfactory to the unionists, will complete the job.

February.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The plumbing trade of Newark has been almost completely tied up during a period of twelve weeks by strikes, growing out of rivalry between two local unions of the trade. Many conferences have been held between employers and strikers with a view to restoring peace between the factions.

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but without avail, one of the unions invariably insisting that members of the other organization be discharged as a condition precedent to a resumption of work by them. This the master builders refuse to do, hence the strike continues.

The Court of Chancery has dismissed the contempt proceedings which grew out of the suit brought by Frederick Faas, I. Seymour Crane and John H. Taylor, boss plumbers of Monaclair, to restrain certain persons from intimidating others in the employ of the complainants.

Over three hundred girls and women employed at hat trimming in Orange have been called out on strike because six manufacturers failed to sign contracts submitted by the Hat Trimmers Association, although the terms were exactly the same as those in the existing agreement, the objection on the part of the employers being to the time for which the contract was to run, they desiring the limit to be one year instead of six months.

HUDSON COUNTY.

About 5,000 men are idle in Hudson county as a result of a tie-up in the building and allied trades. The cessation of work commenced with the calling out by the Hudson Building Trades Council of all workmen under its jurisdiction because plumbers and steamfitters of a rival organization were employed on several jobs in Jersey City, Weehawken and Hoboken.

The journeymen plumbers of West Hoboken, now on strike, demand an increase of \$1.00 per day in wages, which will increase their per diem to \$4.50. The present scale is \$3.50 per day. Another demand of the union is that where there is more than one boss in any firm, only one of them will be allowed to handle tools.

Both the lockout by the Building Trades Employers' Association and the sympathetic strike of the United Builders' Trades Council in Hudson county have been declared off, the workmen returning to their jobs. The steamfitters, whose difficulties were not settled, returned to work with the assurance that their grievances would be fairly adjusted by arbitration. The strike grew out of a difference between rival unions of the same trade, one affiliated with the National Association, the other with a national body called the United Association. Peace was brought about by a conference between committees from both organizations; rules and agreements were adopted to obliterate present differences and prevent similar trouble in the future.

MERCER COUNTY.

Twelve hundred men, representing the various building trades, were called out on strike by the Building Trades Council, pending the settlement of matters in dispute between that body and the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association. The trouble commenced with the placing of non-union men on jobs with union workmen, which caused small strikes.

Thirty-one contractors and employers of the Master Builders' Association have decided to run open shops in Trenton, owing to the hopeless attitude of the workmen in relation to strikes.

The Master Tinnners Association of Trenton, whose work has been tied up by strikes, has declared for the open shop.

The Electrical Contractors Association of Trenton has declared for the open shop.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The New Brunswick Federation of Trade and Labor Unions adopted an amendment to their by-laws requiring that hereafter, before declaring an establishment or employer "unfair," every possible effort shall be made to secure a just and friendly settlement of whatever difficulty may be existing, and that only when it becomes evident that no satisfactory adjustment can be effected shall extreme measures be taken.

March.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

A number of Italian workmen, employed at the gas plant, Northfield City, quit work because of being refused an increase in wages. Their places were soon filled by others, and work at the establishment was not delayed.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A strike in the polishing and finishing department of Fritz Storsburg, manufacturer of gas and electrical fixtures, Newark, which lasted seven-teen weeks, has been settled and the men have returned to work.

The strike among the hat trimmers of Orange, resulting from the manufacturers' refusal to sign working agreements for one year, has been settled. The Trimmers Association finally accepted the proposition of the manufacturers that a contract for six months be made, with the understanding that at the expiration of that time yearly agreements be entered into.

A strike occurred among the weavers of the Ampere Silk Mills at Bloomfield because of the firm's refusal to concede an increase in price of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent on what is known as "100 and 104 pick." The difference was settled by compromise, and all returned to work.

HUDSON COUNTY.

A misunderstanding between the Master Steamfitters and Local Union No. 274 of that trade, which caused a general lockout of all the building industries in the county, has been settled by arbitration.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Thirty-three ribbon weavers employed at the Columbia Ribbon Company's mills, Paterson, went out on strike when refused an increase in pay

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for their work. The strike lasted a week, and was settled by a compromise which proved satisfactory to both parties.

About one hundred and fifty weavers of the Pelgram & Meyers' mill, Paterson, struck for an increase of wages. The strikers returned to work under a compromise, after having been idle one week.

UNION COUNTY.

The contest between journeymen tanners of Elizabeth and their employers has been settled. An agreement was reached under which the men will receive \$3.25 for a day's work of eight hours.

April.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fifty blowers and apprentices quit work in the factory of the Moore-Jonas Glass Company at Bridgeton without giving any reason for their action.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Twenty-seven men went on strike from the works of J. Paskusz & Son, fancy leather manufacturers of Newark, because of dissatisfaction with the sub-boss system of hiring and discharging workmen. The men wished to do business with the firm direct.

A number of masons in Newark, who were engaged on a large building, went on strike because the electricians were allowed to cut holes in the concrete floor for the placing of wire conduits, which work, the masons claimed, belonged to them. The dispute was finally settled by an arrangement under which the conduits were laid in advance of the concrete work. The men were idle two weeks.

A similar strike occurred on another nearby building because the filling of concrete between iron work was being done by laborers. Peace was restored by having the filling done by cement workers.

The strike of masons' laborers of Montclair, which had lasted eleven months, has been settled, and all the men concerned in it are now re-employed. The strike, which was caused by an attempt on the part of the bosses to reduce laborers' wages from \$2.80 to \$2.40 per day, was productive of a great deal of confusion and no inconsiderable amount of loss to the building trade of that part of Essex county. The strike spread to all the building trades, the members of which refused to work on buildings with non-union laborers. The \$2.80 per day was secured by the men.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Five hundred plumbers and helpers, members of local union No. 14 of Jersey City and No. 84 of North Hudson, went out on strike for a uniform rate of \$4.50 per day for journeymen, instead of \$3.50, the rate now being paid. The strike was condemned by the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, which body ordered the plumbers to submit their

demands for an increase in wages to the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers Association and the Hudson County Building Trades Council. This Arbitration Board was created under the agreement which recently ended the building trades lockout, it being expressly stipulated in that document that all disputes should be submitted to arbitration by that body before ordering strikes. The action of the plumbers in ordering a strike without first submitting their claims to the Arbitration Board was a clear violation of the agreement, hence the action of the Building Trades Council in disclaiming all sympathy with or responsibility for the plumbers' strike.

MERCER COUNTY.

Several members of the Plumbers Union of Trenton, who were idle in consequence of the trouble between the Mercer County Building Trades Council and the Manufacturers Association, have solved their trade difficulties by starting for themselves as master plumbers.

A strike at the Trenton Malleable Iron Company's works at Trenton, which originated in the employment by the firm of non-union men, has been settled after a duration of five months, during which time the wage loss alone amounted to \$13,200.

M. M. Fleron, a contracting electrician of Trenton, whose employes have been on strike because of the presence of non-union men on his work, has discharged the non-unionists and employed union men in their places.

Louis J. Randall, a carpenter and builder of Trenton, was driven by numerous strikes to discharge his non-union men, and fill their places with unionists.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Harrow-Rider Silk Company of Paterson has been forced into bankruptcy by repeated demands for increase in wages and numerous strikes for enforcing the same.

UNION COUNTY.

Members of the Bakers' Union of Elizabeth went on strike because the master bakers would not consent to having the label placed on all bread handled and baked by them. The strikers demanded, as a condition precedent to a resumption of work by them, that a ten-hour day should be established and wages paid according to the following scale: First class hands, \$17.00; second class, \$15.00; third class, \$13.00, and fourth class, \$12.00 per week. The employers, generally, refused to consider these terms, and efforts were put forth to secure men not connected with unions; these, however, met with only indifferent success for a time, and the local baking trade was badly crippled for a period of nearly two months, after which work was resumed under a compromise which reduced the hours of labor and also made some increases in the wages of the various classes of men.

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WARREN COUNTY.

Fifty laborers in the quarry and packing house of the Martins Creek Cement plant struck for an increase in wages of ten cents a day. The men had been receiving \$1.20 a day. The firm refused the advance, and the strikers' places were speedily filled by other men.

May.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The lathers of Atlantic City struck for an increase of their piece-work prices. They had been receiving \$3.60 when working by the day and \$1.50 per thousand when on piece work. No dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the day-work wage rates; the demand was for an increase of sixty cents a thousand in piece prices.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Demands relating to wages and hours of labor have been made upon employers by several of the Hackensack building trades. The carpenters want an increase of twenty-eight cents per day, with car fare and cost of transporting tools to jobs in outside districts; the masons' laborers decline to fill mortar hods after 11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; they also want a rule established forbidding their being required to commence work before 8 A. M.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A force of Italian laborers employed on the Southern branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, who were being paid at the rate of \$1.25 per day, has gone on strike for an increase of eighteen cents, or a total of \$1.43 per day.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Some employes in the leather works of J. Paskusz & Sons, Newark, have engaged in two distinct strikes with only one week's interval of work between them, in order to compel the abolition of the sub-contract system, which has long been in operation in the works. The strikers claim that after they ceased working the first time the firm promised that the objectionable system would be abolished, and that work was resumed with that understanding; this was denied by the firm, hence the occurrence of the second strike.

Fifty pitmen employed in the Plank Road car repair shops of the Public Service Corporation went on strike for an increase of twenty-five cents a day. They are not members of a union, and are classed as unskilled workmen.

One hundred and twenty-five union bricklayers and plasterers in the employ of V. J. Hedden & Sons, general contractors at Newark, returned to work after having been on strike for three days against the employment of New York labor on the firm's local work. The matter

was settled according to the wishes of the strikers, who, however, lost between them the sum of \$1,115 in wages while the strike was on.

The leather works of J. Paskusz & Sons at Newark has been declared an open shop by the firm. This course was adopted because of the frequent interruption of business by strikes declared by the workmen on the most frivolous and trifling grounds.

A general strike has taken place among the lathers of Essex county for an increase of wages, both for piece and day work. This action on the men's part was not taken without due and ample warning to the contractors and master builders, notice of the desired change having been served upon them early in the year, and May first fixed upon as the time when it must go into effect, the penalty of refusal being a strike. The cessation of work extended to the wood, wire and metal lathers, and building operations in almost all the large towns of Essex, Union and Passaic counties were more or less affected. The strikers had been receiving \$4.00 per day for day work and \$2.25 per thousand when on piece work. The demand was for an increase of forty cents a day on day work and twenty-five cents per thousand on piece work. In the case of work on churches, school-houses and public buildings the rate demanded for day work was fifty cents an hour.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A number of plumbers in New Brunswick has gone on strike because of disagreement between the bosses and the union over an apprenticeship clause in the regulations which the former objected to signing.

The Master Plumbers Association of New Brunswick is the name of a local organization which is affiliated with a State body of a similar character.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The fifty-three laborers of the New York and Long Branch Railroad who struck for an increase of wages have returned to work. They have accepted the company's offer of \$1.43 per day, with no pay for rainy days.

The section and work-train hands of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Highlands and West End struck for \$1.43 a day and nine hours to constitute a day's work. They had been receiving \$1.40 for a day of ten hours.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

One hundred employes of the Passaic Steel Works at Passaic struck for an increase in wages. The men were employed in the "bar" shop, and claim that their wages were so low as to be insufficient for living expenses. It was said that the company intended to close up the bar shop, and, since the men went out of their own accord, operations would not be resumed in that branch.

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June.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Italian Bakers Union, No. 303, of Newark, declared a strike because only four of the bakeshop proprietors signed the contract embracing the demands of the union. The contract calls for a ten-hour work day where machines are used, or a twelve-hour day in shops where there are no machines. First hands and apprentices are to receive \$12.00 and \$10.00 respectively, and at the expiration of a week's work they shall be allowed thirty-six hours' recreation, with holidays on Easter Sunday, July 4th, Labor Day and Christmas. They also demand that not more than three ovens, with a capacity of 200 loaves a day, shall be operated in one shop.

A dozen laborers employed by the Nutley Realty Company in grading the West Nutley Section went on strike as a result of a dispute over wages.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Carpenters employed by P. Sanford Ross Contracting Company, Jersey City, struck when their demand for \$3.00 per day of eight hours had been refused by the firm. They had been receiving \$2.75 for a day of nine hours.

A general strike throughout New Jersey has been ordered among the foundry helpers' organization to enforce a demand for a twenty-five per cent. advance in wages and recognition of the union. The strike was ordered by the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

July.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The annual conference of glass manufacturers and glassblowers, which was held at Atlantic City, having failed to reach an agreement regarding apprenticeship regulations, adjourned, leaving the matter unsettled. The employers demand the control of all apprentices, which the blowers refuse, declining at the same time to go into the consideration of the wage scale until the employers recede from their demands regarding the apprentices.

BERGEN COUNTY.

A strike occurred in the shops of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, who make printing machines at Rutherford, the purpose of which was to compel the company to abolish the open shop and employ only members of the machinists' union. At the time of making this record the strike had lasted four months, during which time 120 men were idle and lost wages amounting to \$9,000. The strike was not successful.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

About 56 men, employed in the works of the Warren-Webster Company, at Camden, struck to compel the company to reduce the working time

from ten to nine hours per day without making, at the same time, any reduction whatever in wages. The strike caused a total suspension of work for one and one-half days and a partial shut-down for four and one-half days, after which the strikers requested to be allowed to resume work on the old terms.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The cooperage firm of Ossner & Burkhardt, of Newark, suffered a strike because a demand made by its workmen for an increase in the piece price for making barrels had been refused. The men returned to work at the old prices after having been idle for two weeks. The men attribute their failure to the fact that the strike was not supported by the Coopers Union.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

A number of workmen, known as "blotch" tenders, employed in the wall-paper factory of Janeway & Carpenter, at New Brunswick, quit work because the firm's managers had refused a request made by them for a re-arrangement of the hours of work per day.

Some carpenters employed by the Cronk Manufacturing Company, at New Brunswick, went on strike because the firm had promoted a man from a lower to a higher grade of work who was not a member of the objecting workmen's union. Three days later the strikers returned to work, the firm having sent the non-union man back to the department in which he was formerly employed.

About one hundred employes of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, at Perth Amboy, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for a ten per cent. (10%) increase of wages, and also in resentment of the alleged discharge of a union committee man by the company. The strike was given up by the union after it had lasted six weeks, during which time the workmen lost \$6,000 in wages.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Hebrew bakers, of Paterson, twenty in number, who had been working about sixteen hours a day, joined together in a strike to secure a work-day limited to ten hours, with an allowance for overtime; after being idle a few days, the employers conceded everything demanded, and the men returned to work.

UNION COUNTY.

A dispute between the members of two unions of carpenters, who were engaged on a job in Plainfield, finally reached such an acute stage that the contractor was obliged to discharge all the members of the local union in order to prevent a strike. The Plainfield carpenters insisted that the workmen who came from outside places should join the local union and pay ten dollars admission fee, notwithstanding the fact that all were members of unions in the places from which they came. This the outside workmen refused to do.

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August.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The rug weavers at the Fries-Harley Mill, in Gloucester City, struck for an advance in pay. Sixty operatives were involved, and the strike lasted nearly three months. Seven thousand five hundred dollars were lost in wages.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Many journeymen plumbers, of Newark, who have been on strike during the nine preceding months, for longer or shorter periods of time, have returned to work as a result of a conference with the bosses.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Twelve female employes of the Unique Folding Box Company, at Whippany, struck because of having been refused an increase of wages. After being idle for six weeks, at a loss of \$504 in wages, the strikers returned to work on the old terms.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Twenty winders, employed by the Cedar Cliff Silk Company, of Paterson, struck when refused an advance in wages. Their places were filled by new operatives.

UNION COUNTY.

The C. A. Taylor Cut Glass Company, of Elizabeth, locked its factory doors because of a protest having been made by its employes against the establishment of the piece-price system in the works. The men's protest was backed up by a threat to strike, hence the lockout. After two days' idleness, involving a loss of \$300, the men returned to work on the company's terms.

September.

BERGEN COUNTY.

About seven hundred male employes of the United Piece Dye Works, at Lodi, went on strike for an increase in wages of fifty cents a week, and also for a Saturday half-holiday. The men had been receiving \$7.50 per week. The strike caused a general suspension of operations at the works.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

The Camden painters have decided to take no part in the Philadelphia painters' strike which is now going on.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark painters have gone on strike in several instances to enforce the eight-hour rule recently adopted by the National Union.

About twenty laborers employed by the Morris County Traction Company, at Millburn, quit work when refused a reduction of one hour in their work day.

A gang of workmen employed in constructing a trolley road at Millburn struck to enforce a demand they had made on the contractor for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in their wages.

The employes of Joseph Fisch, hat manufacturer of Newark, went on a strike for an increase of five cents in the piece price which they were receiving.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Two hundred and seventy-eight employes of the Gera Mills, at Passaic, went on strike to enforce a demand they had made for an increase in the piece price for weaving of two cents per yard.

The weavers employed by the Victoria Silk Company, of Paterson, went on strike against a reduction of one-half cent per yard, which the management proposed making in the prices.

UNION COUNTY.

Compositors in the employ of the Merston Book Company, of Rahway, went on strike to compel the adoption in the plant of the eight-hour-per day rule adopted by their natural union. The strike, which involved eighteen males and five females, lasted only two days, the company agreeing to adopt the eight-hour day and put it in operation on January 1st, 1906.

Wage-Scale and Working-Hour Demands of Unions.

October.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Engineers' Union, No. 119, has prepared its new wage scale, which is being held over for discussion for a period of two weeks, as required by the laws of the organization.

The patternmakers employed by the International Steam Pump Works, at Harrison, have demanded a wage per day of \$3.25, which is an increase over the amount generally paid by the company.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Manufacturing Potters Association and representatives of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters have affected an amicable adjustment of the wage scale list in dispute between the eastern manufacturers of

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pottery and their employes. The financial effect of the new scale will be very slight, the added expense to employers being not more than one-half of one per cent. in the average wages paid.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The barbers of Long Branch are endeavoring to reduce their working hours by getting the bosses to agree to close shops on Sunday.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The girls employed in the winding department of the W. S. Ashley Silk Mill, at Paterson, have demanded an increase, which will bring their wages up to \$6.00 per week. The request has been acceded to by the company in cases where the individual operatives are worthy of the advance.

UNION COUNTY.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, whose carpenters were on strike, addressed a communication to them offering a wage rate of \$3.00 per day for eight hours' work, and stating that if the same was not accepted new men would be employed without further delay. The company's offer was rejected by a majority vote of the union.

November.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The United Building Trades Council, of Bayonne, has laid a protest before the Mayor regarding the employment of non-union tinsmiths on the public schools, and demanding that they be discharged under pain of having all union workmen employed on the buildings called out.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The weavers employed on German looms in the Augusta Silk Works, at Paterson, have been notified that daily wages based on a certain amount of product will be paid them hereafter, instead of piece-work prices, as formerly. There is much dissatisfaction with the change, because, as asserted by some, it will result in a practical reduction of earnings below the scale paid in other mills.

December.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 319, of Newark, has started a movement to set back the hour for opening in the morning from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, and to change the closing hours on Sunday and legal holidays from 12:30 to 12 o'clock noon. A committee has been visiting the bosses and men with a view to interesting them in the proposed change.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

The International Hod Carriers' and Builders' Union of America has notified the local bosses from Asbury Park to Perth Amboy that on and after April 3d the wages of union men will be \$2.50 per day.

January.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

The barbers of Newark and other parts of Essex county have made demands on their employers for an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The journeymen agree, on their part, that if these concessions are made by the bosses all union shops may remain open until noon on Sundays and holidays.

The members of several local branches of the Laborers' Union of Newark are considering the question as to whether or not a demand shall be made on the bosses for an increase in wage rates.

February.**ESSEX COUNTY.**

The local typographical union of Newark have under advisement the question of seeking a rearrangement of the working hours and wage schedule of the union, with a view to reducing the working time and increasing wages.

UNION COUNTY.

Local, No. 145, of the Tanners and Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers has passed resolutions to the effect that wages must be increased two and one-half (2½) cents per hour; that a half-holiday on Saturday must be established; and, that double time must be paid for all work done after 9 P. M. The resolution demands further that plumbers be not allowed to do tinsmith's work, and helpers be required to serve three consecutive years at the trade before being allowed to work as journeymen.

April.**HUDSON COUNTY.**

The union journeymen plumbers of Bayonne have preferred a request to their employers for an increase of fifty (50) cents per day in wages, which would make their pay \$4.00 per day instead of \$3.50, the amount heretofore paid.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The union carpenters and boss builders of Newark have reached an agreement, under which the journeymen are to receive 45 cents per hour instead of 41 cents as heretofore. In consideration of the increase, the

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journeymen agree on their part not to enter into or take part in any strike during the year for which the new wage scale is to run, but to settle all disputes that may arise by referring them to arbitration. About 1,800 journeymen carpenters in the city of Newark are bound by this agreement. In the matter of apprenticeships, the term of indenture is to be four years, instead of three years, which it had been previously. All apprentices must be registered with the union, and must serve their full terms with their first employers.

May.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Master Builders of Newark have agreed to pay the advances in wages demanded by the masons, laborers and lathers, but refuse to bind themselves by written contracts to continue these payments.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Foundry laborers and copula tenders, of Bayone, threaten to strike if the open-shop system is insisted upon in their present places of employment.

June.

UNION COUNTY.

A convention of delegates from the various printers' unions of New Jersey was held in Rahway. The principal purpose of the meeting was to discuss the eight-hour work-day proposition, and ascertain the sentiments of the members, generally, on the subject.

July.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the United Garment Makers' Association of America, held a joint conference at Atlantic City, and agreed upon standard prices for the making of all articles of wearing apparel. The wage scale was advanced 5 per cent., and a committee representing both side is to remain in permanent existence for the purpose of settling all differences that may arise.

The Association of American Manufacturers of Window Glass held its annual conference at Atlantic City, preliminary to fixing the wage scale for the year. Later, a conference will be held between committees representing the blowers and the manufacturers, at which a scale satisfactory to both sides will be decided upon.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The members of three unions of bricklayers, situated in Newark, have declared that on and after July first of this year, they will lay no brick on buildings, the cellar walls of which are constructed of concrete, unless that work be done by members of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The Executive Board of the General Arbitration Committee, which is made up of members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Journeymen's Building Trades Council, held a meeting to decide on some grievances relative to wages which were complained of by several carpenters. It was agreed that master carpenters must comply with the terms of the general arbitration plan in the matter of wages, and also allow walking delegates to freely visit jobs for the purpose of examining the cards of workmen, and seeing that the union rules are complied with.

MERCER COUNTY.

It is expected by members of the Trenton Typographical Union that the National Convention of the trade, which is to be held during the month of August, will adopt the eight-hour day, to go into effect on January 1st, 1906.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

An Eight-Hour Committee, representing the printers of the State, met in Somerville and formulated plans for introducing the new schedule on January 1st, 1906.

August.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The New Jersey Eight-Hour Committee of the International Typographical Union, in session at Atlantic City, adopted resolutions extending its aid to any labor union fighting for the eight-hour work-day.

The Central Labor Union of Atlantic City have tendered official support to the police and fireman in their agitation for eight-hour work-days.

The Wage Committee of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, which had been in conference at Atlantic City for several days, closed their meeting because of a refusal on the part of the workmen's representatives to sanction a 15 per cent. reduction in prices which was insisted upon by the manufacturers.

MORRIS COUNTY.

The journeymen printers of Dover have been granted the eight-hour day in compliance with a demand for the same made by the National Union of the trade. The change will not go into effect until January first.

September.

MERCER COUNTY.

The employes of the Street Department of the city of Trenton have petitioned common council for regular daily employment. At present, they work about four days a week.

